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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST MARCH, 1881.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1881.

Report on the administration of the N.W. Province & Oudh for the year ending 31st March 1881.

Page - 220
year - 1881
Author - Govt. of N.W.P. & Oudh.

(1881) 5/12 (168)

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REPORT

OF THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE N.-W. P. & OUDH

FOR

1880-81.

General Summary.

THE Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh continued to be administered by the HON'BLE SIR GEORGE E. W. COUPER, *Bart.*, C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., as Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, during the year 1880-81. His Honor left Allahabad for Lucknow on the 25th March, 1880, Lucknow for Naini Tál on the 14th April, 1880, where the headquarters of Government remained till the 23rd October, 1880. SIR GEORGE COUPER then proceeded to Allahabad and stayed there till the 14th January, 1881, when he again left for Lucknow and resided there till nearly the end of the year. No official tour was made by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner through any part of the provinces during the year.

2. On the whole, the year 1880-81 may be pronounced one of greater prosperity than the people of these provinces have experienced for some years, and the results set forth in the succeeding pages bear ample witness to the improvement which has taken place in their condition, and show that this has acted favourably on all branches of the administration. Famine and fever of the widespread and desolating character that visited the provinces in the previous year have passed away, the ill effects of successive seasons of drought and disaster have to a great extent disappeared, prices have fallen to a more normal level, fairly good harvests have enabled food stocks to be replenished and the impaired resources of the country to be restored to a more healthy and vigorous state,

without limit as to total amount, and repayable in one year without interest, was sanctioned. The desirability of sowing on irrigated lands such food crops as ripen quickly in tracts where there had been a serious failure of the autumn harvest and consequent diminution of the food supply was also pointed out, and the advantages of carrots and maize in this respect brought to notice. In November advances were further authorized for the provision of well buckets and the machinery required to draw water from wells for irrigation purposes. District Officers in Oudh were empowered to grant advances for seed and plough bullocks irrespective of budget provision, and in December, at the instance of the Board of Revenue, it was asked that the grant for this latter purpose in the North-Western Provinces might be increased from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 1,00,000.

4. It will thus be seen that the contingency of having suddenly to face an unexpected famine with no concerted plan of action beforehand, and with no organization capable of affording to the people such relief as was absolutely necessary to enable them to pass through the ordeal, was as far as possible guarded against. Happily, however, the necessity for putting into actual operation the measures proposed did not arise. A timely fall of rain in September proved of incalculable value to the crops at a moment when all seemed lost, and rendered the rabi sowings possible. The worst danger was thus averted from the greater part of the provinces, and further falls in October and November gave more relief in parts where it was urgently wanted. The peril which a short time before seemed so imminent for the whole provinces passed away, though the state of a few districts in the Rae Bareli, Jhánsi, and Allahabad divisions was still such as to cause considerable uneasiness. It is unnecessary to discuss here the principles on which famine relief should be administered or the best methods of carrying it out, more especially as these are still under the consideration of the Government of India; but on receipt of the orders of the Government of India on the draft circular for village inspection, instructions were communicated to the Commissioners of the threatened divisions for the organization of a system of village-to-village inspection, for the gratuitous

support of the incapable poor, who could neither offer security for advances nor labour in return for relief. Separate statements were called for with the full information directed to be furnished regarding all sub-divisions of districts threatened with scarcity or famine and in which relief measures would probably be necessary; while, in consultation with the Board of Revenue, there was drawn up a set of rules such as the Government of India wished to see laid down for regulating the judicious and intelligent disbursement of advances made to small landholders and tenants and to ensure the money actually reaching the borrowers intact. The Government of India were at the same time informed that it might be generally said that the following districts had been so affected by the drought that it would probably be necessary, sooner or later, to open relief works on more or less extensive scale :—

Lucknow division.	Fyzabad district, } Fyzabad division.
Rae Bareli ,,	Benares ,, } Benares division.
Allahabad ,,	Gházipur ,,
Jalaun district. } Jhánsi division.	Mirzapur ,,
Jhánsi ,,	

But these gloomy anticipations, for which at the time there seemed but too much foundation, were not realized. Even while the orders were being considered prospects had undergone that sudden transformation which in India so frequently takes place, and the replies of the District Officers when received were to the effect that relief measures were now not likely to be required except in limited areas, and that the necessity for furnishing the, information called for did not therefore exist.

Actual famine nowhere occurred. More rain fell even in the middle of November, when, judging by past experience, it could scarcely have been hoped for by the most sanguine. The prompt action taken by Government and the liberal advances made inspired the zamindars and cultivators with confidence. Tracts which revenue officers of sober and mature judgment had after personal inspection and enquiry reported must, if left unaided, suffer the evils of famine in all their intensity, within a few weeks at most recovered

sufficiently to be able to tide over the year without exceptional measures of any kind being resorted to, except in parts of Rae Bareli, Bánda, and Cawnpore, and Government, which had felt itself threatened with a huge calamity, the exact proportions of which it was impossible to foresee and which might have strained all its resources to the utmost, was put to no greater inconvenience than that of granting liberal suspensions and remissions of revenue in the most afflicted tracts, where the bare fields of the cultivator rendered collection of rents by the zamindar out of the question, even though the former had contrived to eke out a scanty subsistence for himself and the members of his family. Returns specially called for showed that, taking the provinces as a whole, the area sown for the rabi was only very slightly short of the average, and the danger, though narrowly escaped, had by the end of the year ceased to be such as to give rise to any serious anxiety for the country at large, though, as must always be expected to be the case until a complete system of protection against drought by irrigation works in the shape of canals or wells has been carried out throughout the country, a few tracts specially situated continued to remain in a somewhat critical state.

5. The year was not rich in events of political interest within the provinces themselves. The long vexed question of the succession to the Katehra estate in the Jhánsi district, which had been pending since the death of the late Raja Ranmast Singh on the 10th April, 1877, without issue, was at last settled by the appointment of his cousin, Sirdar Singh, in his place and the conferment on him of the title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction, due provision being at the same time made for the protection of the interests of the other members of the family. A similar difficulty has also occurred with regard to the succession to the Gursarai estate in the same district, the three sons of the late Raja being unable to come to any agreement, and all endeavours to effect an amicable settlement of their differences have as yet failed to produce the desired result. In both cases the object of Government has been the same, *viz.*, to preserve intact the title, privileges, and estates of a

family of distinction and possessing local influence ; but this can only be done if the members of the family themselv es will consent to lay aside all dissensions for the future and refrain from ruinous litigation with each other in the civil courts. Proposals had been made by the Maharaja of Bhartpur for the exchange of 13 villages belonging to the Bhartpur estate, but lying in the Agra and Muttra districts, yielding an annual revenue of Rs. 37,293, for 20 British villages lying within the Bhartpur frontier and estimated to yield a revenue of Rs. 34,896 a year. After giving the matter full consideration however, Sir George Couper came to the conclusion that these proposals could not be entertained, as it did not appear that there were any special reasons which rendered a transfer of the kind expedient, nor did the existing arrangements cause any such inconvenience to the administration as would deprive of their full force the manifold objections which exist to the transfer of villages without the consent of the owners from British India to a Native State. At the same time it was intimated that if His Highness wished to transfer the Bhartpur villages in British territory to the British Government on some other basis than that of exchange, proposals with this object would be favourably received.

A Manual of Titles for the North-Western Provinces—a most useful compilation and supplying a much-felt want—was completed and circulated during the year, and a similar one is in course of prepartion for Oudh. Rules were laid down for the classification of Government officials who are entitled and may be permitted to attend His Honor's darbars. They were divided into two grades : A., those drawing Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards ; B., all others. In both grades ranking to be primarily by salary, officials drawing the same salary being arranged according to seniority in gazetted service. Officials drawing less than Rs. 100 per mensem will not as a rule be admitted to darbars, though each case is to be considered and decided on its own merits.

The ex-Amir of Cabul, Yaqub Khan, was received as a State prisoner at Mussoorie ; and at the urgent instance of the

Nawab of Rampur his son and heir-apparent, Mushtaq Ali Khan, was formally recognized as the successor to the Rampur jagir after his father's demise. Internal tranquillity was everywhere preserved throughout the provinces and the administration of the neighbouring States of Rampur and Tehri continued to be perfectly satisfactory as usual.

6. Turning to matters of a more general character, it may be mentioned that a rule was laid down that no person would be appointed to the post of Deputy Collector on the permanent establishment of the North-Western Provinces who is not qualified by a sufficient knowledge of English to discharge all the duties and conduct the correspondence connected with the charge of a treasury, though exception might be made in favour of otherwise specially qualified Tahsíldars. Revised rules for the examination of Tahsíldars in the North-Western Provinces were published, and, in accordance with the opinion of the Director of Public Instruction, measures were taken for the introduction of an improved Kaithi character into Oudh, to be used as the written form for Hindi, Nagri being retained as the printed character.

Commissioners were informed that all leases of nazúl land, extra or intra municipal, for building purposes must be reported for the sanction of Government; also leases for cultivation if for more than 10 years, and that all transfers and alienations of nazúl property of any kind required the special sanction of Government.

The cyclonic storm which took place in September has already been referred to. It was rendered memorable not only by the unprecedented fall of rain, but also by an appalling catastrophe leading to a most lamentable loss of valuable lives and property, of which it was the immediate cause. Floods in India are as destructive as in any other country, and an immense amount of damage was done by them over the area affected by the watery deluge; but the event now referred to was of even a more lamentable and striking nature, and is known to the world as the Naini Tál landslip. Naini Tál is the head-quarters of this Government during

the summer months. Its natural features are too well known to render any description here necessary. It is an oblong lake about 2½ miles in circumference, surrounded by hills rising from 800 to 2,000 feet above its level, on the slopes of which the houses which form the settlement are built. One of these hills known as Sher-ka-Danda consists of a core of rocky shale covered by varying thicknesses of disintegrated shale and mud, in which are scattered boulders of limestone and occasionally of trap, the whole of this crust being in its natural state bound together by a luxuriant growth of groves, shrubs, and trees. It is peculiarly liable to be affected by the action of water, and the hill side had in past years been disturbed and cut up in a most reckless manner in order to form sites for houses with their usual surroundings and to make roads for the necessary communication with the rest of the settlement. The previous rainfall of the year had not been exceptionally heavy, though from want of proper drainage large quantities of shale had been swept down the ravines, still further weakening the hill supports. Rain began to fall on the afternon of Thursday, 16th September, and continued without cessation till the afternoon of Sunday the 19th. During the three days 33 inches fell, of which from 20 to 25 inches had fallen in the 40 hours preceding Saturday morning. In the early morning a few outhouses belonging to the Victoria Hotel were knocked down by the falling débris of the hill side; shortly before 2 in the afternoon a precipitous mass estimated to contain 1,000,000 tons of matter descended like an avalanche into the lake, carrying away with it the Hotel, a large European shop, and overwhelming the Assembly Rooms which stood on the border of the lake before its force was finally exhausted. Forty-three Europeans, amongst whom were a working party of five officers and non-commissioned officers and eight privates of the Depôt engaged in extricating some native servants from the fallen outhouses and in endeavouring to save the Hotel from further damage, were carried away by the liquid torrent into the lake, or buried beneath the ruins of the buildings and the débris of the fallen hill side. It is feared that 151 natives shared their fate, though the precise number is not known; while

the value of the property destroyed was reckoned at Rs. 2,55,500. It is but a melancholy satisfaction to add that the families of those who perished, which required assistance, were provided for by a subscription liberally responded to by people of all classes, and that a thorough and complete system of protective works has now been carried out at a cost of nearly two lakhs which there is every reason to hope has rendered the future safety of the settlement assured.

The subject of house property in cantonments and the power of the military authorities to enforce the prior claim of military officers to be provided with house accommodation when necessary have long been hotly disputed questions, giving rise to many altercations and references for the decision of higher authority without any very satisfactory result, so far as the obtaining of any clear and well-defined rules for future guidance went. A general report by Colonel F. C. Maisey dealing with the issues involved was submitted for His Honor's opinion, which was fully expressed. Government, being presumably the proprietor, should have full power to exclude from cantonments whomsoever it will, and to impose such special restrictions as it may deem advisable on the community permitted to live in them. The principle of separate cantonment administration is admitted in every country; the difficulty of now applying it is mainly due to the huge bazars, and sometimes entire villages, included within cantonment boundaries, and the unrestricted encroachments from time to time of private capitalists.

The Volunteer Movement in India has not prospered so much hitherto as might be desired, looking to the undoubted strength it must confer on the administration to have all Europeans in the country accustomed to the use of arms and acquainted with the rudiments of drill and discipline. The reasons for the little progress made were discussed at length in a note drawn up by Major Dodd, Commandant of the Allahabad Volunteer Corps, and various remedies suggested. The note was forwarded, with Sir G. Couper's own recommendations, for the orders of the Government of India, and

resulted in the grant of the following privileges: (*a*) the supply, when practicable, of tents and commissariat elephants or carts to bring volunteers daily to their offices on occasions when camps-of-exercise may be applied for and specially allowed; also the free grant of rations on such occasions and the entertainment at the expense of the State of a complement of cooks; (*b*) the right of all efficient volunteers to travel on State railways in the class of carriage next above that to which their ticket would ordinarily entitle them, under certain conditions; and the grant of a medal for the best shot amongst the volunteers of each presidency. Sir G. Couper has throughout his administration taken a most lively interest in the Volunteer Corps of the provinces, and is glad to be able to record that, since the formation of administrative battalions and the appointment of paid Adjutants from the regular army, a marked improvement both as regards numbers and efficiency has taken place, and the movement now promises to become really successful and lasting.

7. The great work of revising the settlements in the temporarily-settled districts of the North-Western Provinces has been nearly brought to a close, but in the permanently-settled districts cadastral survey operations, with a view to the compilation of correct village maps and papers, were actively carried on. In Oudh no settlement or survey operations are in progress.

An important feature in the revenue administration of the country is the work performed by the Court of Wards, which in the North-Western Provinces had no less than 111 estates under its charge, the majority of which are the property of minors; but 25 estates belong to persons declared by Government, on their own application, to be incapable of management—in other words, Government intervened to save them from impending ruin and to extricate them from the load of debts with which they were burdened. These estates comprised 2,550 whole villages and 1,703 shares in villages, with a current rental demand of Rs. 28,51,900, of which 93 per cent. was collected, while the cost of management was but 4.63 per cent. of the year's receipts. The debts due on the estates when management was assumed were Rs. 62,56,304, which have been reduced

to Rs. 28,27,181. Sixty-six estates with an annual rental of Rs. 29,17,575 were also under management in Oudh either on behalf of the Court of Wards or under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870 for the relief of encumbered estates. The management of the Court has been most successful and it enjoys the thorough confidence of the landed proprietors of the provinces, as is evidenced by the numerous applications for estates to be taken over. Many old families have been preserved and their downward course arrested and estates apparently hopelessly involved handed back to their owners free from debt and often with large accumulated savings.

Space does not permit of any detailed notice of all the important questions connected with the revenue administration which came under notice during the year, and a few only can be briefly glanced at. Arrangements had to be made for the taking of the census in February, 1881, the results of which are given elsewhere, and these necessarily imposed a considerable amount of additional labour on the district staff and took up much of their time and attention.

The experimental loans for agricultural purposes to cultivators in the districts of Bánda, Allahabad, and Moradabad were continued with satisfactory results so far, though no definite conclusions have yet been arrived at.

A new industry, *viz.*, sericulture in the Dún, had been started under the immediate auspices of Government and the possibility of success demonstrated. It was accordingly deemed advisable to transfer operations to private enterprise, and negociations with this object were opened with an eminent silk firm in England which have since been completed.

It had long been alleged that certain parganas of the Allahabad district were over-assessed, and that revision of settlement in them was necessary. A full and complete enquiry into the actual facts showed, however, that this was not the case. Certain measures for affording such relief to the zamindars as was required were approved

of, and the matter finally placed beyond room for doubt or question in future.

For some years a special veterinary establishment had been entertained in Oudh to cope with the widely prevalent cattle disease with a European officer at its head. Enquiries showed, however, that the results obtained were not commensurate with the cost; and as the Imperial Government was unwilling to give further assistance, its retention on a very limited scale only was sanctioned, the two best men in each division being placed immediately under the Commissioner's orders, to be posted where he deemed they would be most useful, and the remainder discharged.

From various causes orders had not been passed on the final settlement reports of many of the districts in the provinces, nor had the assessments been confirmed by the Government of India, though they had been in force in some districts for many years. The omission has now been remedied, the reports being reviewed by this Government and forwarded for the orders of the Government of India and for the necessary sanction, which has in all cases as yet been accorded.

In the beginning of 1880 the fact that extensive damage was being caused to the growing crops by field rats and mice attracted attention. District Officers were called on to report specially on the subject, and though, fortunately, the evil did not assume such proportions as it had done in Bombay, it was deemed advisable to issue a special circular pointing out the measures which should be adopted for their extermination as soon as they made their appearance, and the methods which had been found to answer best for accomplishing this object.

The alleged unpopularity of the canal establishment and need for revision of settlement in canal-irrigated villages in the Rohilkhand division was enquired into and measures taken for redressing such grievances as were found to exist.

So long ago as 1875 the constant complaints received of the deterioration of villages in Bundelkhand attracted attention, and

the Board were asked to institute enquiries on the subject and to state the conclusions arrived at by them. It was suggested for consideration whether the system followed in the cis-Jumna districts of these provinces of making a settlement for a term of 30 years is suited to the trans-Jumna districts like Jhánsi, in which the ravages of *káns* have rendered constant revision of settlement necessary, and that it might be expedient, at least in the worst tracts, to introduce a system by which the land revenue should be subjected to annual or periodical review on the basis of the area under cultivation. The peculiar circumstances of Bundelkhand agriculture are that the plough-cattle are comparatively few and weak, and ploughs are very imperfect and inefficient. The soil is frequently most fertile and yields without irrigation large crops when the rains are plentiful and opportune. There is however next to no irrigation, and even the most fertile lands yield nothing in the absence of a sufficient and timely rainfall. There is also next to no manure, and without irrigation or manure the productive powers of all but the most fertile lands must be exhausted, and require to be renovated by rest. Fine rich arable land abounds, but cultivators are few and more are not to be had. The Settlement Officers of Bánda and Hamírpur were asked for an expression of their opinion, and also the Collector of Bánda, and various remedies were suggested by them widely differing in character. Amongst them were a settlement for 10 years, or even for one year only, with a minimum jama to be paid under all circumstances, so as to prevent the tendency to throw land out of cultivation ; also that Government should be empowered by law to disqualify for the term of settlement any zamindar who, through indebtedness, is incapable of assisting his ryots and properly managing his estates, as also those zamindars who, through mismanagement, carelessness, or contumacy, have allowed the area under cultivation to fall below a certain minimum standard. His Honor, on a review of the proposals made, while in favor of provision being made for declaring the responsibility of zamindars in regard to the land and its management, thought it was not perhaps expedient to attempt to provide for this at present by express legis-

lation, as cases of this kind are comparatively few and the injury to Government interests not sufficiently great to call for such steps. It has been decided that the term of settlement shall be for 20 years, and Sir George Couper is inclined to agree with the Board that the best mode of dealing with villages in which there is a large amount of fallow land and wasteful negligent cultivation is for the Collector to compile a register of such as come within this category, watch their progress, and assist the proprietors with advice, and also by liberal takávi advances when they were required for the proper development of the capabilities of the estate.

On the passing of the Northern India Takávi Act (X. of 1879) for regulating advances other than those under the Land Improvement Act, it became necessary to issue rules laying down the procedure under which takávi applications should be dealt with and takávi granted. Formerly advances were regulated by the rules laid down in a Resolution of the Financial Department of 1877, under which their amount was limited to Rs. 10,000 per annum, and the special sanction of Government had to be obtained through the Commissioner and Board in each case. This necessarily led to considerable delay, and it was deemed advisable that the rules should be as few and simple as possible. Advances of this kind, such as those for seed and plough-cattle, have usually to be made suddenly, as in case of rain falling after prolonged drought over large areas, and in very small amounts. An elaborate procedure would prevent loans being granted at all. His Honor is strongly in favor of granting loans in such a way as to bring them within the reach of struggling cultivators and zamindars who may be desirous to obtain them with the object of promoting the extension and improvement of cultivation and insuring the stability of the land revenue and the prosperity of the country; in short, to return in some measure to the system of native administration, and to that which in some degree marked the earlier years of our own, when these advances were given on a very large scale. Experience has shewn that the grant of takávi in the way contemplated is attended with the best results; the risk of loss is almost *nil*, arrears being recoverable as arrears of

land revenue, while many who do not actually receive advances benefit by their being made, as the fact that Government is ready to lend on easy terms must operate to make money-lenders more moderate in their demands than they otherwise would be. The principal features of the new rules are that no security is required. At the beginning of each year the Board will inform Commissioners what amount is at their disposal for their Division, and they may divide it at their discretion amongst the districts thereof. Advances up to the amount of the district allotment may be made at the absolute discretion of the Collector, but it must not be exceeded without the sanction of the Commissioner. The dates fixed for instalments must not extend over more than 10 years as a maximum. Ordinarily advances for seed are to be repaidd from the crop produced from the seed, and those for plough-cattle within two years. Dates for payment of instalments will usually be those fixed for payment of the land revenue. The amount of the provincial grant will be determined when experience has shown to what extent the facilities now offered are availed of by the cultivating classes. The requirements of the people are practically limitless, but the amount to be advanced must be limited by financial considerations, and the ability of the distributing staff, *i. e.*, the Collector and his Assistants. Two lakhs for the provinces and Rs. 4 or 5,000 for each district may perhaps be regarded as the maximum which could be worked up to under existing arrangements.

When the Rent and Revenue Acts of these provinces were passed in 1873, rules on a number of points connected with revenue administration were drawn up and issued for the guidance of revenue officers; amongst these were rules for the determination of applications for enhancement of rents. The disposal of these has proved to be an exceedingly laborious and troublesome task. Rent courts were specially constituted in each district, and it was found that the number of pending cases was always large, and that undue delay often occurred in finally disposing of them. This was repeatedly brought to notice in the Board's Revenue Adminis-

tration Reports, and they were desired to draw up a revised set of rules for approval after consulting selected officers, as the procedure laid down was alleged to be unnecessarily elaborate and complicated, and in some respects impracticable to carry out. A point which was much discussed was whether the submission by the applicant for enhancement of a list of exemplar fields as well as the list of the fields enhancement of which is applied for should be insisted on. After a careful consideration of the opinions submitted His Honor was inclined to doubt the expediency of requiring such a list, as good grounds seemed to be shown for believing that at present the observance of the rule tends rather to give useless trouble than to facilitate a correct decision. Its omission was accordingly authorized. At the same time it was held that the applicant ought to adduce some solid grounds for his claim, and that the application should contain a statement of the facts by which it is proposed to establish it, and which the applicant is prepared to prove. If defective in this respect, the application is to be returned for amendment or, if no *primâ facie* case can be made out, rejected. It is further provided that all applications must now be filed between the 1st May and the 1st August, so that rent courts may be able to get through so much of the enquiry as relates to points which can be decided without local investigation before the camping season begins, and also to dispose of all applications which are decided adversely to the plaintiff on the preliminary issues without unnecessary waste of time. In other respects the rules have been much simplified and improved, as much as possible being left to the discretion of the presiding officer, and general principles only indicated for his guidance.

The experimental State wells in course of construction in the Cawnpore and Moradabad districts have been referred to in preceding Summaries. All went well until the wells were ready for use, and the question of how the cost was to be repaid had to be settled. It then appeared that the officers in charge of the experiment were under the erroneous impression that Government was prepared to use coercion in the last resort to induce the zamindars to take over the wells,

and had neglected to take the requisite precautions beforehand to secure the co-operation of the zamindars and cultivators in giving the scheme a fair trial on its merits. Zamindars and cultivators alike raised difficulties in the hope of eventually obtaining more favourable terms, and though the wells will probably be disposed of with small eventual loss to Government, it cannot be said that the object of the experiment, which was to obtain data for showing whether Government would be justified in introducing a scheme of State wells on a large scale and in applying to the legislature for the powers required to carry it out, has been attained. The conditions under which the experiment was tried precluded its being sucessful from this point of view, as direct coercion was out of the question. It is still under consideration whether another trial should be made under more favourable circumstances, or the idea finally abandoned as impracticable.

The operations of the tobacco farm at Gházipur and Pusa which were placed under Mesrss. Begg, Dunlop and Co. give every reason to hope the undertaking will prove financially successful. At present, however, there is no immediate prospect of a large export trade with Europe being developed, as the firm find it to their interest to supply the Indian market, and the demand is as yet greater than the supply.

The questions of raising the rates for flow irrigation on some of the older canals and the future assessment of owner's rate, though not finally disposed of, were under consideration during the year.

The measures for the relief of the Jhánsi division are still before the legislature, and, from a revenue point of view, the most important enactment of the year was Act XII. of 1881, reproducing the rent law of the North-Western Provinces with such amendments as had been found to be required to meet obvious defects and omissions.

At the close of the year the first of an intended annual series of meetings to be held at Lucknow under the auspices of the taluqdars of

Oudh, with the view of promoting the interests of agriculture, introducing improved methods of cultivation, and developing the economic resources of the province, took place and passed off most successfully. All the arrangements connected with the meeting, which was called the Oudh Taluqdars' Agricultural Meeting, were made by a committee of management consisting of 16 members, 15 of whom were native gentlemen. The committee met publicly on each day of the exhibition for the discussion of various subjects of interest, among which were the possibility of the extension of irrigation by the action of taluqdars or of the Government or both, and the means by which such extension could be effected; the feasibility of improving the breed of cattle, and the means by which this object could be best attained; the improvement of ploughs, the advantages of thin sowing, and the extension of arboriculture. Papers on these and cognate cases were read by various gentlemen—European and Native—and the proceedings, which were conducted entirely in the vernacular, were watched with intelligence and interest by a large number of persons, chiefly those interested in the land. The exhibition comprised the following classes: (1) cattle, (2) agricultural implements, (3) grain and other agricultural projects, (4) arts and manufactures. Prizes and medals were awarded to the successful exhibitors after careful inquiry and comparison by selected judges. The expenses incurred in connection with the meeting amounted to Rs. 11,039, the amount being met by a Government grant of Rs. 3,000, by Rs. 6,000 raised by subscriptions from the taluqdars and others, and by the sale of tickets. The good which may be expected from such meetings is obvious, and it is hardly too much to say that a new departure in agricultural progress has been made, by means of which a permanent improvement in the agriculture and general industry of the province may be effected. What is desired is that the taluqdars should themselves take a direct and personal interest in the matter, profiting by the information gained, practising the improvements brought to their notice on their own estates, and inducing their tenantry to follow their example. Amusement for the people was at the same time furnished

by wrestling contests, a flower show, illuminations, and a display of fireworks, which gave much satisfaction and imparted to the show the nature of a popular gathering.

8. There was little legislation specially affecting the provinces during the year. Act XIII. of 1880, giving power to prohibit inoculation and to make the vaccination of children compulsory in municipalities and cantonments to which it is extended, has not anywhere been put in force in these provinces. Act I. of 1881 was a purely local Act providing for the determination of claims to Taj Mahal's pension, which by a treaty made between the King of Oudh and the East India Company in 1829 the British Government might continue to her heirs, or make over to them the principal sum proportionate to such pension. The new Rent Act has been already noticed. Act XIV. of 1881 was passed to amend Bengal Regulation VII. of 1828 for defining the authority of the Raja of Benares within his Family Domains.

There was a slight decrease of crime compared with the preceding year, which was especially satisfactory, as part of the great decrease in 1879 was due to the terrible fever epidemic which prevailed in the autumn months. The more serious offences against person and property slightly rose in number, while the less serious fell off. A noticeable feature is that crime continues to be much more largely reported in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces; 189,818 crimes were reported, 104,206 persons arrested, of whom 80,049 were convicted; and the total value of property stolen was Rs. 13,16,269, of which Rs. 5,11,425 was recovered.

The net prison population naturally fell also. In 1878 it was 143,129; in 1879, 101,763; and in 1881 only 99,771. The total number of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment during year was 39,391, of whom 6,669 were recognized as having been previously convicted. The average cost per prisoner was Rs. 56-3-7, or, deducting the proceeds of convict labour, Rs. 35-13-8.

A proposal to proclaim the Doms, a criminal tribe infesting Gorakhpur and the adjoining parts of Bengal, under the Criminal

Tribes Act was negatived, as the failure of the Bauriah colony at Muzaffarnagar had shown that mere colonization, even coupled with police supervision, was ineffectual to accomplish their reclamation, while the alternative plan of confining the members of the tribe in a reformatory settlement was rendered out of question by the expense it would have entailed. With the approval of the Government of India arrangements were made with the Governments of Bengal, Panjab, and the Central Provinces for the transfer of members of criminal tribes confined in the jails of other provinces to the jail of the district to which they belonged before release, so as to enable the police to exercise close supervision over their subsequent movements. Lists of these criminal tribes were in course of preparation at the end of the year.

Rules were prescribed for the guidance of Superintendents of jails in regard to the release of female prisoners, so as to ensure their safe arrival at their homes in the event of their friends failing to meet them at the jail doors when set at liberty.

During the year 78 tigers, 326 leopards, 372 bears, 1,667 wolves, 462 hyenas, and 19 other animals were destroyed. The number of cattle killed by wild beasts was slightly greater than in the previous year; but the number of human beings was far less, the great decrease in the number killed by wolves being especially gratifying. The loss of cattle was greatest in Kumaun and Jhánsí; leopards being by far the most destructive animals, having killed no less than 3,684 head of cattle out of a total of 8,361. A sum of Rs. 7,395-4-0 was paid in rewards.

On the other hand the loss of life from snake-bites was lamentable, no less than 4,723 human beings having died during the year from that cause alone. At the instance of the Government of India Municipal Committees were asked if they considered it expedient to adopt the plan started in Bengal of giving rewards for all poisonous snakes destroyed within the area of any municipality or town; but the replies received showed a marked unanimity of opinion that such a step was not necessary or expedient in these

provinces. His Honor did not therefore feel justified in insisting on the introduction of the proposed measure, though any committee who anticipated good results from it was authorized to adopt it, and, in accordance with the wishes of the Government of India, it was asked that a small sum might be devoted to an experimental introduction of the measure in places where there were no sufficiently strong reasons against it to justify refusal. The measure was introduced too late in the year for its effects to be visible in the returns. The real difficulty to be contended with is the prejudice of the people themselves against killing snakes, especially in outlying villages and hamlets, where by far the greater number of fatal cases occur. The number of snakes reported as having been killed was 1,027 only, but this of course is a very small proportion of those actually destroyed. The attention of all District Officers has been specially invited to the necessity of impressing on the villagers the importance of destroying all venomous snakes found in or near villages and of removing rubbish heaps, dilapidated buildings, and rank vegetation, in which they are most commonly to be found.

Increased activity is now being generally displayed in the extermination of the pests which do most mischief, more especially in those districts where there are castes whose special occupation it is to catch wild animals. The rewards offered have had the effect of greatly stimulating their exertions, and in several instances increased grants had to be applied for.

In communication with District Officers a provincial list of native gentlemen exempted from the provisions of the Arms Act by the Local Government was drawn up and published for general information. Under the authority of the Government of India orders were also issued exempting from the provisions of the Act sulphur to be used for agricultural or manufacturing purposes. The number of licenses in force in 1880 for the possession of arms and ammunition was 18,854, a considerable increase as compared with 1879, when the number was 17,434. This increase was common to both provinces, but was greatest in the North-

Western Provinces. It was in part due to an order of Government requiring exempted retainers, when not in attendance on their masters, to take out licenses; but the number granted in the various districts has now been more equalized, and District Officers have been told that it is not the desire of Government to restrict unduly the possession of arms by well-disposed and respectable people, nor is it the object of the Act to needlessly annoy and harass such persons. Sentences apparently rather severe were in some cases imposed for offences against the Act. Cases of a serious nature will undoubtedly occur in which it may be found necessary to inflict heavy sentences, but the penal provisions of the Act require to be worked with discretion, and the officers responsible have been instructed accordingly. The number of licenses granted free of all fee for the purpose of destroying wild animals has also increased from 4,210 in 1879 to 5,053 in 1880. There was at first a tendency on the part of some officers to reduce the number of such licenses as much as possible, and even now in some districts the number granted is but small. Some officers also attached a condition to these licenses requiring the destruction of a certain number of wild beasts. This has been forbidden. The sanction of the Commissioner is now necessary to any restrictions imposed on the grant of licenses to native shikaris, and it has been clearly explained that the free licenses are intended for the benefit of the cultivators, and should be given wherever arms are required for the protection of their crops from the ravages of wild animals.

A sum of Rs. 5,158 was realized by fines imposed for infractions of the Act, but only Rs. 246 was paid in rewards. Contraband arms, &c., are generally found accidentally, and the rewards offered have as yet had little influence in inducing informers to come forward.

9. The civil litigation of the year was of a normal character, both in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and nothing calls for special comment.

In many districts in the North-Western Provinces no revision of the jurisdiction of subordinate civil courts had taken place for

many years, and it was found that the work of the courts had become most unevenly distributed. After due enquiries had been made some munsifis were abolished and others created and a revision was made of the limits of the jurisdiction of the Judges of Saháranpur, Aligarh, Agra, Meerut, Moradabad, Farukhabad, and Jaunpur. In Oudh, where the new scheme for the administration of civil justice had only recently been introduced, similar irregularities were found to exist, and a re-distribution of work in Partabgarh was sanctioned.

In connection with the central nazarat system a number of rules on various points were prescribed by the High Court, and a tour of inspection was made by the Registrar to ascertain the results of their working, a report on which was submitted after the close of the year. A permanent establishment of process-servers was sanctioned for Oudh, and also the re-arrangement of the records of the civil courts on a new system.

Most important of all were the rules issued by Government under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code, laying down the procedure to be adopted by Collectors in case of a civil court ordering sale of ancestral land in satisfaction of a decree, the execution of which is taken out of the hands of the court and placed in those of the Collector, who may refrain from selling the property if he is able to raise the amount in some other manner. These decrees will be of two kinds: (1) ordering the sale of immoveable property in pursuance of contracts specifically affecting it; (2) decrees for money ordering sale of immoveable property, but not in pursuance of contracts specifically affecting it. It is in regard to this latter class that a wide discretion is now given to him. If after the summary enquiry prescribed in the rules there seems no hope of securing any part of the property from sale, the Collector is directed to sell the property attached. If, however, the whole of the available property appears to be more than equal to the liabilities, the Collector is empowered to take steps to raise the sum required to satisfy the claim of the original decree-holders and of all other decree-holders who have obtained decrees in accordance with the procedure laid down for ascertaining and satisfying the claims of the other creditors of the

estate, the object being to prevent judicial sales at inadequate prices of the judgment-debtor's lands (which have been but too common in the past), and to carry out the intention of the law to arrest all unnecessary sales.

Court Inspectors were appointed at the head-quarters of each division in Oudh. Rules were prescribed for the escort of prisoners to and from courts, also for the guard and escort of treasure and prisoners. The revision of the Manual of Police Circulars was undertaken and has since been completed. Rules were prescribed by the Government of India for enquiring into and reporting on serious accidents on all railways, whether open for public traffic or under construction. The manager of the railway is in every case to give notice of the accident to Government, while the Magistrate need report it only when it is one involving considerable loss of human life or indicating defective administration. It was decided that in the case of railway police appeals from departmental orders by the Assistant Inspector-General should lie not to Commissioners as with the localized district police, but to the Inspector-General of Police.

The measures for the repression of infanticide continued to be in force in 30 districts in the North-Western Provinces and in all districts in Oudh, except Kheri and Bahraich, in which the guilty practice was found not to prevail. During the first half of the year there was a great decrease in the number of births owing to the fever epidemic of 1879. Ten cases were judicially tried in the North-Western Provinces, in five of which convictions were obtained, and lesser punishments were inflicted on 203 chaukidars, 4 midwives, and 219 heads of families. The infanticide establishment for specially guilty villages consisted of 4 sub-inspectors, 110 head-constables, and 26 chaukidars. There were 2,725 proclaimed villages in the North-Western Provinces and 447 in Oudh, besides 18 specially guilty villages; in the latter province this was only the second year that the rules have been in full force. There can be no doubt that their operation on the whole has effected much good, and that the excessive mortality amongst the female infant population has been checked. The statistics of past years afford much inter-

may also be noted that rules were made and published under Act XIV. of 1879 for the regulation and control of hackney carriages plying for hire within municipalities, the general outline of which was sketched in a draft code prepared by Government, leaving each municipality to fill in the details so as to suit its former practice and the requirements of its local peculiarities. Another small improvement made in the direction of facilitating the despatch of public and private business was the permanent numbering of houses in towns and municipalities. This was undertaken primarily in view of the approaching census, and it was deemed that the opportunity should not be lost of keeping up in future a practice which presents such obvious advantages.

Attention continued to be bestowed on the preparation of correct records by the patwári and kanúngo staff, and improvement is beginning to be visible as the working of the new rules comes into complete operation. Further progress may be hoped for when the revision to which they have been subjected, and for which a special committee of experienced officers was appointed, is finished.

A steam plough was imported from England for the purpose of eradicating káns grass and proved completely successful in effecting this object. Reh experiments were continued, but a really effective way of dealing with this evil has yet to be discovered. The Horticultural Garden at Lucknow and the Botanical Gardens at Saháranpur were maintained in a high state of efficiency, and are doing really valuable work both in the distribution of plants and flowers, and in experimenting with new species to ascertain which can advantageously be cultivated in these provinces, and also in the improvement of indigenous kinds. The production of vegetable drugs for the Medical Department ha sbeen commenced and promises to effect a great saving in expense. Apples, pears, apricots and peaches, plums, and other varieties of English fruit are being acclimatized in Kumaun with complete success, and in a few years a very large supply will probably fin d its way into the markets, more especially if rapid communication can be established with the plains. Experiments with manures, new staples, and improved implements were

steadily pursued on the Government farm at Cawnpore with interesting and instructive results, though the deficient rainfall rendered the year an unfavorable one for agricultural operations. An improved plough on the English principle which can be brought within the reach of the native cultivator and the most economical form of water lifts are engaging particular attention. The superiority of deep ploughing over the ordinary method may now be said to have been demonstrated beyond doubt, and a scheme has been matured and is in active operation for introducing this and similar improvements, which may with confidence be adopted, on estates under the Court of Wards. The sympathies and interests of several large landed proprietors have also been awakened in the objects which the Department of Agriculture and Commerce is designed to promote, and from some much valuable co-operation is beginning to be received.

Another question which has been warmly taken up by this Government under the auspices of the Department is that of arboriculture, which is now undertaken on a systematic and organized plan in every district, each having its own assignment to meet the outlay incurred. Nearly Rs. 40,000 were expended during the year in planting avenues along the roadsides and in forming nurseries and plantations. Every endeavour is made to induce influential zamindars and landowners to come forward and assist in a work which confers such enduring benefits on the country, and which the indiscriminate destruction of groves and trees in the past had begun to make an actual necessity.

Native and indigenous manufactures and arts have long been declining, being unable to withstand the competition of the cheaper European goods, and for want of sufficient demand. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce has made great efforts to arrest their further decline, and with a marked degree of success. Specimens were sent to the Melbourne and Sydney Exhibitions and carried off a fair share of prizes. A repository for their sale has been opened at Allahabad, at which approved articles only are received, and they have thus been brought prominently before the

public and a large quantity disposed of. It is hoped that the stimulus thus given has assured the continuance and prosperity of several interesting handicrafts which might otherwise have died out, when regret at the discovery would have come too late. The next report will contain a full and complete account according to the best information procurable of the principal manufacturing industries of the provinces, showing their present position, the classes engaged in them, and the various methods pursued. This is now in course of preparation, but the materials could not be collected in time for it to appear in this year's report.

The total area of forests in these provinces at the close of the year was 3,413 square miles. The work of the department comprises the survey of areas and preparation of correct maps, the demarcation of boundaries, the rearing of plantations and nurseries of young trees, fire protection, enumeration surveys with the object of collecting data for the preparation of working plans, prosecutions for offences against the forest law and breaches of forest rules, the construction of roads, bridges, and buildings, the felling of trees for sale and clearance purposes, the collection of grazing dues, and the disposal of timber and other forest produce to the general public and Government departments, and the free supply of the same to villagers and others having recognized rights or privileges in the forests. The total income of the year was Rs. 9,42,229, the total expenditure Rs. 6,79,574, leaving a surplus of Rs. 2,62,655 as compared with Rs. 3,23,972 in the preceding year. Various causes operated to diminish forest revenue, the principal being the curtailment of fellings in Oudh and the decreased demand for railway sleepers, from the sale of which large sums have been realized in the past. The exact financial results of any year are however difficult to ascertain, as much must depend on the stocks in hand, the precise value of which cannot be exactly stated, and also on the extent to which fellings are permitted, and produce actually disposed of during the year. The most noteworthy features of the year were the measures adopted for forest conservation in Bánda and Hamírpur and the acquisition of forest lands

for this purpose; the more efficient organization of the forest school at Dehra, which is now equipped with a thoroughly competent staff of officers with all the necessary appliances and apparatus, though it cannot be said to have been in full working order during the year; the settlement of long standing grazing disputes in Oudh; the introduction of rules for the collection of grazing dues through the agency of the revenue authorities in Dehra Dún and Saháranpur; and the placing of Forest Officers in immediate subordination to the District Officers, so as to ensure more harmonious working between the Forest and Revenue Departments. The rules required under the Forest Act for the general regulation and management of forests have now all been framed and issued, and the department may be said to have been brought into a more efficient state than it has ever been in before, while they have enabled forest administration to be conducted on well-defined and clearly-recognized principles, the want of which was previously much felt.

The external and internal trade of these provinces is now very fully reported on by the Director of Agriculture and Commerce, one of whose functions is to collect and register statistics and to obtain and bring together all available information with regard to it. The external trade is divided for purposes of classification into (*a*) that transacted with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nepal; (*b*) that transacted with the provinces of British India; and (*c*) that transacted with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay. The whole of the foreign trade was registered as completely as possible by a cordon of registration posts drawn along the frontier. Of interprovincial traffic and traffic with the ports only that portion was registered which was carried by rail, forming about 60 per cent. of the former and nearly the whole of the latter. The total value of the foreign traffic of the provinces, import and export, amounted to nearly a crore of rupees, a considerable increase on former years, there being as usual a striking excess in the value of imports over that of exports. The value of imports from Tibet was Rs. 4,32,425, and of exports Rs. 1,68,828.

The value of imports from Nepal was Rs. 57,22,645, and of exports Rs. 32,22,626. The principal articles of trade with Tibet are for imports borax, salt, wool and woolen goods ; and for exports cotton goods, grain, and sugar: with Nepal imports are rice, oilseeds, timber, drugs (non-intoxicating) and spices ; and exports cotton goods, metals, salt, and sugar. Special attention is being paid to the further developement of the Nepal trade, by the opening out of communications and the removal of all restrictions and arbitrary frontier duties which unnecessarily hamper it.

Registration of all the railway-borne traffic in the provinces is primarily effected in the railway audit offices by tabulation of the invoices, from which the returns are compiled in the office of the Director of Agriculture and Commerce. It is believed that a very near approach to accuracy is obtained in this way, while the system has the further merit of in no way interfering with the course of trade by requiring special checks or enquiries. The cost of registration is borne by the Imperial Government on all railways except those which are Provincial. A great improvement introduced during the year was the publication of these returns quarterly in the Government Gazette for general information, instead of waiting till the end of the year, when they had lost much of their interest and value. They can scarcely fail to be of great service to the commercial interests of the Provinces.

The total value of imports by rail from all parts was Rs. 11,84,75,251, as compared with Rs. 9,99,10,378 in the preceding year; and of exports Rs. 11,34,38,502, as compared with Rs. 11,50,50,920. The total value of all traffic increased by Rs. 1,69,52,435, but whereas last year there was a balance in favour of these provinces of Rs. 1,51,40,522, there was this year a balance of Rs. 50,36,743 against it, mainly due to the smaller export of grain and a marked increase in the import of European cotton goods. More than half the trade was with Calcutta alone, and the imports and exports nearly balanced each other, the former being nearly 6 crores in value, and the latter about 5½ crores. Imports from Bombay, Bengal (excluding Calcutta), the Panjáb, and Rajputana and Gwalior, were

nearly equal in value, ranging from one to two crores. Exports were largest to the Panjáb, over 2 crores, and to Rajputana, nearly 1¼ crores. A striking feature in the Bombay trade is that imports amounted to more than four times the value of exports.

The exports of cotton rose more than a lakh of maunds above those of the preceding year, owing to the good crop of 1880 and the expansion of the demand for Mediterranean ports; while European cotton goods were imported to the net amount of 3,13,040 maunds, being ten times the quantity of goods of Indian manufacture imported. The net exports of wheat were 27,20,248 maunds, slightly less than in 1879-80; the value, however, fell from 80 to 57 lakhs, owing to the lower prices which prevailed. Exports to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies fell off, and those to the Panjáb and Calcutta for transmission to Europe show more than a corresponding increase. Prices have not, however, yet sunk low enough to develope a large European demand. In 1879-80 the net export of other grains beside wheat was 31,57,649 maunds, in 1880-81 there was a net import of 6,85,198 maunds: so that the character of the trade was entirely changed. This was due to the short rainfall for the kharíf harvest of 1880.

A very large export trade is carried on in oil-seeds, of which the net export was 23,57,883 maunds, principally to Calcutta, which nearly monopolizes this trade. This was less than in the preceding year, owing to the almost entire collapse of the rape trade, due to a falling off in the European demand, and still more to the failure of the crop. Other chief articles of trade are ghí, largely exported, also hides exported to Calcutta for transmission to Europe, which is the case with indigo also, lac imported, dyes and shell lac exported, wines, spirits, and beer imported, against which there is a considerable set-off in the exports of Sháhjahánpur rum, which is now being largely consumed all over India, metals largely imported, salt also largely imported, sugar largely exported. The most marked feature in the trade of the year was the net imports of grains other than wheat referred to above. The indigo season was favourable and resulted in a considerable increase in the value of exports; there was an increase

under ghí also due to improved pasturage, and under sugar due to an increased demand.

11. The total outlay of the year on roads and buildings was Rs. 44,51,323, of which Rs. 4,07,631 was provided from Imperial Funds for Military and other services, Rs. 26,71,298 from Provincial Funds, Rs. 13,28,366 from Local Incorporated Funds, Rs. 22,746 from contributions, and Rs. 11,282 by other departments. Rs. 1,27,662 were spent on Imperial Military and Civil Buildings and Rs. 67,607 in repairs of the same. Out of Provincial Funds Rs. 6,25,914 were spent on Civil Buildings (original works) and Rs. 3,45,675 in repairs, Rs. 2,32,460 on communications (original works), and Rs. 8,78,266 on repairs; also Rs. 11,256 on miscellaneous public improvements (original works). From Local Funds Rs. 2,42,753 were spent on communications (original works) and Rs. 7,72,262 on repairs; also Rs. 16,248 on miscellaneous public improvements (original works) and Rs. 12,026 in repairs. Establishment charges proper were Rs. 9,16,330 and for the Roorkee Engineering College Rs. 1,67,809. Rs. 14,448 were spent on tools and plant.

Among the more important Imperial works of the year may be mentioned the Meerut cantonment drainage scheme completed, and the erection of new stables for the Viceroy's Body-guard at Dehra; and amongst Provincial the completion of the new Government House at Naini Tál sufficiently for occupation; and the Muir College at Allahabad, on which, though the progress was not so great as had been anticipated, all the available funds were fully utilized. The buildings are rapidly advancing towards completion and, it is hoped, will soon be available for occupation. The restorations to buildings of archæological interest at Agra continued to be carried out, and a sum of Rs. 13,306 was spent on repairing tanks in Bundelkhand.

Over one lakh of rupees was spent during the year by private individuals on building wells and tanks and other works of public utility.

During the year the offices of the Superintending Engineers have been separated from the Public Works Secretariat, and their headquarters are now fixed at Agra and Lucknow.

The Muttra-Háthras line continued to show increased prosperity, and though the actual net earnings were only Rs. 4,494 more than in the previous year, owing to increased working expenses, yet the number of passengers and tonnage of goods carried show a steady increase.

The Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway, also on the metre gauge, was partially opened for traffic on 15th December, 1880, for a length of nearly 49½ miles and on 1st February, 1881, for its whole length of 86 miles. The capital expenditure on it till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 30,45,749, or at the rate of Rs. 35,416 per mile. Considerable further outlay has still to be incurred on account of rolling stock, a bridge over the Kali Nadi, and other works in progress. The total earnings were Rs. 49,467 and the working expenses Rs. 36,638, leaving the net earnings at Rs. 12,829. The number of passengers carried was 113,589 and the quantity of goods lifted 3,530 tons. This railway was worked under considerable disadvantages, but when the system of which it is a part has been completed, there is every reason to believe it will be a financial success.

The Gházipur-Dildarnagar Railway, a short branch line of 12 miles from the East Indian Railway on the broad gauge, was opened for traffic on 5th October, 1880, and is worked by the East Indian Railway, who find the rolling stock. Its cost has been Rs. 5,93,539, or Rs. 49,462 per mile, but ultimately this will be raised to Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000 per mile, which will be considerably in excess of the sanctioned estimate of Rs. 6,34,151, and it is extremely doubtful whether it can ever be made remunerative, as the working expenses are very high.

The Muttra-Achneyra branch, 22¾ miles in length, is under construction on the metre gauge, the sanctioned estimate being Rs. 7,03,360, or Rs. 30,916 per mile, of which Rs. 4,61,806 had

been expended up to the close of the year. Lines under survey are the Patna and Bahraich Railway, intended to connect the north bank of the Ganges opposite Patna with the Nepalese frontier north of Bahraich *viâ* Gorakhpur, Basti, and Gonda; the Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension to complete the provincial communication from Cawnpore to Muttra; the Bhaupur-Kalpi, which, if carried across the Jumna and joined to the Gwalior-Bhopal system, would give a direct outlet from Rohilkhand to Bombay without break of gauge; the Bareilly-Pilibhít Railway, which is the continuation of a through provincial line from Jaunpur *viâ* Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Sitapur, Kheri, and Gola Gokarnath towards Bareilly.

The total capital outlay on all State Railways during the year was Rs. 16,36,829, which with Rs. 37,34,057 spent in previous years makes a grand total of Rs. 55,70,886. The gross earnings of open lines were Rs. 2,08,837 and working expenses Rs. 1,43,244, the net earnings being 1·4 per cent. on the capital invested in them.

The Oudh and Rohilkhand Guaranteed Railway had a length of line of 547 miles open. The Ganges bridge at Benares is now being undertaken by it, a most extensive and important work. Much damage was done to the line and its approaches by floods from the Ganges and Rámganga rivers. Traffic earnings were Rs. 45,64,674, working expenses Rs. 25,25,450, and net profits Rs. 20,39,224. Fares for the lower class have been raised from 2 pie to 2½ pie per mile, but the financial success of this is doubtful, as there was a decided falling off in the number of passengers carried.

During the year the capital outlay on canals was Rs. 20,26,047, and the total outlay of this and past years Rs. 6,48,24,998. The canals open and in complete operation are the Ganges, Lower Ganges, Agra, Eastern Jumna, Dún, Rohilkhand, and Bijnor Canals. Projects for irrigation works in Bundelkhand and the Sarda and Betwa Canals are under consideration. The direct income from water rates and miscellaneous revenue was Rs. 39,66,884, and increase

in land revenue due to the working of the canals Rs. 9,49,631; working expenses were Rs. 17,67,994, and the net revenue Rs. 31,48,521 against interest charges of Rs. 26,64,794, so that the net profit to Government was Rs. 4,83,727. The area irrigated for the kharíf harvest was 7,00,139 acres, and for the rabi 1,032,010 acres, an amount which has been exceeded in 1878-9 alone, the excess above the average being due to the deficient rainfall in the lower districts of the Doáb.

Sugarcane, rice, indigo, and cotton are the principal kharíf crops irrigated, and wheat, barley, and other cereals the principal rabi crops. Much damage was caused to canal works by the heavy floods of the year.

Twenty-one new imperial post-offices were opened during the year, and 33 new letter-boxes, the total number of former being 580 and of latter 187. The lines of postal communication open were—by runners, 1,865 miles; mail carts, 190¼ miles; railways, 1,162½ miles; 150 miles were taken over from the imperial by the district postoffice. The new money-order system has worked most successfully, and other changes introduced have rendered the post-office more useful to the public. There were 322 district post-offices and 145 letter-boxes and 647 village postmen at the close of the year; the total length of the mail lines being 6,320½ miles in the North-Western Provinces, and 1,067 miles in Oudh. Nine hundred and thirty thousand seven hundred and forty-four letters, 6,690 packets, and 2,130 parcels, were received from the district post for despatch by the imperial mail, and 1,015,957 letters, 30,819 packets, and 6,444 parcels, sent from imperial post-offices for delivery by the district post. The results show that a considerable increase has taken place in the correspondence of the rural population. The total cost of the district post establishment was Rs. 1,85,222.

12. The revenue year ended on 30th September, 1880. The rainfall was considerably above the average and timely as well, and the kharíf harvest of 1879 was on the whole a good one, rice especially being a bumper crop. In the autumn occurred that terrible

fever epidemic to which reference has so often been made both in this and the previous report. The rabi crop of 1880 was a particularly good one, and hence the return of comparative prosperity to the provinces.

The total land-revenue collections under all heads, including cesses and patwári rate, for the year were Rs. 5,45,26,714, a decrease of 4⅓ lakhs from the preceding year, due to the falling off in owner's and occupier's rates for canal water, the natural result of the copious rains. The demand on ther evenue-roll for the year in the North-Western Provinces was Rs. 4,28,60,050, the real balances giving only Rs. 98,585, or ·23 per cent. Outstanding balances were Rs. 8,63,180, and real balances at close of year were Rs. 1,03,126 only. The demand for revenue not on the roll was Rs. 2,38,412, of which Rs. 1,80,191 were collected. The collections on account of the current demand were the largest on record.

The chief feature in the litigation which came before the revenue courts was the decrease in the number of suits and the increase in the number of applications owing to the improved circumstances of the cultivators. The total number of suits instituted was 63,710, and of applications 41,007. Four hundred and ninety-nine applications for Rs. 33,044 were sanctioned under the Land Improvement Act, and Rs. 40,588 advanced in takávi.

In Oudh the current revenue demand proper was Rs. 1,38,70,629, of which Rs. 1,38,39,691 were collected. Notices of ejectment were more numerous than in any preceding year.

Excise revenue realized Rs. 33,65,401, the highest figures yet reached ; and stamps Rs. 53,55,715, also higher than in any preceding year. These branches of revenue are peculiarly liable to be affected by the condition of the people, and the good harvests led to the very marked increase in their receipts which took place. Particular attention has been paid of late to securing the efficiency of stamp and excise administration. The outstill system in force in Bengal has been introduced experimentally, and promises to answer the expectations formed of it.

The year was a most prosperous one for provincial finance, the details of which are fully set forth in the section thereon in the report. The total receipts were Rs. 3,37,21,286, and expenditure Rs. 3,29,16,568, leaving a surplus of Rs. 8,05,258. The closing balances were Rs. 90,03,036, and the best method of utilizing these, as well as the future financial policy to be pursued, is under consideration.

In pursuance of the idea of adopting in India some system of loans resembling the United States' "Refunding Certificates," the opinion of this Government was asked for on a scheme proposed for the formation of a petty savings fund, the primary object being to afford to agriculturists and to the poorer classes of non-agriculturists a mode of investment of their savings more profitable to themselves and the community at large than the hoarding of coin or ornaments, depositing with small bankers, and the petty private money-lending now resorted to. Government paper in the shape of certificates of Rs. 12½, Rs. 25, and Rs. 50, and notes of Rs. 100 and Rs. 250, were to be issued at 96 per cent., bearing interest and transferable from hand to hand without endorsement or any other formality whatever, but not to be paid off for 20 years at least. Selected officers were consulted, and there was an unanimous consensus of opinion that the scheme would not work. All admitted the abstract excellence of the idea embodied in the proposals, but agreed that no success would attend the measure if its introduction were attempted. The current rate of the country is much higher than 4 per cent., the rate of interest offered. The scheme would be almost certainly misunderstood by the masses if ventilated, and perhaps regarded by many as a plan on the part of Government to get money in an indirect way, and advantage might be taken of it to discredit the Government. The classes also for whose benefit the measure is intended have not as a rule any money to invest; while it may be assumed as certain that the women, whose influence in regard to the interior economy of an Indian household is notoriously very great, would strongly oppose a system under which their ornaments might no longer be forth-

coming. The poorer classes could not afford to risk the enmity of the banias and money-lenders by resorting to the agency of Government, and, further, there would be considerable risk of fraud by forgery. While, therefore, admitting that the object is most admirable and the idea in the abstract an excellent one, Sir George Couper believes there is little doubt that it is unsuited to the times and that its introduction would be a mistake.

Instructions regarding decentralization of the audit and check of contingent charges were issued, with the approval of Government, to all controlling and disbursing officers. They were divided into three classes—A., charges that should be finally audited in detail by the disbursing officer only; B., charges that should be finally audited in detail by the controlling officer, who is generally the Commissioner of the division or the head of the department; C., charges that for special reasons should be finally audited in detail in the Accountant-General's office. For items under A., the disbursing officer alone will keep up a register in detail; for those under B., both the controlling and disbursing officers will do so; and for those under C., vouchers must be sent to the Accountant-General for audit in detail as heretofore. Disbursing officers have been given full power to make transfers from one item to another of petty or ordinary contingencies, provided the district total is not exceeded; and controlling officers may transfer grants from one item to another of the same minor head in the same district. The former system of check and audit of all items in the Accountant-General's office was believed to cause much unnecessary labour with no commensurate benefit and without effecting any real saving. Further proposals for the extension of what is known as the 'contract' system are under consideration with the same view.

The Bareilly frauds alluded to last year showed that the existing system of local check on revenue and other receipts was in many respects defective, and enquiries were made from the Board, in consultation with the Accountant-General, with the view of ascertaining in what mode this could best be carried out. It was held

that the Board are charged with the supervision of the collection of the land revenue and of the proceedings of Collectors in certain well-defined departments, but that it was no part of their duty to scrutinize the receipts in other departments in regard to which officers are not subordinate to them. The check exercised by the Board on land-revenue collections is most complete, but in regard to other heads a less elaborate procedure was deemed sufficient, and for most nothing is needed except that the Accountant-General shall furnish the Board with periodical statements of credit, by which the departmental returns and treasury officer's figures can be checked, any discrepancy being at once adjusted. In a few cases, however, extra precautions are necessary, and those have been prescribed.

In 1865 the Board issued instructions regarding the use of English instead of vernacular figures in official accounts, including those received from tahsílis. These had not been attended to in some districts, and the universal use of English figures in official accounts of every kind was again prescribed, there being very obvious advantages in this plan, as the accounts can be much more easily scrutinized and checked than when vernacular figures are used, and the openings for fraud are proportionately diminished. As the English system of notation requires the knowledge of only the symbols, it is more readily learnt than any of the native systems, and it has been proved that it can be readily acquired in a very short time. No person who is unable to do this can be fit to be in Government employ, and this has been made known to all officials concerned. Where the persons responsible for preparing accounts wish to add vernacular figures above or below the English ones until they have attained thorough familiarity with the latter, this will not be prohibited, but it is hoped that this aid may soon be dispensed with.

The constitution of other rules governing the Revenue Record Fund in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh had been for some time under consideration. In Oudh there had hitherto

been really only one Record Fund for all departments—civil, criminal, and revenue. The separation of the Judicial and Executive branches lately carried out necessitated the constitution of two separate funds as in the North-Western Provinces. Some diversity of practice prevailed both as regards receipts and expenditure while there were no fixed system of account and no complete code of rules. Temporary establishments increased and decreased on no clear principle, the number of copyists employed in the several districts varied greatly, and expenditure of various kinds was debited to the Record Fund with which that fund had no real concern. A reference to the local officers showed there was a consensus of opinion as to the expediency of adopting the principles of the North-Western Provinces system so far as these were suitable to Oudh, and of introducing a simple code of rules on the subject; and as the Board of Revenue were at the time engaged in revising the rules in force in the North-Western Provinces, advantage was taken of the opportunity to appoint a committee to combine the revision of the North-Western Provinces rules with the introduction of a code for Oudh. This was accordingly done. Rules were prepared, the main principles being the same as those in force in the North-Western Provinces, but amendments were introduced either to suit the circumstances of both provinces or in the light of experience of the working of the North-Western Provinces rules; rates have been harmonized, and statements for keeping accounts and checking the working of the rules have been prescribed.

The question of the maintenance of sarais in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh also came under consideration. These were found to consist of three classes: (1) municipal sarais, (2) nazúl sarais, and (3) provincial sarais. The first are situated within municipal limits and are maintained by municipal funds. They number 55, yield an income of about Rs. 5,000 per annum, and cost about Rs. 4,500. The second are the property of Government and have been included under nazúl probably because most of them are escheats. They are under the management of

the Magistrate, number 52, yield an average income of Rs. 1,800 per annum, and cost about Rs. 1,550. The third are borne on the books of the Public Works Department; they number 123, cost Rs. 7,500 per annum, and yield only Rs. 1,200 on an average. In India, in all ages, it has been recognized as the duty of the ruling power to make roads for the convenience of travellers, to make proper police arrangements for their protection, and, as subsidiary to this, to provide proper accommodation where travellers and merchants with their cattle and other beasts of burden may halt in comfort and safety. It is acting on this unwritten but well-recognized law that not only on the grand trunk road, but on many of the other main lines of traffic, Government has provided at the cost of Imperial funds land for paraos, sarais, and rest-houses. But traffic often changes its routes, new markets are opened, and new roads are made which lead to the abandonment of the old. Railways especially have made great changes in this respect, and it is obvious that many buildings required when a road was once crowded with travellers need no longer be kept up or, if maintained, should be used for other purposes. Commissioners were accordingly asked to report whether it was necessary that the several sarais in their Division should be kept up; if not, what should be done with them, and if maintained, how they could be made self-supporting. Municipal sarais were left *in statu quo*, but the distinction between provincial and nazúl sarais hitherto existing was done away with and all classed as nazúl. Commissioners were authorized to dispose to the best advantage of 47 provincial sarais no longer required, which had fallen into disuse or been superseded, and, while supplying no want, cost money in repairs without any adequate return. All others were brought on the nazúl register and will be treated as nazúl property, whereby incentive will be given to District Officers to improved and economical management, as the allotment for local improvements is contingent to a great degree on the state of the nazúl surplus. It was laid down that a tariff should be arranged by the District Officers under the orders of the Commissioner for the use of

all sarais by travellers, and that the requisite establishment should be at once provided. Where sarais are handed over to lessees, they will be made responsible for petty repairs and a nominal rent only taken. The Public Works Department have been relieved of the charge of all sarais hitherto classed as provincial. No sarai that is or may be made self-supporting will under any circumstances be abolished, and efforts will be made to secure that all defray their own expenses, though in some cases where they are still required in the interest of the public this may not perhaps be possible.

The Accountant-General having reported that the graded allowances to covenanted Civilians, given to compensate for the block in promotion so long felt, would cease from 1st May, 1881, a representation was made to the Supreme Government, pointing out that there was still the same necessity for them and strongly recommending their continuance. This has been sanctioned for a further period of five years by the Secretary of State, and is appreciated as a great boon by the junior members of the service.

Under the orders of the Government of India it was notified that on and from 1st January, 1881, no shroff-marked coins, even though they might not have lost more than two per cent. of their weight, would be received in payment of Government demands or exchanged for current coin at any public treasury in these provinces. The object was to put a stop to a very general practice on the part of native bankers of making a slight notch on the rim of a coin. Collectors were asked to make the new rules generally known; but in some districts the order was perfunctorily carried out, and the people generally remained indifferent to, or were ignorant of their effect until they were actually put in force. As soon as this was done it led to very serious inconvenience and dangerous disturbance of the public confidence in the genuineness of the currency. From all sides complaints were received of the evil results of enforcing the orders. His Honor was satisfied that, however wide the circulation given to such orders may be, it would be extremely difficult to enforce them without producing in

one way or another consequences greatly to be deprecated. The action taken with the object of withdrawing current coin from circulation by such a procedure does not take into account the dense ignorance and simplicity of the great mass of the people, the extent to which they are at the mercy of designing traders ever ready to catch at a pretext for over-reaching and defrauding them, and the character of the agency by which the orders must be carried out. Not only were rupees really coming under the description of shroff-marked or defaced refused, but even good rupees, to which no reasonable objection could be taken, were depreciated in value and every little mark or scratch was made a pretext for a refusal to accept them at full value—a refusal from which the ignorant poor had no appeal. Feeling that such was the case, the time for the reception of shroff-marked rupees which had not lost more than two per cent. in weight as legal tender at their full value was extended by His Honor till the 1st January, 1882, and the necessity for this course represented to the Government of India.

13. The great event of the year was the taking of the census on the 17th February, 1881, which showed the population of Oudh to be 11,407,625, and of the North-Western Provinces 32,699,493, an increase in Oudh of 1·67 per cent. since the census of 1867, and in the North-Western Provinces of 6·27 per cent. since the census of 1872, or of 5·4 per cent. on the whole. The full results have not yet been tabulated and published for general information, but it may be mentioned that there was a remarkable increase of population in some of the districts of the Benares division, while in the upper districts, in which the effects of famine and fever had been most severely felt, there has been little if any increase, and in more than one an actual falling off.

Two hundred and one dispensaries were open at the close of the year, at which 39,486 in-door and 1,430,454 out-door patients were treated, or 1,469,940 in all. In spite of the cessation of the fever epidemic, the number of out-door patients exceeded that for the previous year by 36,974: and this is very gratifying as indicating that the people are beginning to appreciate the

efforts made in this way for their benefit. The diseases most prevalent besides fever were rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, spleen diseases, skin diseases, ulcer, and other local diseases. Seven thousand six hundred and forty-nine major and 66,561 minor operations were performed, and a great increase of activity was shown in this respect, more particularly in the treatment of cataract. The income of the year from all sources was Rs. 3,75,950, and the expenditure Rs. 3,66,037. On the whole the results were very satisfactory, more and better work having been done at less cost.

The daily average strength of European troops in the garrisons of the provinces in 1880 was 9,954. There were 1,329 admissions for gonorrhœa and minor forms of diseases and 1,287 for syphilis; the ratio of admission per 1,000 of strength being 262·8 against 231·1, the mean ratio of the five preceding years, and 278·2, the mean ratio of the five years previous to the opening of lock-hospitals. The total number of prostitutes registered was 1,785, and the total number of admissions for gonorrhœa and other minor forms of disease 1,976 and for syphilis 1,149. The total cost was Rs. 36,711. Lock hospitals have unfortunately succeeded as yet only to a very limited extent in stamping out disease, though this is not the fault of the system, but of the soldiers themselves.

Birth registration among the population generally was carried out for the second year. One million three hundred and ninety thousand eight hundred and seventy births were registered, 747,983 male and 642,887 female, or 32·55 per 1,000 of population living. In all districts more males were born than females. This was the 13th year of mortuary registration, and the number of deaths registered was 1,281,155, or one death to every 33·3 persons and 29·99 per mille of population. In 24 out of 49 districts births exceeded deaths, and in 25 they fell short of them. Registration is still imperfect, but improvement is gradually but surely being effected. The year was more favourable for human life than its predecessor.

Six hundred and forty thousand two hundred and twenty-four successful primary vaccinations were made during the year, the highest number yet attained. Five hundred and ninety-eight vaccinators were on an average employed, and the total expenditure was Rs. 1,29,319. Satisfactory progress continues to be made, and the results are most encouraging.

Sanitary improvements were undertaken in nearly all towns of a more or less important nature, the chief project being that proposed for an improved water-supply at Benares. Rural sanitation has also been introduced with marked success into some districts.

14. The total number of schools of all kinds open during the year was 6,595 with an attendance of 225,403 pupils. The total expenditure on educational institutions was Rs. 19,75,933, of which Rs. 15,06,243 were contributed by Government. The average attendance rose from 164,460 in 1879-80 to 172,232. The educational results for colleges and high schools were satisfactory, though the cost of the former is still excessive. Middle schools showed a falling off, while the results of the upper primary school examinations are better, and those of the lower primary school examination worse than last year. On the whole, the general results of the year's operations, though not so satisfactory as was hoped and expected, are by no means discouraging, and there are signs of sure if slow recovery from the disastrous effects of the fever epidemic of 1879.

The following interesting retrospect by the Director of Public Instruction may be quoted *in extenso* as showing the educational progress made by these provinces during the last decade :—

"I look back to the report which, as Officiating Director of Public Instruction, I wrote for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1871, and to the report for the same year by Mr. Browning, who was then Director of Public Instruction in Oudh. The total number of pupils under instruction and inspection at the end of the year then reported on was in the North-Western Provinces 146,790, and in Oudh 37,848 ; at the end of the past year, the numbers were 171,055 and 54,348 respectively. These figures show a total increase in the number of pupils on the roll of 40,765 or 22 per cent., and it is still more satisfactory to know that the actual daily attendance has at least correspondingly increased. Owing to the exertions of the district school committees, the inspectors and their subordinates, fraudulent or careless regis-

tration has been generally checked, and our returns may now as a rule be accepted as trustworthy.

The number of English Government colleges for university education remains the same, the Muir Central College having taken the place of the thinly-attended college at Bareilly, which was closed in 1876-77. In the North-Western Provinces the number of students has risen from 78 to 180, the Muir College alone having almost as many pupils as the three colleges together in 1871. The number of students in the Benares Sanskrit Colleges has, in spite of the abolition in 1877 of the Anglo-Sanskrit department, risen from 210 to 410. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, which in 1871 had no existence, has been added to the list of colleges and has now 28 students on its rolls. The London Mission High School at Benares has also undergraduates reading up to the First Arts examination. The total result is that, in the North-Western Provinces, 223 students are now receiving university instruction in English against 80 in 1871, and in Oudh 111 against 56. There has also been a great improvement in the instruction given in Government colleges. In 1871 there was no provision for the teaching of physical science. Since that time professorships have been established at Allahabad and Benares with the most satisfactory results, students from both colleges having for some years taken up the subject with success in the B.A. examination, and several from Allahabad having obtained the M.A. degree and honours in physical science. In 1871 three students passed for honours, four took the B.A. degree, and 24 passed the F.A. examination. In the present year the numbers are respectively 7, 22, and 48.

In zila schools, Budaun has been reduced to the lower grade, and Meerut, Farukhabad, and Bánda have been raised to high schools. The oriental zila school at Jaunpur has been converted into a lower zila or middle English school of the ordinary type. One hundred and nine boys passed the entrance examination in 1870, of whom 60 came from Government schools. In the past year 270 passed, of whom 142 were candidates from Government schools.

In the middle and lower classes of these schools the schemes of studies have been de-Anglicized. English is now taught as a language, and history, geography, mathematics, and other subjects are taught in the vernacular of these provinces. In Oudh a number of Anglo-vernacular schools, thinly attended and unappreciated, have been de-Anglicized, to the great advantage of sound middle-class education.

Two important examinations, partly qualifying for State employment and partly testing general progress, have been established for all Government and aided schools, pupils from unaided schools and persons privately educated being also admitted.

For middle-class vernacular education much has been done. Pargana or town schools, a sort of lower grade tahsíli schools, have been established in 23 towns, and secondary instruction is now given in 234 Government vernacular schools, exclusive of the halkabandi schools which teach beyond the primary standard. In Oudh in 1871 there were 18 Anglo-vernacular town schools and 33 vernacular town schools; there are now 50 vernacular middle schools in their stead.

Owing to the introduction of new educational forms, no comparison can be made of the number attending N.-W. P. village schools in 1871 and in the present year; but the great increase in the total number of pupils under instruction is chiefly due to the greater attendance in schools of this class. In Oudh the number of village school-boys on the roll in 1871 was 23,270; at present it is 46,771.

The Oudh Directorship has, in consequence of the amalgamation of the provinces, been abolished; the two departments have been combined and the system has been more or less assimilated. A new gradation has been introduced which has considerably improved the salaries and prospects of the principal officers of the Department, and the Royal Warrant has assigned rank in the scale of precedence to officers in the higher grades.

A magnificent building for the Muir Central College has been nearly completed. Large and handsome zila school-houses have been built, as at Meerut, Etah, and Jaunpur. Many tahsíli and pargana school-houses, substantial and commodious, have been constructed in various places, and village schools have been provided with cheaper but generally sufficient accommodation.

Increased authority has been given to school committees in the North-Western Provinces, and the schools have profited by the closer attention bestowed upon them by the District Officers and Commissioners.

The old circles of inspection in the North-Western Provinces have been abolished, and an Inspector has been given to each revenue division, with a normal school at his headquarters.

The progress of education among a generally poor and ignorant population, where compulsion is impossible, must be slow; but I see no reason to consider that the advance made in the past ten years in these provinces is unsatisfactory or discouraging."

Four hundred and nine publications were issued in 1880-81, and though there was a marked falling off in quantity, there was little (if any) improvement in quality. Sixty-nine vernacular papers were published during the year—48 in the North-Western Provinces and 21 in Oudh—but presented no noteworthy features.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY

PART I.

CHAPTER I.

Physical Geography.

Sketch of the Meteorology of the year 1880 *in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, and Eastern Rajputana.*

THE year 1880 was meteorologically very different, on the whole, from 1879, and the difference was most decided in the rainy season. Except in February, when there was a considerable development of the winter rains, which were wanting in 1879, the dry months of the two years to some extent resembled each other, but in the rainy season proper, from June to October, the rainfall was last year very light and irregularly distributed, whereas, in 1879, it was over the average in almost every district of this section of the country.

The more important elements of the meteorology of the year are here briefly discussed in the following order: —

Temperature		Winds.
Pressure.		Humidity.
	Rainfall.	

TEMPERATURE.

On the mean of the year the temperature of the majority of the stations did not vary a degree from the average either way. At Agra and Jhánsi, and probably over the intervening country, the temperature was from one to two degrees above the average, and at Ajmere it was more than three degrees lower than usual. The observatory at Ajmere having been removed to a new site at the end of 1879, the great defect of temperature observed there in almost every month of the year is doubtful, since it is not confirmed by the independent testimony of the other Rajputana stations.

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE.

Month.	*Chakrâta.*			*Rânikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*		
	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10. years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 18 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ..	42·1	46·8	+4·7	46·4	49·0	+2·6	54·8	55·7	+0·9	56·7	57·0	+0·3	56·9	57·7	+0·8	57·3	58·1	+0·8
February	43·3	39·5	—3·8	48·8	45·9	—2·9	57·8	55·6	—2·2	61·0	58·5	—2·5	62·6	60·1	—2·5	62·8	60·2	—2·6
March ...	51·0	58·5	+7·5	57·0	62·5	+5·5	66·2	71·2	+5·0	70·7	74·8	+4·1	72·6	78·2	+5·6	73·2	75·7	+2·5
April ...	59·8	62·9	+3·1	65·6	68·9	+3·3	76·4	80·4	+4·0	81·8	85·9	+4·1	82·9	86·8	+3·9	83·7	86·3	+2·6
May ...	64·4	62·1	—2·3	67·6	66·0	—1·6	82·0	81·3	—0·7	87·9	87·8	—0·1	88·9	89·4	+0·5	89·0	87·5	—1·5
June ...	67·9	67·8	—0·1	71·3	71·0	—0·3	85·0	85·8	+0·8	90·8	90·5	—0·3	91·9	92·4	+0·5	90·3	90·7	+0·4
July ...	64·3	62·3	—2·0	67·7	66·2	—1·5	80·0	78·2	—1·8	85·1	82·6	—2·5	86·0	84·1	—1·9	84·6	82·9	—1·7
August ...	64·1	64·2	+0·1	67·3	67·5	+0·2	79·1	80·1	+1·0	84·1	85·3	+1·2	85·0	86·0	+1·0	84·1	85·0	+0·9
September	62·8	61·4	—1·4	66·2	64·1	—2·1	77·3	76·6	—0·7	82·6	81·3	—1·3	82·9	82·2	—0·7	82·8	81·5	—1·3
October ...	57·6	58·5	+0·9	61·0	61·5	+0·5	70·5	71·6	+1·1	75·4	75·0	—0·4	75·6	76·0	+0·4	76·4	77·3	+0·9
November	51·9	47·9	—4·0	55·2	51·4	—3·8	62·4	60·9	—1·5	64·9	63·1	—1·8	65·7	63·9	—1·8	66·4	65·3	—1·1
December	46·1	41·5	—4·6	49·7	44·5	—5·2	56·0	54·0	—2·0	57·4	55·0	—2·4	58·0	56·1	—1·9	58·5	56·7	—1·8
Year ...	56·3	56·1	—0·2	60·3	59·9	—0·4	70·6	70·9	+0·3	74·9	74·7	—0·2	75·8	76·1	+0·3	75·8	75·6	—0·2

TABLE I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE—(*continued*).

Month.	*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*		
	Average, 17-18 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-18 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15-17 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	60·1	63·1	+3·0	60·8	61·6	+0·8	60·7	60·8	+0·1	62·0	62·0	0·0	60·3	59·7	−0·6	60·5	60·8	+0·3
February,	65·5	63·8	−1·7	66·2	63·5	−2·7	66·0	63·1	−2·9	67·4	63·9	−3·5	65·8	62·5	−3·3	65·1	63·6	−1·5
March ...	76·7	84·3	+7·6	76·9	79·6	+2·7	76·8	77·8	+1·0	77·9	79·8	+1·9	77·8	80·5	+2·7	76·5	79·3	+2·8
April ...	87·6	93·1	+5·5	87·1	89·3	+2·2	86·5	88·0	+1·5	87·4	89·3	+1·9	87·4	90·1	+2·7	85·1	87·9	+2·8
May ...	93·8	95·0	+1·2	91·1	89·1	−2·0	88·3	85·3	−3·0	91·4	90·0	−1·4	92·0	91·5	−0·5	89·8	91·4	+1·6
June ...	95·2	98·2	+3·0	92·7	94·0	+1·3	89·1	?	?	92·3	92·1	−0·2	91·7	94·3	+2·6	91·4	90·8	−0·6
July ...	87·6	85·7	−1·9	86·7	85·2	−1·5	84·4	82·5	−1·9	85·6	82·7	−2·9	84·9	83·3	−1·6	82·2	81·2	−1·0
August ...	85·8	88·4	+2·6	85·8	86·8	+1·0	84·1	84·6	+0·5	84·7	84·6	−0·1	83·7	84·5	+0·8	81·5	82·3	+0·8
September,	84·5	85·9	+1·4	84·6	84·6	0·0	83·5	84·2	+0·7	83·9	82·3	−1·6	83·1	83·0	−0·1	80·9	79·7	−1·2
October ...	79·8	83·8	+4·0	78·9	81·0	+2·1	79·6	81·2	+1·6	79·3	79·5	+0·2	78·0	80·7	+2·7	76·6	78·3	+1·7
November,	70·0	71·5	+1·5	69·2	67·8	−1·4	70·2	67·8	−2·4	70·0	68·0	−2·0	68·2	67·7	−0·5	67·1	65·7	−1·4
December,	62·1	61·3	−0·8	61·2	60·5	−0·7	62·4	61·8	−0·6	62·5	60·2	−2·3	60·5	60·1	−0·4	60·2	60·7	+0·5
Year ...	79·1	81·2	+2·1	78·4	78·6	+0·2	77·6	?	?	78·7	77·9	−0·8	77·8	78·2	+0·4	76·4	76·8	+0·4

TABLE. I.—MEAN TEMPERATURE—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Jeypore.*			*Sambhar.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13-15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 9-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 14 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	61·3	62·1	+0·8	63·0	66·0	+3·0	58·5	60·4	+1·9	55·3	54·9	—0·4	59·8	59·1	—0·7
February	66·9	63·6	—3·3	68·4	65·6	—2·8	61·9	59·1	—2·8	59·6	56·0	—3·6	65·4	57·9	—7·5
March	80·0	83·0	+3·0	79·4	85·7	+6·3	73·3	78·8	+5·5	73·3	75·2	+1·9	76·5	77·9	+1·4
April	90·2	91·9	+1·7	88·8	93·5	+4·7	81·8	83·7	+1·9	84·1	87·8	+3·7	86·3	84·3	—2·0
May	94·9	95·0	+0·1	94·5	95·4	+0·9	87·2	86·8	—0·4	90·3	91·2	+0·9	91·9	87·6	—4·3
June	96·2	96·2	0	93·3	97·1	+3·8	89·2	90·8	+1·6	91·9	93·1	+1·2	91·0	85·7	—5·3
July	85·2	82·0	—3·2	84·6	82·9	—1·7	83·3	82·8	—0·5	85·0	84·1	—0·9	84·2	79·5	—4·7
August	84·6	84·5	—0·1	83·3	84·9	+1·6	81·8	81·5	—0·3	82·8	82·5	—0·3	81·8	78·6	—3·2
September	83·6	81·9	—1·7	82·9	82·7	—0·2	80·0	77·1	—2·9	82·6	83·7	—1·1	82·6	79·8	—2·8
October	79·5	79·1	—0·4	81·1	83·2	+2·1	76·0	76·8	+0·8	76·9	79·6	+2·7	79·0	76·0	—3·0
November	69·6	68·1	—1·5	74·0	73·2	—0·8	67·4	65·6	—1·8	66·1	67·9	+1·8	69·5	65·0	—4·5
December	61·2	61·1	—0·1	65·3	65·0	—0·3	59·3	58·8	—0·5	57·9	60·4	—2·5	61·8	58·6	—3·2
Year ...	79·4	79·0	—0·4	79·9	81·3	+1·3	75·0	75·2	+0·2	75·5	76·4	+0·9	77·5	74·2	—3·3

In January the temperature was nearly everywhere slightly over the average on account of the absence of the usual rains; the coldest weather of the year always occurring during the evaporation of the "Christmas rains" or other falls which take place in winter. In February, when the rain or snow fall was greater than usual in most parts of the country, the temperature was everywhere below the average; and in March, when no precipitation whatever occurred, the whole region was several degrees hotter than usual. In April, also, there was little or no rain, and the temperature was above the average, except in Rajputana; and in May, when more than the average amount of rain fell, the temperature was everywhere low, except at Meerut, Agra, and the Bundelkhand stations. At these latter the rainfall was defective.

During the regular rainy season, when, in almost every district, the rainfall was below the average, with the exception of the north-eastern districts in July, the temperature generally did not vary more than one or two degrees from the mean. In Rajputana, however, the temperature was from one to five degrees below the average. In August, even less rain fell in many districts than in August, 1877, and the direction of the wind and other meteorological phenomena were very similar in these two months, but the temperatures were very different, as the following figures show :—

Station.	Roorkee.	Bareilly.	Lucknow.	Gorakhpur.	Benares.	Meerut.	Agra.	Allahabad.	Sutna.	Nowgong.	Jhánsi.	Jeypore.	Ajmere.
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
August, 1877 ...	88·7	89·6	91·1	86·4	87·2	92·9	96·3	90·5	83·7	88·8	90·3	87·5	86·9
„ 1880 ...	85·3	85·0	86·8	84·6	84·6	86·0	88·4	84·5	82·3	84·5	84·9	81·5	78·6
Excess in 1877 ...	3·4	4·6	4·3	1·8	2·6	6·9	7·9	6·0	1·4	4·3	5·4	6·0	8·3

After the rainy season October was generally somewhat hotter than the average, especially at Agra, where the rainfall throughout the year was very small. In November and December, however, when some rain fell, the temperature was below the mean.

PRESSURE.

The mean pressure of the year did not vary more than a hundredth of an inch from the average at any station in the extensive area under review. In table II. the abnormal variations of pressure from month to month are given.

Down to the end of June the pressure was below the average at every station on the plains. In March and April it was slightly above the average at the hill stations, owing to the high temperature of those months, in consequence of which the lower atmospheric strata were more expanded than usual, and a larger proportion of the whole atmosphere lifted above the level of the hills. Down to the end of June, therefore, the distribution of pressure resembled that of 1879, though the depression along the Sub-Himalayan zone was not so marked; and the barometric indications were, therefore, such as point to a season of good rain. But in July an unforeseen excess of pressure set in over the plains and continued until December. In August the excess was greatest in the regions of Rajputana, Central India, and Bundelkhand, towards which the monsoon winds usually blow.

TABLE II.—ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Month.	*Chakrâta.*			*Rânikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*		
	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-7 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	23·259	23·245	—·014	24·096	24·077	—·019	27·731	27·693	—·038	29·118	29·058	—·060	29·266	29·230	—·036
February	23·220	23·194	—·026	24·076	24·054	—·022	27·687	27·671	—·016	29·056	29·037	—·019	29·224	29·204	—·020
March	23·243	23·256	+·013	24·070	24·076	+·006	27·629	27·599	—·030	28·962	28·912	—·050	29·105	29·066	—·039
April	23·238	23·249	+·011	24·066	24·054	—·012	27·550	27·525	—·025	28·853	28·813	—·040	28·993	28·960	—·033
May	23·194	23·194	·000	24·010	23·997	—·013	27·462	27·452	—·010	28·743	28·723	—·020	28·889	28·864	—·025
June	23·133	23·100	—·033	23·932	23·897	—·035	27·344	27·316	—·028	28·612	28·578	—·034	28·751	28·721	—·030
July	23·108	23·090	—·018	23·926	23·912	—·014	27·349	27·363	+·014	28·630	28·641	+·011	28·761	28·784	+·023
August	23·154	23·137	—·017	23·958	23·940	—·018	27·404	27·409	+·005	28·693	28·683	—·010	28·838	28·840	+·002
September	23·224	23·232	+·008	24·027	24·040	+·013	27·498	27·532	+·034	28·799	28·829	+·030	28·938	28·970	+·032
October	23·298	23·321	+·023	24·110	24·131	+·021	27·641	27·667	+·026	28·961	28·983	+·022	29·119	29·132	+·013
November	23·307	23·327	+·020	24·159	24·166	+·007	27·744	27·786	+·042	29·093	29·132	+·039	29·237	29·284	+·047
December	23·283	23·263	—·020	24·133	24·121	—·012	27·764	27·778	+·014	29·133	29·148	+·015	29·286	29·311	+·025
Year ...	23·222	23·217	—·005	24·047	24·039	—·008	27·567	27·566	—·001	28·888	28·878	—·010	29·034	29·031	—·003

TABLE II.—ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—(*continued*).

Month.	*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*			*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*		
	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	29·417	29·387	—·030	29·460	29·436	—·024	29·674	29·616	—·058	29·773	29·723	—·050	29·769	29·715	—·054
February	29·366	29·360	—·006	29·402	29·406	+·004	29·607	29·586	—·021	29·712	29·705	—·007	29·701	29·697	—·004
March	29·263	29·233	—·030	29·299	29·267	—·032	29·462	29·454	—·008	29·584	29·552	—·032	29·600	29·550	—·050
April	29·148	29·123	—·025	29·182	29·149	—·033	29·378	29·341	—·037	29·471	29·436	—·035	29·476	29·436	—·040
May	29·033	29·038	+·005	29·064	29·046	—·018	29·275	29·261	—·014	29·382	29·379	—·003	29·368	29·353	—·015
June	28·924	28·895	—·029	28·940	28·913	—·027	29·146	29·116	—·030	29·249	29·226	—·023	29·250	29·211	—·039
July	28·933	28·955	+·022	28·947	28·973	+·026	29·157	29·159	+·002	29·257	29·258	+·001	29·254	29·260	+·006
August	29·002	29·004	+·002	29·014	29·042	+·028	29·224	29·226	+·002	29·329	29·327	—·002	29·326	29·335	+·009
September	29·100	29·134	+·034	29·115	29·155	+·040	29·317	29·348	+·031	29·424	29·456	+·032	29·417	29·429	+·012
October	29·265	29·295	+·030	29·287	29·326	+·039	29·494	29·512	+·018	29·605	29·615	+·010	29·591	29·608	+·017
November	29·398	29·453	+·055	29·433	29·487	+·054	29·637	29·680	+·043	29·728	29·782	+·054	29·730	29·770	+·040
December	29·442	29·477	+·035	29·480	29·526	+·046	29·695	29·716	+·021	29·786	29·818	+·032	29·788	29·812	+·024
Year ...	29·191	29·196	+·005	29·219	29·227	+·008	29·422	29·418	—·004	29·525	29·523	—·002	29·523	29·515	—·008

TABLE II.—ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	29·719	29·679	—·040	28·966	28·909	—·057	29·266	29·219	—·047	29·147	29·116	—·031	28·394	28·374	—·020
February	29·674	29·653	—·021	28·911	28·860	—·051	29·209	29·180	—·029	29·095	29·083	—·012	28·351	28·333	—·018
March	29·548	29·509	—·039	28·829	28·810	—·019	29·112	29·060	—·052	28·999	28·977	—·022	28·269	28·244	—·025
April	29·426	29·390	—·036	28·720	28·694	—·026	28·992	28·958	—·034	28·885	28·869	—·016	28·176	28·154	—·022
May	29·326	29·305	—·021	28·608	28·596	—·012	28·879	28·857	—·022	28·788	28·769	—·019	28·078	28·073	—·005
June	29·195	29·164	—·031	28·491	28·469	—·022	28·777	28·741	—·036	28·659	28·648	—·011	27·971	27·950	—·021
July	29·211	29·216	+·005	28·499	28·517	+·018	28·799	28·779	—·020	28·660	28·685	+·025	27·951	27·969	+·018
August	29·281	29·296	+·015	28·553	28·606	+·053	28·841	28·865	+·024	28·734	28·768	+·034	28·021	28·059	+·038
September	29·373	29·390	+·017	28·641	28·663	+·022	28·931	28·929	—·002	28·816	28·852	+·036	28·114	28·129	+·015
October	29·558	29·562	+·004	28·817	28·844	+·027	29·095	29·115	+·020	28·993	29·020	+·027	28·279	28·305	+·026
November	29·681	29·728	+·047	28·922	28·988	+·066	29·220	29·256	+·036	29·125	29·159	+·034	28·391	28·426	+·035
December	29·742	29·768	+·026	28·971	29·020	+·049	29·262	29·296	+·034	29·164	29·185	+·021	28·414	28·456	+·042
Year ...	29·478	29·471	—·007	28·744	28·748	+·004	29·032	29·021	—·011	28·922	28·928	+·006	28·201	28·206	+·005

WINDS.

In table III. the mean wind direction of each month is compared with the average direction for previous years. These directions are found by combining the observations made at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. The angles of deviation are counted towards the right.

In January the direction did not vary more than two or three points from the average, except at Jhánsi and Ajmere, where the winds were south-westerly instead of north-easterly. In February the principal changes of direction were at the hill stations and at Roorkee and Allahabad, where the winds were more easterly than usual. Such easterly winds always accompany the winter rains. In March south-easterly winds continued to prevail along the foot of the hills, and elsewhere the variation of the wind was generally towards the south. In April, also, the variation was towards the south; this prevalence of southerly elements in the winds of March and April being, doubtless, caused by the unusually high temperature of those months in Northern India. This high temperature had the effect of bringing in winds similar to those of the monsoon in May; thus causing a considerable precipitation of rain all over the northern districts, and a consequent lowering of the temperature.

In the rainy season proper the winds were less easterly, or more westerly, than usual, over the whole region, especially in August, when, as above stated, the general meteorological conditions closely resembled those which prevailed in 1877. From the 15th to the 18th of September a cyclonic storm of considerable intensity passed round the borders of the North-Western Provinces, advancing from the Orissa coast by way of Jabalpur, Indore, Jeypore, Agra, and Meerut to Hardwár, and thence through the hill districts of Garhwál and Kumaun into Nepal.

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS.

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*		
	Average, 9-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13-16 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	S.69°W.	S 83°W.	+ 14°	S.81°W.	S.52°W.	−29°	N.71°W.	N.71°W.	...	N.59°W.	N.66°W.	− 16°	N.57°W.	N.40°W.	+ 17°
February ...	S.19°E	E.	− 71°	S.54°W.	S.39°E.	−93°	N.51°W.	S.31°W.	− 98°	N.52°W.	N.65°W.	− 13°	N.54°W.	N.61°W.	− 7°
March ...	S.	N.80°W.	+100°	S.57°W.	S.44°W.	−13°	N.76°W.	S. 6° E.	−110°	N.49°W.	N.64°W.	− 13°	N.56°W.	N.41°W.	+ 15°
April ...	S.59°W.	N.69°W.	+ 52°	S.63°W.	S.45°W.	−18°	N.78°W.	S.17°W.	− 85°	N.61°W	S.44°W	− 75°	N.56°W.	N.48°W.	+ 8°
May ...	S.55°W.	N.87°W.	+ 38°	S 63°W	S.51°W.	−12°	S.21°W.	S.31° E.	− 52°	N.30°W.	S.47° E.	+163°	N.82°W.	S.54° E.	−152°
June ...	S.74°W.	N.87°W.	+ 19°	S.75°W.	S 56°W.	−19°	S. 6° E.	S. 7° E.	− 1°	N.25°W.	S.70°W.	+ 85°	N.85° E.	S.71° E.	+ 24°
July ...	S.63°W.	S 77°W.	+ 14°	S.66°W	S.36°W.	−30°	S.37° E.	S.25° E.	+ 12°	N.82° E	S.52° E	+ 46°	S.64° E.	S.38°E	+ 26°
August ...	S.67°W	N.81°W	+ 32°	S.61°W	S 53°W.	− 8°	S.24° E.	N 84°W.	+120°	N.72° E.	N.79°W.	− 151°	S.57° E.	N.78°W.	+159°
September ...	S.69°W.	S.87°W.	+ 18°	S.58°W.	S.63°W.	+ 5°	S.22° E.	S.38° E.	− 16°	N.16°W.	S.45° E	−151°	N.89° E.	S.74° E.	+ 17°
October ...	S.56°W.	S 86°W.	+ 30°	S.52°W.	S.50°W.	− 2°	S.27° E.	S.31° E.	− 4°	N.48°W.	N.52°W.	− 4°	N.56°W.	N.29°W.	+ 27°
November ...	S.43°W	S.11°E.	− 54°	S.51°W.	S.63°W.	+12°	S.68°W.	S.14° E	− 82°	N.53°W.	N.57°W	− 4°	N.56°W.	N.56°W.	...
December ...	S.49°W.	S.84°W.	+ 35°	S.46°W.	S.37°W.	− 9°	N.84°W.	N.68°W.	+ 16°	N.55°W.	N.66°W.	− 11°	N.60°W.	N.61°W.	− 1°

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS—(*continued*).

Month.	Agra.			Lucknow.			Gorakhpur.			Benares.			Allahabad.		
	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-7 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13-16 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 9-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	N.56°W.	N.78°W.	—22°	N.53°W.	N.36°W.	+ 17°	S.85°W.	S.74°W.	— 11°	N.75°W.	N.79°W.	— 4°	N.44°W.	N 35°W.	+ 9°
February ...	N.73°W.	N.79°W.	— 6°	N.62°W.	N.12°E.	+ 74°	N.82°W.	S.79°W.	— 19°	N.83°W.	N.80°W.	+ 3°	N 74°W.	N.39°E.	+113°
March ...	N.60°W	S.89°W.	—31°	N.49°W.	N.42°E	+ 91°	N.86°W.	S.10°E	—104°	N.83°W.	N.74°W.	+ 9°	N.63°W.	N.41°W.	+ 22°
April ...	N.87°W.	S.80°W.	—13°	N.55°W.	N.27°W.	+ 28°	N.67°W.	S.34°W	— 79°	N.72°W.	N.54°W.	+ 18°	N.55°W.	N.37°W.	+ 18°
May ...	N.74°W.	S.59°W.	—47°	N.37°E.	N.71°E.	+ 34°	S.84°E.	S.55°E	+ 29°	N.28°W.	N.31°E.	+ 59°	N.28°W.	N.41°E.	+ 69°
June ...	N.62°W.	N.65°W.	— 3°	N.11°E.	N.77°E.	+ 66°	S 72°E.	S.61°E.	+ 11°	N.50°W	N.52°E.	+102°	N.32°W.	N.16°E.	+ 48°
July ...	N.88°E.	S.59°E.	+33°	S.75°E.	N.50°E	- 55°	S 67°E.	S 42°E.	+ 25°	S.11°E	S.28°E.	— 17°	N.55°E.	S.16°E.	+109°
August ...	S.35°W.	S.58°W.	+23°	S.80°E	S.26°W.	+106°	S.58°E.	S.41°W.	+ 99°	S.	S.89°W.	+ 89°	N.40°W.	S 89°W.	— 51°
September ...	N 8°W.	N.56°E.	+64°	N.17°E.	N.18°E	+ 1°	S.66°E.	S.54°E.	+ 12°	N.85°E.	N.71°E	— 14°	N.20°E.	N.74°E.	+ 54°
October ...	N.74°W.	N.77°W.	— 3°	N.	N.12°E	+ 12°	N.86°W.	S 60°E.	—154°	N.67°W.	S.55°E.	—168°	N 56°W.	N.37°E.	+ 93°
November ...	N.73°W.	N.74°W.	— 1°	N.32°W.	N.13°W.	+ 19°	N 79°W.	S.85°W.	— 6°	N.82°W.	S.75°W.	— 23°	N.77°W.	N.65°W.	+ 12°
December ...	N.62°W.	W.	—28°	N.23°W.	N.4°W.	+ 19°	N.86°W.	N.79°W.	+ 7°	N.84°W.	S.78°W.	— 18°	N.69°W	N.46°W.	+ 23°

TABLE III.—RESULTANT WIND DIRECTIONS—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-14 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-14 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	N. 8°W.	N.46°W.	— 38°	N.10°W.	N.38°W.	— 28°	N.27° E.	S.27°W.	+180°	N.36° E.	S.23°W.	+167°
February ...	N.29°W.	N.32°W.	— 3°	N.43°W.	N.39°W.	+ 4°	N. 2°W.	S.82° E.	+100°	S.89°W.	S.88°W.	— 1°
March ...	N.54°W.	N.65°W.	— 11°	N 68°W.	S.80°W.	— 32°	N.33°W.	S.86°W.	— 61°	N 78°W.	S.75°W.	— 27°
April ...	N.55°W.	N.66°W.	— 11°	N.77°W.	N.83°W.	— 6°	S.85°W.	S.60°W.	— 25°	S.74°W.	S.74°W.	...
May ...	N 52°W.	N.52°W.	...	N.69°W	N.68°W.	+ 1°	S.85°W.	S.44°W.	— 41°	S.58°W.	S.69°W.	+ 11°
June ...	N.57°W.	N.64°W.	— 7°	N.81°W.	S.87°W.	— 12°	S.52°W.	S.32°W.	— 20°	S.62°W.	S.75°W.	+ 13°
July ...	N.80°W.	N.84°W.	— 4°	S.74°W.	S.86°W.	+ 12°	S.48°W.	S.28° E.	— 76°	S.56°W.	S.81°W.	+ 25°
August ...	N.67°W.	N.74°W.	— 7°	S.64°W.	S.79°W.	+ 15°	S.66°W.	S.38°W.	— 28°	S.63°W.	S.87°W.	+ 24°
September ...	N.58°W.	N.53° E.	+111°	N.68°W.	N.56° E.	+124°	N.46°W.	N.42° E.	+ 88°	S.78°W.	N 51°W.	+ 51°
October ...	N 35°W.	N.35°W.	...	N.36°W.	N. 2° E.	+ 38°	N.18°W.	N.36° E.	+ 54°	N.75°W.	N.84°W.	— 9°
November ...	N.28°W.	N.34°W.	— 6°	N. 2°W.	N. 6°W.	— 4°	N.15° E.	N.42° E.	+ 27°	N.39° E.	N.55°W.	+ 16°
December ...	N.24°W.	N.55°W.	— 31°	N.28°W.	N.76°W.	— 48°	N.36° E.	S.31° E.	+ 63°	N.69° E.	S.51° E.	+ 60°

The easterly winds of the monsoon lasted well into October at Gorakhpur and Benares, but in November and December there was no variation from the usual wind direction worthy of note.

The chief variations of the winds from their normal directions occurred, therefore, in the rainy season, when the easterly winds over the plains were much weaker than usual. With the exception of the day winds of the hot months, these easterly winds are the strongest which blow during the year; and, in consequence of their enfeeblement last year, the average velocity of the wind was somewhat less than usual.

HUMIDITY.

The mean humidity of the air was below the average for former years at most stations. At the hill stations and at Roorkee, Meerut, and Nowgong, there was a slight excess in the annual mean, due chiefly to the moisture of the last two months. On the plains the greatest defect occurred during the rainy season, when the proportion of aqueous vapour in the air was much less than is generally found at the same period of the year. In the other months the degree of humidity was determined chiefly by the temperature, the two quantities varying inversely.

The variations of humidity from month to month are given in table IV., from which it will be seen that the air was abnormally dry in almost every part of the plains; this character being most pronounced at Agra, where the defect of humidity, on the average of the year, was 7 out of 46 per cent., or more than 15 per cent., absolutely. All over the country the defect of humidity was very great in August, but in that month, as on the average of the year, Agra was the driest station. In September the dryness of the air was less than in August over the greater part of the country, but much greater in Rajputana, where, at Jeypore, only two-thirds of the usual proportion of vapour was present.

TABLE IV.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY—(MEAN OF 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. OBSERVATIONS.)

Month.	*Chakráta.*			*Ránikhet.*			*Dehra.*			*Roorkee.*			*Meerut.*			*Bareilly.*			*Agra.*			*Lucknow.*		
	Average, 11-12 years	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	60	46	—14	54	54	0	58	59	+1	56	53	—3	55	54	—1	57	56	—1	49	38	—11	52	46	—6
February	62	69	+7	54	63	+9	57	64	+7	53	54	+1	50	58	+8	51	55	+4	43	35	—8	46	51	+5
March	53	42	—11	45	43	—2	48	45	—3	39	36	—3	40	43	+3	41	40	—1	33	20	—13	35	39	+4
April	44	36	—8	37	37	0	38	30	—8	26	22	—4	32	38	+6	31	27	—4	25	18	—7	29	26	—3
May	49	56	+7	47	56	+9	39	40	+1	30	30	0	37	37	0	34	37	+3	28	26	—2	35	38	+3
June	64	66	+2	58	65	+7	55	53	—2	44	47	+3	45	49	+4	48	54	+6	41	34	—7	42	46	+4
July	91	95	+4	81	85	+4	80	84	+4	70	76	+6	70	77	+7	74	77	+3	67	72	+5	71	67	—4
August	92	88	—4	83	79	—4	81	73	—8	70	61	—9	71	65	—6	74	63	—11	73	57	—16	73	59	—14
September	85	87	+2	76	83	+7	75	74	—1	66	64	—2	66	68	+2	72	69	—3	67	58	—9	70	63	—7
October	60	57	—3	54	54	0	56	54	—2	47	50	+3	51	50	—1	56	51	—5	43	29	—14	51	40	—11
November	50	62	+12	49	63	+14	50	57	+7	43	53	+10	46	54	+8	49	50	+1	38	33	—5	42	40	—2
December	57	74	+17	51	66	+15	56	68	+12	54	64	+10	55	63	+8	55	58	+3	47	47	0	50	45	—5
Year	64	65	+1	57	62	+5	58	58	0	50	51	+1	52	55	+3	53	53	0	46	39	—7	50	47	—3

TABLE IV.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY—(MEAN OF 10 A.M. AND 4 P.M. OBSERVATIONS)—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Gorakhpur.*			*Benares.*			*Allahabad.*			*Sutna.*			*Nowgong.*			*Jhánsi.*			*Jeypore.*			*Ajmere.*		
	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 12-13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 11-12 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 4-5 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-4 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 5-6 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 13 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January	55	60	+5	50	40	−10	55	53	−2	41	29	−12	40	35	−5	42	33	−9	36	32	−4	42	40	−2
February	49	56	+7	41	43	+2	46	50	+4	33	28	−5	36	36	0	35	27	−8	33	30	−3	39	38	−1
March	42	45	+3	29	27	−2	34	29	−5	17	13	−4	27	34	+7	26	16	−10	26	16	−10	34	26	−8
April	38	30	−8	26	21	−5	28	22	−6	19	12	−7	23	22	−1	21	14	−7	19	14	−5	30	22	−8
May	49	52	+3	31	34	+3	31	36	+5	22	18	−4	25	21	−4	23	23	0	26	20	−6	33	34	+1
June	63	?	?	49	45	−4	47	45	−2	34	35	+1	39	38	−1	39	41	+2	36	36	0	44	47	+3
July	77	79	+2	74	78	+4	74	80	+6	69	73	+4	65	77	+12	68	72	+4	60	70	+10	64	69	+5
August	79	75	−4	75	71	−4	75	70	−5	70	60	−10	67	60	−7	69	59	−10	63	67	+4	67	67	0
September	75	71	−4	72	69	−3	73	70	−3	64	62	−2	64	66	+2	65	61	−4	54	32	−22	59	54	−5
October	59	58	−1	53	53	0	55	47	−8	44	39	−5	45	44	−1	40	30	−10	40	32	−8	38	39	+1
November	51	54	+3	46	49	+3	48	49	+1	30	35	+5	37	44	+7	31	30	−1	38	32	−6	34	38	+4
December	56	57	+1	49	46	−3	53	51	−2	31	33	+2	44	52	+8	38	35	−3	42	38	−4	42	42	0
Year... ...	58	?	?	50	48	−2	52	50	−2	39	36	−3	43	44	+1	41	37	−4	39	35	−4	44	43	−1

RAINFALL.

Though the total rainfall of the year was very much below the average in most places and less than half the average over several large divisions, it was slightly in excess in the hill districts and in the Meerut division. This excess was entirely due to the heavy rain which accompanied the cyclonic storm in September above mentioned. The rainfall in this storm was not very great until it approached the hills; but in the districts of Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Bijnor, and Moradabad, as well as in Kumaun and Garhwál, it was heavier than any that has been recorded since the commencement of rainfall observations in 1844. At two stations in the Bijnor district, Najíbabad and Nagína, upwards of 32 inches of rain fell in twenty-four hours on the 17th and 18th September. This fall has never been equalled anywhere in the world since authentic records have been kept, except once, at Purneah, in 1879. At no station in the hills was equally heavy rain registered; but, to judge from the damage done to bridges and from the flood raised in the Ramganga river, it must have been quite as heavy on the outer hills of Garhwál.

In table V. the variations of rainfall from the normal amount, referred to above under temperature, will be seen. In the Agra, Allahabad, and Rae Bareli divisions the quantity of rain collected was below the average in every month, except February and November. In Baghelkhand there was also a slight excess in December. The rainfall was slightly over the average in June, and considerably above it in September, in the hills and the districts bordering on them; and in July there was heavy rain in the north-eastern districts, but everywhere August, the middle month of the rainy season, was far drier than usual.

The winter rains commenced in the middle of November, when rain has hardly ever been known to fall in this part of India, and in December, also, there were showers about the usual time.

TABLE V.—RAINFALL.

Month.	Himalayan Districts (15 stations).			Meerut Division* (25 stations).			Rohilkhand Division (30 stations).			Sitapur Division (11 stations).		
	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	1·91	1·62	— ·29	0·97	0·18	— ·79	1·05	0·11	— ·94	0·93	...	— ·93
February ...	2·56	5·91	+3·35	0·98	1·92	+ ·94	1·05	1·51	+ ·46	0·52	1·10	+ ·49
March ...	2·07	...	—2·07	0·75	...	— ·75	0·62	...	— ·62	0·52	...	— ·52
April ...	1·19	0·37	— ·82	0·37	0·02	— ·35	0·38	0·02	— ·36	0.29	...	— ·29
May ...	2·33	2·81	+ ·48	0·07	0·54	+ ·47	0·89	0·85	— ·04	0·79	1·19	+ ·40
June ...	6·44	9·28	+2·84	2·32	4·82	+2·50	4·12	4·40	+ ·28	4·74	1·26	—3·48
July ...	16·33	15·92	—0·41	8·72	10·26	+1·54	12·84	9·95	—2·89	10·95	9·73	—1·22
August ...	13·78	5·82	—7·96	7·89	2·44	—5·45	9·37	1·81	—7·56	9·04	3·10	—5·94
September ...	6·69	16·76	+10·07	4·59	10·62	+6·03	6·87	13·17	+6·30	7·85	5·40	—2·45
October ...	0·94	0·01	— ·93	0·66	...	— ·66	1·09	...	—1·09	1·36	0·23	—1·13
November ...	0·03	1·38	+1·35	0·03	0·19	+ ·16	0·03	0·45	+0·42	...	0·33	+ ·33
December ...	0·82	1·49	+0·67	0·54	0·56	+ ·02	0·52	0·45	—0·07	0·55	0·11	— ·44
Year ...	55·09	61·37	+6·28	27·89	31·55	+3·66	38·83	32·72	—6·11	37·54	22·36	—15·18

* Excluding Dehra Dún.

TABLE V.—RAINFALL—(*continued*).

Month.	Fyzabad Division (10 stations).			Benares Division (30 stations).			Allahabad Division (43 stations).			Agra Division (34 stations).		
	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	0·81	...	— ·81	0·67	...	— ·67	0·77	...	— ·77	0·50	0·02	— ·48
February ...	0·55	0·82	+ ·27	0·64	1·37	+ ·73	0·35	0·35	...	0·29	0·14	— ·15
March ...	0·27	...	— ·27	0·32	...	— ·32	0·29	...	— ·29	0·41	...	— ·41
April ...	0·27	...	— ·27	0·33	...	— ·33	0·17	0·01	— ·16	0·17	...	— ·17
May ...	1·16	2·23	+1·07	0·98	1·25	+ ·27	0·41	0·19	— ·22	0·51	0·35	— ·16
June ...	4·98	1·66	—3·32	4·86	2·14	—2·72	3·59	0·65	—2·94	2·16	0·78	—1·38
July ...	12·00	14·83	+2·83	12·82	19·83	+7·01	11·92	10·97	—0·95	9·69	7·08	—2·61
August ...	10·29	4·84	—5·45	10·02	7·51	—2·51	9·33	2·16	—7·17	8·21	1·46	—6·75
September ...	9·87	2·86	—7·01	7·89	3·03	—4·86	7·13	2·09	—5·04	5·48	3·79	—1·69
October ...	1·68	0·15	—1·53	1·94	1·75	— ·19	1·45	0·51	— ·94	0·98	0·02	— ·96
November ...	...	0·71	+·71	0·06	0·51	+ ·45	0·03	0·51	+ ·48	...	0·11	+ ·11
December ...	0·24	0·02	—·22	0·16	0·07	— ·09	0·21	0·12	— ·09	0·42	0·31	— ·11
Year ...	42·12	28·12	—14·0	40·69	37·46	—3·23	35·65	17·56	—18·09	28·82	14·06	—14·76

TABLE V.—RAINFALL—(*concluded*).

Month.	*Lucknow Division* (11 *stations*).			*Rae Bareli Division* (11 *stations*).			*N.-E. Rajputana* (10 *stations*).			*Jhánsi Division* (13 *stations*).			*Baghelkhand* (5 *stations*).		
	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 10-11 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 7-19 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 15 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.	Average, 3-17 years.	1880.	Variation in 1880.
January ...	0·76	0·04	— ·72	0·72	...	— ·72	0·18	...	— ·18	0·64	...	— ·64	0·62	...	— ·62
February ...	0·42	0·44	+ ·02	0·32	0·66	+ ·34	0·36	0·23	— ·13	0·30	0·02	— ·28	0·67	0·68	+ ·01
March ...	0·33	...	— ·33	0·25	...	— ·25	0·14	...	— ·14	0·24	...	— ·24	0·13	...	— ·13
April ...	0·22	...	— ·22	0·20	...	— ·20	0·12	...	— ·12	0·10	0·04	— ·06	0·17	...	— ·17
May ...	0·54	1·20	+ ·66	0·44	0·38	— ·06	0·79	0·19	— ·60	0·30	0·14	— ·16	0·33	0·07	— ·26
June ...	3·74	0·33	—3·41	3·76	0·50	—3·26	2·90	2·31	— ·59	3·45	1·51	—1·94	5·21	3·30	—1·91
July ...	9·84	6·37	—3·47	10·44	9·73	—0·71	8·48	9·37	+ ·89	12·09	11·37	—0·72	16·61	16·04	— ·57
August ...	9·60	2·73	—6·87	9·59	3·13	—6·46	7·94	4·64	—3·30	9·79	1·62	—8·17	11·91	2·34	—9·57
September ...	7·62	2·67	—4·95	8·00	2·04	—5·96	4·42	3·30	—1·12	6·34	3·10	—3·24	6·45	[illegible]·76	—2·69
October ...	1·18	0·03	—1·15	1·87	0·43	—1·44	0·69	0·49	— ·20	0·83	0·72	—0·11	1·28	1·28	...
November ...	...	0·23	+ ·23	...	0·49	+ ·49	0·15	0·13	— ·02	0·09	0·66	+0·57	0·28	1·02	+0·74
December ...	0·42	0·15	— ·27	0·16	0·16	...	0·36	0·28	— ·08	0·26	0·32	+ ·06	0·13	0·43	+ ·30
Year ...	34·67	14·19	—20·48	35·75	17·52	—18·23	26·53	20·94	—5·59	34·43	19·50	—14·93	43·79	28·92	—14·87

SUMMARY.

The chief meteorological features of the year were thus :—

1. A mean temperature slightly under the average over the whole region, except the triangular area included between Meerut, Jhánsi, and Allahabad. The defect of temperature most decided in Rajputana and the excess best marked at Agra and Jhánsi.

2. A very high temperature all over the area in March and April as in 1879.

3. A variable temperature anomaly during the rains, the excess in the dry month of August being nothing like so great as in 1877.

4. A pressure lower than usual from January to June at every station on the plains, 1880 in this respect closely resembling 1879.

5. A high pressure in July and the remaining months of the year, appearing first at Bombay in June and probably travelling slowly eastwards over India.

6. An unusual amount of easting in the winds in February and of southing in March, April, and May, followed by an abnormally large proportion of westerly winds in August.

7. In accordance with the direction and strength of the winds, a considerable rainfall in February and in May and June, followed by a great deficiency of rain in July, August, and September, the deficiency being most decided in August.

8. A cyclonic storm in September, bringing moderate rain to the districts it visited until it approached the hills, when the rain became unprecedentedly heavy.

PART II.

CHAPTER I.

Physical and Political Geography.

PHYSICAL FEATURES OF THE COUNTRY, AREA, CLIMATE, AND CHIEF STAPLES.

POLITICAL.

HISTORICAL SUMMARY.

FORM OF ADMINISTRATION.

CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES. SYSTEM OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENTS.

CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE BRITISH TERRITORY.

For the above, see pages 39 to 58 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

See para. 1 of General Summary.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

There is nothing that deserves special notice under this head.

CHAPTER II.

Administration of the Land.

1.—Survey.

North-Western Provinces.

The survey work in all the temporarily-settled districts was completed last year.

As regards the four permanently-settled districts, the cadastral survey of which is in hand, survey operations were completed in Jaunpur : the area remaining over at the end of 1879-80, consisting of 472 square miles, having been surveyed in the past field season; 525 square miles were completed in Gházipur, 652 in Mirzapur, and 87 square miles in Ballia. During the year under report, as in the preceding year, the chief work of the Settlement Department in Mirzapur has been demarcation preparatory to survey, and in this respect considerable progress has been made. There remain now about 25 villages to demarcate. This is the first year of settlement in Ballia and the work is only beginning.

2.—Settlement.

North-Western Provinces.

Inspection work.—This work was confined to the Karwi sub-division, in which the remaining pargana of Tirohan, with an area of 293,877 acres =459 square miles, was inspected in the year.

Assessment.—Assessment work was completed last year in Bánda and Hamírpur ; while in Karwi pargana Chhibu was assessed during the year, the pargana of Tirohan only remaining to be assessed. Pargana Chhibu was assessed to a revenue of Rs. 1,09,360, rising by progressive increments to Rs. 1,09,470, being a decrease of 1·4 per cent. as compared with the old jama of Rs. 1,10,969.

Mapping.—The reproduction of village field maps both of the cadastral and settlement surveys has been satisfactory.

The maps of the cadastral survey under reproduction in the Survey Office at Calcutta comprise the districts of Agra, Bánds, Jaunpur, Ghazipur, and Mirzapur; a few of the remaining sheets of the Tarái district are also included. These maps are reproduced both by photozincography and lithography.

The settlement survey maps are drawn on the yellow transfer or lithographic paper for reproduction in the Board's Office, and printed (lithographed) at the Government Press.

They comprise the districts of Azamgarh of the Benares division ; Sháhjahánpur, Budaun, and Bareilly of the Rohilkhand, and Meerut, Saháranpur, Dehra Dún, and Bulandshahr of the Meerut division.

The field maps of the settlement survey and, as at present constituted, of the district of Azamgarh, comprising 14 parganas and 5,553 villages, have been completed.

Records.

(a.)—*Temporarily-settled districts.*

The records for all the five parganas in Bánda have been completed in rough, and those of Bánda and Pailáni have been faired out. The copying and filing of records has been completed in pargana Bánda and nearly so in pargana Pailáni. In Karwi, on the whole, fair progress was made in fairing the records of parganas Darsenda and Chhibu. In addition to the above, all the first fair copies of the khasras in pargana Tirohan were completed. The remaining records of pargana Darsenda were copied and filed in the past year. The greater portion of the records of pargana Chhibu were also copied, but none were filed.

(b.)—*Permanently-settled districts.*

Good progress has been made in Jaunpur in the preparation of the several papers in rough as also of the first fair copies, as compared with the results of the preceding year. More than one-half of the records as a whole are still practically in an unfinished state. In Gházipur, the completion of the khasras, the attestation of the jamabandis, the preparation of the rough wajib-ul-arzes, and the final testing of the khewats remain to be done. These operations will be concluded by the end of December, 1881, or early in January, 1882. There will then remain the fairing work only to be completed. Since last year the records of the Ballia district have come under preparation. The map traces of a few villages have been received, and the work of preparing the khasras is in hand.

Closing of settlement.—During the year under review settlement was closed by notification in parganas Bánda and Pailáni of the Bánda district and the whole of the Hamírpur district.

Oudh.

No regular survey or settlement operations were carried on during the year. The statements relating to these matters were finally revised and will not, in future, be amended.

3.—Waste Lands.

North-Western Provinces.

During the year the only transaction was the sale in fee simple for Rs. 63 to Mr. Lawder of 10 acres in Almora, known as the Hira Dungri estate.

The table below shows the progress made in realizing the purchase-money on account of waste lands sold up to the close of the year 1879-80:—

District.	Sale price.	Realized.	Balance.	Interest realized.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	78,948	77,778	1,170	47,801
Saháranpur	33,426	32,301	1,125	...
Kumaun	35,055	35,055	...	1,140
Garhwál	17,067	17,067	...	375
Bijnor	70,739	70,739	...	22,357
Rareilly	4,787	4,787	...	...
Jhánsi	100	100	...	...
Gorakhpur	49,992	49,992	...	3,713
Total ...	2,90,114	2,87,819	2,295	75,386

The balance is on account of instalments not yet due.

Oudh.

The accounts connected with the sale of all lands disposed of by auction under the rules for the sale of waste lands in fee simple were cleared before the commencement of 1879-80. The holder of three grants with an area of 1,844 acres in the Sitapur district assigned under the lease rules took advantage of a clause in his lease which enabled him to purchase the fee simple for Rs. 14,738.

4.—Court of Wards.

North-Western Provinces.

During the year ending the 30th September, 1880, there were 111 estates under the Court of Wards, as compared with 103 in the preceding year. Eleven new estates were taken under management, of which the most important was that of the Raja of Pawáyan, with a normal income of Rs. 1,30,000.

The larger number of these estates are the property of minors, but there are 25 estates belonging to persons who have been declared by the Government on their own application to be incapable of management.

There is one estate which, though not under the jurisdiction of the Court, is managed by it.

These estates comprise 2,550 whole villages, 1,703 shares in villages, and 96 patches, which is a considerable increase over the numbers under the superintendence of the Court in the preceding year. The current rental demand for this property was Rs. 28,51,900.

The following comparative statement shows the main items of receipts and expenditure in the two years 1878-79 and 1879-80:—

Receipts.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Expenditure.	1878-79.	1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Rental	24,59,258	25,97,729	Government revenue and cesses	14,71,429	15,66,718
Interest on cash investments or mortgages ...	38,166	42,700	Occupiers' rate ...	83,753	69,364
Miscellaneous income ...	3,01,984	5,36,595	Cost of mangement ...	1,32,750	1,47,155
Loans and recoveries of debts	3,66,832	1,70,373	Miscellaneous charges, interest on debts, law expenses, &c.	3,14,615	3,07,351
Takávi recovered ..	11,723	4,408	Personal expenses and educational charges ...	3,56,091	3,64,687
Cash balance at commencement of the year,	4,31,176	6,84,709	Improvements ...	38,929	67 257
			Takávi	7,169	5,917
			Repayments of loans ...	4,87,082	2,97,755
			Investments, Purchase of Government securities ...	1,32,478	83,249
			Investments, Ditto landed property ...	14,801	79,796
			Investments, Loans granted on mortgage ...	29,228	61,591
			Cash balance	6,30,814	9,25,666
Total ...	36,99,139	40,36,506	Total ...	36,99,139	40,36,506

The cost of management was 4·63 per cent. of the year's receipts; the revenue was 53 per cent. of the rental of the year, but this percentage does not accurately represent the incidence of the revenue on the whole rental demand.

The net profits were Rs. 10,40,812, which were spent as follows:—

	Rs.
Personal expenses	3,57,895
Education	6,792
Works of improvement	67,258
Takávi advances	5,917
Repayment of loan	52,526
Repayment of debts	2,45,230
Purchase of Government securities	83,248
Purchase of landed property and houses	79,795
Loans granted	61,590
Total ...	9,60,251

The total expenditure of the year therefore came to Rs. 31,10,838.

Of the current rental demand 93 per cent. was realised, which is as much as can be collected in an ordinary year over the whole of the properties.

Of the arrear demand 27 per cent. was collected; but the arrears are swollen by the existence of abnormal unrealised sums in the Awa and Dubé estates. The cash balances at the close of the year were Rs. 9,25,665.

The total assets at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 29,31,918, and the liabilities to Rs. 30,03,700. There is a surplus of Rs. 25,82,848 in 53 estates, and a deficit of Rs. 26,54,629 in 50 estates; while for eight estates no accounts are furnished.

In the following estates the surplus exceeds a lakh of rupees:—

	Rs.
Sherkot	1,66,597
Awa	6,68,652
Manda	1,01,355
Rai Partab Chand	4,10,419
Agori Barhar	1,98,433
Kantit	5,87,448

In the following the deficit exceeds a lakh of rupees :—

	Rs.
Sarai Bharat	1,23,664
Shaikh Faiyaz Ali	1,11,228
Dubé	4,82,723
Majhauli	4,81,881
Sunwani	5,53,618

The solvent estates have on the whole improved their position, while in the case of the others something has been done during the year towards reducing the deficit. The Sunwani estate, however, is hopelessly embarrassed, and will be sold when the litigation of which it is the subject is ended.

The cost of management is very much what it was in the preceding year. If the interest from investments be excluded from the receipts and the cost of management be calculated on the collections on account of rental demand (*viz.*, Rs. 28,01,616), the cost of management falls at 5·2 per cent.

Care is taken in leasing villages under the Court's management to prevent them falling into the hands of mere speculators.

In a few estates some considerable improvements have been effected, the Awa estate being most conspicuous in this respect. There are few estates which can afford to spend much on these objects, though there are some where more might have been done: notably the Sherkot, Manawar Ali Khan's, Karam Ali Khan's, and Agori Barhar estates.

The loans granted by the State at various times are nine in number and amount to Rs. 10,11,029. The whole of the principal due on account of these loans has been paid up, and there is a small arrear on account of interest, amounting to Rs. 2,726. Up to the close of the year under report a sum of Rs. 8,05,633 on account of principal and interest has been paid. Of these loans, that of over 7½ lakhs granted to the Majhauli estate forms the chief part. This estate still owes five lakhs out of Rs. 6,73,993 due to Government from all the estates.

Loans granted by one estate to another were 13 in number, and come to Rs. 2,48,712. Up to the close of the year under report Rs. 1,02,574 have been repaid and Rs. 2,03,365 are still due. All

instalments of principal and interest have been paid up, except the small sum of Rs. 92-6-3 on account of interest.

These loans have generally been made for the purpose of enabling estates to pay off their liabilities. The debts due on the estates when management was assumed were Rs. 62,56,304. The sum now due is Rs. 28,27,181, or including interest Rs. 30,03,700, showing a considerable decrease in the liabilities of the estates under management.

The savings have been invested chiefly in land and mortgages.

Five hundred and sixty-seven notices of ejectment to tenants were issued : these notices were successfully contested in 67 cases, of which 56 were in the Dubé estate. In the remaining cases the tenants either relinquished their holdings or remained in possession at enhanced rents. The applications for enhancement of rent were few, and the results clearly justified their being made.

Oudh.

Sixty-six estates, with an annual rental of Rs. 29,17,575, were under management during the year either on behalf of the Court of Wards or under the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870 ; of these, 35, with a rental of Rs. 18,78,073, were encumbered estates to which the provisions of Act XXIV. of 1870 had been applied, and 31, with a rental of Rs. 10,39,502, belonged to Wards. One estate (Bánsi in Kheri) came under control of Court of Wards during the year ; the other 65 were previously under management. Thus at the close of the year there were 26 encumbered and 29 wards' estates under management.

Eight encumbered estates were released, the whole of their determined liabilities having been first satisfied. Except in two cases, this was accomplished by means of the surplus collections only. A ninth encumbered estate, having been freed from debt, was continued under management on behalf of the Court of Wards, the owner having applied to be declared incompetent to manage his property. Three wards' estates were released ; in two cases the owners having attained their majority, and in the third the competence of the female proprietor to manage having been certified.

The rental demand of the 66 estates was Rs. 28,97,339 on account of the rental proper of the year (Rs. 29,17,575) and

Rs. 13,41,038 on account of balances of previous years, or Rs. 42,38,377 in all. The collections amounted to Rs. 30,09,787, composed of Rs. 27,38,532 on account of the rental proper of the year, Rs. 2,16,483 on account of outstanding balances of previous years, and Rs. 54,772 in advance. Thus 94½ per cent. of the true rental of the year was collected, and the total collections were equal to 103 per cent. of a full year's rental. These were extremely satisfactory results.

The realizations from sources other than land rents, especially those on account of recoverable takávi advances and law expenses, where the collections were only 44 and 32 per cent. respectively, were not satisfactory. District Officers have been directed to give their attention to this matter.

The current land revenue was paid in full, and only Rs. 13,213 on account of the demand for previous years remained in balance at the close of the year. Nearly the whole of this represented what was still uncollected of the sums suspended during the famine year: all was recoverable.

The cost of management averaged 4·74 per cent. of the rent collections.

The income from all sources amounted to Rs. 31,90,874; it was appropriated in the manner shown in the following table:—

Heads of expenditure.	Amount expended.	Percentage of total income of the year.
	Rs.	
Overdue Government revenue, including cesses and rates	45,001	1·41
Current ditto ditto ...	16,29,330	51·06
Management	1,42,904	4·47
Maintenance	2,67,531	8·38
Extraordinary allowances to proprietors	60,285	1·88
Law expenses	81,148	2·54
Subscriptions	15,094	0·47
Schooling expenses of minors	2,833	0·08
Improvements	40,678	1·27
Miscellaneous (including pay of village police and accountants)	2,96,447	9·29
Debts	4,60,131	14·42
Total ...	30,41,382	95·31
Balance ...	1,49,492	4·69
Total income of the year ...	31,90 874	100·

The debts of the estates under management were, at the beginning of the year, Rs. 24,69,428 ; at its close Rs. 20,68,660 remained due. Of this sum Rs. 16,03,300 were owing to Government and Rs. 4,65,360 to private creditors. Thirteen estates were free of debt at the commencement of the year; in 48, more or less progress was made in the reduction of the debts due; and in five cases only were the liabilities not reduced.

5.—State Properties.

North-Western Provinces.

There were 136 revenue-paying Government maháls or shares of maháls, as shown below. The table does not include nazúl properties, the Tarái parganas, the Dudhi tappas, the Sultanpur Khas estate, Chilkia or the Bhabar :—

District.	At commencement of the year.		Acquired during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Remaining.	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar ...	4	37	...	...	4	37	...	...	4	37
Meerut	2	600	...	...	2	600	...	...	2	600
Aligarh ...	1	120	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
Bijnor	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625
Moradabad ...	19	6,811	2	32	21	6,843	9	3,318	12	3,525
Pilibhít... ...	4	751	...	...	4	751	1	191	3	560
Agra	...	...	1	720	1	720	...	...	1	720
Farukhabad ...	2	99	...	...	2	99	1	18	1	81
Mainpuri ...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5
Etah	2	63	...	...	2	63	2	63	...	...
Lalitpur ...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584	2	877	10	707
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	...	...	1	180
Bánda	13	6,534	...	...	13	6,534	1	66	12	6,468
Allahabad ...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865
Hamírpur ...	14	4,355	1	50	15	4,405	13	3,635	2	770
Total ...	132	42,629	4	802	136	43,431	29	8,168	107	35,263

Out of the 136, four properties were acquired during the year, *viz.*, two in Moradabad and one in Hamírpur, which were declared

at the recent revision of settlement of these districts to be the property of the State, in consequence of no suitable persons being found with whom a settlement could be made; and one in Agra, *viz.*, Mahál Arazi Imlak, the lands in which lie within the walls of Fatehpur Síkri and originally formed part of the endowment of the shrine of that place, the revenue being collected direct by the trustees. Subsequently, at the last settlement, a fixed sum was allotted for the expenses of the shrine; and this mahál, where there were no zamindari rights, practically became a ryotwari tenure, the rents paid by the tenants being brought on the revenue-roll of the district. It was ordered that the estate should be managed by the District Officer as Government property, all receipts being credited as heretofore to land revenue.

Twenty-nine properties, paying Rs. 8,168 as land revenue, were alienated. In addition to these transactions, an estate in Bareilly which had been bought in by Government for Rs. 40 at a sale for arrears of revenue was transferred to the Forest Department, 4 acres of land in the Jhánsi district, formerly belonging to the Customs Department, were also sold for Rs. 100.

Oudh.

Of the 72 revenue-paying estates which were entered in the returns of 1878-79 as belonging to Government at the close of that year, two in Sitapur were found to be erroneously shown and were removed from the register; the number was thus reduced to 70, of which the area was 34,343 acres and the revenue Rs. 15,749. Five of these were sold; two were assigned in adjustment of certain claims to compensation which had been admitted by Government; one was made over to the municipality of Khairabad; and two unassessed lots of waste land in Kheri and Bahraich, which had been erroneously entered in the register of revenue-paying estates, were expunged. On the other hand, one village in Lucknow lapsed to Government on the death of the tenant for life; another small property in Hardoi, which had hitherto, by some mistake, been omitted from the returns, was brought to account; and two villages in Kheri which had been assigned in compensation were

received back when the final adjustment was made. The area of the State properties was thus increased by 1,097 acres, and the revenue by Rs. 1,226. The State, then, at the close of the year possessed 64 properties, with an area of 32,738 acres and assessed to Rs. 15,925.

The annual rental was Rs. 32,260; the amount collected, including arrears, was Rs. 33,077. The cost of management was Rs. 806, or 2·43 per cent. of the sum collected.

CHAPTER III.

Protection.

1.—LEGISLATING AUTHORITY.

See page 68 of Administration Report for 1872-73.

2.—COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

See General Summary.

3.—POLICE.

The total number of crimes reported was 189,818, showing a decrease compared with 1879 of 2,454. The chief increases were in cases of hurt, lurking house-trespass and house-breaking (including attempts), theft of cattle and ordinary theft above Rs. 10 in value, vagrancy and offences against the Excise and Stamp Acts. The chief decreases were under the head of attempts to commit and abetment of suicide, lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence (including attempts) under sections 454-55, Indian Penal Code, ordinary thefts below Rs. 10 in value, receiving stolen property, criminal or house-trespass, and offences against the Salt and Customs Acts.

Speaking generally, there was a slight increase in the more serious offences against person and property (except house-breaking) and miscellaneous cases, and a decrease in the less serious offences against person and property.

The year 1880 was fairly prosperous, though in places the autumn crop was scanty. It was similar in many respects to the years 1876 and 1879, with the exception that the fever which raged during the autumn months of the latter year was almost absent and prices were slightly lower.

It was to this terrible epidemic, which prostrated all classes alike, that part of the great decrease of crime during the year 1879 was due. Under these circumstances an increase might naturally have

been looked for in 1880, and this makes the decrease all the more satisfactory. The increase on 1876 (nearly 21,000) is nominal. Cases of hurt, which numbered in that year 17,713 only, rose in 1880 (owing to the fact that the crime had been made cognizable by the police for special reasons) to the unprecedented number of 44,388. There are no grounds for supposing that the crime itself has actually increased; and if these cases be excluded, the returns would show a decrease of nearly 6,000 cases as compared with 1876. It is contemplated in the new Criminal Procedure Code to make hurt once more a non-cognizable offence; and should this most desirable amendment become law, a decrease in these cases may be expected, while the number of cognizable offences will be largely reduced.

Reported crime increased in 16 and decreased in 19 districts. The increase was most noticeable in the Lucknow, Sitapur and Agra divisions, and in the Aligarh and Bulandshahr districts. In some districts—notably Muttra, Mainpuri, and Bulandshahr—the number of reports was suspiciously low for 1879, and part of the increase may therefore be due to better reporting; while another part is probably accounted for by the fact that in the previous year the divisions where there has been an increase in reported crime suffered most from the prevailing sickness.

Crime continues to be much more largely reported in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces. It does not necessarily follow, however, that crime is systematically concealed in the latter provinces, and there is reason to believe that certain kinds of crime are more common in Oudh. The provincial average per 10,000 of population (excluding sanitation cases) was 39·9 against 40·5 in 1879. With the exception of the Central Provinces, reports of crime are proportionately more numerous in these provinces than elsewhere.

The district which shows the largest number of crimes reported is Lucknow with a proportion of 95 per 10,000 of population; Dehra Dún, which was first last year, is now seventh, with a

proportion of 59; Meerut, Muttra Mainpuri, and Bulandshahr, where last year reporting was considered defective, now show a slight improvement; Jaunpur has fallen from 23 to 16. Omitting cases of hurt, Sitapur comes first with 63, and Dehra Dún second with 59. In Saháranpur and Gházipur (19), Azamgarh (17), Ballia, Jaunpur, and Muzaffarnagar (14), the returns are suspiciously low.

Deducting hurt and sanitary cases, the percentage of cases enquired into rose from 64·6 to 67. The increase was common to both provinces, but enquiry continued more active in the North-Western Provinces. Activity was greatest in Etah, Muzaffarnagar, Farukhabad, and Gházipur (from 95 to 86 per cent. of reports), and lowest in Gorakhpur, Rae Bareli, Sultanpur, Partabgarh, and Sitapur (59 to 40). Until, however, it is satisfactorily established that reports of offences are not burked by the police, these percentages cannot be considered a fair comparative test of police work.

The percentage of conviction to report fell from 25·36 to 25. In 1878 the percentage was 30·54; and though in that year the circumstances favored the facility of obtaining conviction, the continued falling off, even allowing for better reporting, is hardly satisfactory.

There was also a slight falling off in the percentage of cases convicted to cases disposed of (excluding sanitation cases), from 80·94 to 80·22. The falling off was in cases taken up by the police *suo motu*. There was a considerable improvement in the percentage of convictions obtained in cases taken up by order of the Magistrate, showing that a more sound discretion is now exercised by Magistrates before issuing process.

Including all cases, 104,206 persons were arrested, of whom 80,049 were convicted, giving a percentage of 76·82 against 76·57 in 1878.

The total value of property stolen was Rs. 13,16,269. The value of recoveries was Rs. 5,11,425, or 38·85 per cent. against 38·18 in 1879.

The subjoined table gives the crime statistics by classes :—

Class.	Offence.	*Number of persons arrested within the year, including those pending at end of last year, but excluding those received by transfer.*	
		1879.	1880.
I.	Offences against the State, public tranquillity, safety, and justice	4,801	5,101
II.	Serious offences against the person ...	6,827	6,707
III.	Serious offences against the person and property	9,559	9,160
IV.	Minor offences against the person ...	10,832	9,939
V.	Minor offences against the property ...	38,299	36,388
VI.	Other offences not specified above ...	33,798	36,788
	Total ...	1,04,096	104,083

Coinage cases amounted to 258, or 26 less than in 1879. No less than 32 were in Unao alone. Other districts, where the crime was most prevalent, were Bareilly, Moradabad, Agra, Cawnpore, Lucknow, Bara Banki, and Rae Bareli. The percentage of conviction was 58. The offenders in these cases are often unfortunate villagers who have been swindled at fairs, and who are detected in dishonestly or innocently trying to pass the base coin on to others.

Riots increased from 538 to 586, and convictions rose to 76·28 per cent: from 66. The crime is most rife as usual in Oudh and in the Benares division.

There were 371 murders against 346 in 1879, dacoits and robbers being responsible for 36. The number of persons arrested was 629, of whom 293 were ultimately convicted.

Of the cases disposed of, 177 resulted in conviction and 92 in acquittal. The percentage of conviction to cases disposed of was thus 66.

In 46 cases there was suicide with murder; but even allowing for this, the results of the year are not good, whether the number of cases in which a conviction was gained, or the number of persons arrested who were convicted, be considered.

The number of cases of grievous hurt (1,357) was much the same as in the preceding year. The crime is especially prevalent in Sháhjahánpur, Benares, and Bánda. The percentage of conviction in this and kindred offences was only 60. The percentage is perhaps not unduly low when it is remembered that in cases of faction-fights there is generally so much hard swearing and exaggeration on both sides that the courts, finding it impossible to discriminate between the true and the false, have to dismiss the case.

No cases of thagi or river dakaiti occurred during the year. There were 116 cases of dakaiti as compared with 92 in 1879 and 116 in 1878. The increase on the previous year was chiefly in class IV.; that is, in attacks on men coming home from market. Such attacks are little more than theft, but it is undoubted that they have assumed an organised character which is unsatisfactory; and it is more than conjectured that two bands have been roaming from district to district committing crimes of this nature. There were two dakaitis by outlaws and nine serious dakaitis on houses. Attacks on public vehicles diminished, and dakaiti of all kinds except class IV. sensibly decreased. There were no sensational cases. In several instances the police escort attached to public vehicles behaved with shameful cowardice, and in a few cases the villagers and travellers successfully resisted their assailants. Nor were there wanting cases where the police gave great assistance. Firearms were not used in any of the dakaitis of the year, and are said to have been borne in three only.

On the whole the more serious type of dakaiti has greatly diminished, and its place has been taken by attacks of banded footpads.

Special measures will be necessitated to meet this special and novel organization.

Cases occurred during the year.	Number of cases in which arrests were made.	Number of persons concerned.	PERSONS.			RESULT OF POLICE ACTION.											PROPERTY.	
			Arrested and received by transfers.	Died, discharged before trial, and transferred.	Brought to trial.	*Convicted.*		*Acquitted.*		Queen's evidence.	TRIED ON OTHER CHARGES.				*Pending before Magistrate and standing committed to Sessions.*		Stolen.	Recovered.
						Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		*Convicted.* Cases.	*Convicted.* Persons.	*Acquitted.* Cases.	*Acquitted.* Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		
																	Rs	Rs.
116	68	1,212	454	55	399	37	185	9	128	9	3	17	1	6	11	54	15,523	1,587

In other words, about three out of every 10 men said to be concerned and about one-half of the cases reported were brought to trial. Of 50 cases tried, 40, or 80 per cent., were convicted—a fair result, but vitiated by the acquittal of persons charged, as out of 336 men tried, 202, or 60 per cent. only, were convicted. There were, however, 11 cases pending at the end of the year, and 21 cases occurred in the last two months, in some of which no doubt the police will be successful. The year closed with 48 absolutely undetected cases, or about 41 per cent. of cases which occurred. For this result the districts of Bareilly, Moradabad, Basti, Lucknow, Unao, Gonda, Agra, and Hardoi are responsible, as 37 of the undetected cases belong to them. The second half-year, as usual, showed fewer dakaitis than the first half-year, 33 against 83.

Poisoning.—This crime continues to show a satisfactory decrease. There are 46 cases as against 53 of the previous year, and in the North-Western Provinces there were fewer cases than in any year since 1875.

Of 64 persons supposed to have been concerned (in several cases the perpetrators were the same), 42, or 65 per cent., were

arrested, leaving 22 still at large. Of 20 cases tried, 16, or 80 per cent., were prosecuted to conviction. The conviction of offenders was about 74 per cent. as 17 out of 23 were condemned. This is fair work, but the great blot is the failure to arrest so many poisoners and the number of undetected cases. These cases, however, are not lost sight of, and probably a large proportion will yet be worked out.

This crime was committed in 15 districts of the North-Western Provinces and in six of Oudh. The worst work seems to have been done in Benares, where out of nine cases five were untraced.

No notable offender was brought to trial during the year. The railway still continues to be much used by poisoners for purposes of decoy and escape.

Cases of robbery other than dakaiti and by poisoning fell from 428 to 393. The crime is much more prevalent in Oudh, and there detection was worst. Out of 409 cases for disposal, 142 resulted in conviction, or 30 per cent. against 38 in 1879. Detection failed especially in Aligarh, Etah, Mainpuri, Bahraich, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, and Sitapur.

There were 11 cases of mail robbery, in only two of which was a conviction obtained.

The number of burglaries reported was 32,774, or 1,269 less than in 1879.

The percentage of conviction fell from 12·95 to 11·96. The falling off was in the North-Western Provinces, while in Oudh there was an improvement. In Jaunpur (3·51) and Sultanpur (3·85) the results in cases of burglary were especially bad; while Meerut, Saháranpur, Pilibhít, Etah, Gházipur, Basti, and most of the Oudh districts are not much better. Jaunpur, Etah, and Gházipur were conspicuous for failure last year also. In Etah something may be due to the general excellence of reporting, which unfavorably affects the percentage of conviction; but in Jaunpur no such excuse exists.

The large number of burglaries reported in Oudh has frequently attracted notice. Possibly in the North-Western Provinces, the sufferers, where the loss is small, prefer to make no complaint; but if so, it is strange that the same custom does not extend to Oudh. However this may be, there are some districts in the North-Western Provinces in which it is almost certain that such crimes are not fully reported. Such districts are Muzaffarnagar, Bulandshahr, Muttra, Fatehpur, Bánda, Hamírpur, and Ballia. In these districts the number remains persistently low from year to year.

Attempts to commit burglary fell from 16,820 to 15,877.

In some districts the number of attempts reported is absurdly small, particularly in Mainpuri, Bánda, and Fatehpur. Of these attempts 14·9 per cent. were enquired into (inquiry is optional and is generally only made when the complainant asks for it), and conviction was obtained in 1·2 per cent.

Success in burglary cases is out of the question unless a station officer or his subordinates know who are the members of the criminal classes living in his circle, have a constant watch kept on their movements, and have the art to gain the confidence and know how to utilise the services of the village chaukidars. If a man be quite new to a station and have no subordinates acquainted with the criminal classes, if he has not won the confidence of the zamindars and the chaukidars, failure is certain. Judged by this test, the results for Saháranpur, Meerut, Pilibhít, Etah, Gházipur, and Basti are bad, and for Jaunpur most discreditable. The results in most districts of Oudh also are far from good, but allowance must be made for the much larger number of cases reported. Sultanpur only is conspicuously bad.

The total number of ordinary thefts (other than of cattle) was 55,846, or 2,812 less than in 1879. The percentage of conviction fell from 25·73 to 24·59. It was 29·06 in the North-Western Provinces and 16·85 in Oudh. Large thefts (over Rs. 10) are probably always reported, and if so, the percentage of conviction in Moradabad (8) and Gházipur and Sitapur (7) is very low.

Reports of thefts were, as in the case of burglaries, more numerous in Oudh. Where reports are few, thereby giving ground for the suspicion that only cases in which detection is likely to be successful are entered in the police registers, the percentage of conviction is no criterion of success in dealing with the crime. Thus the Oudh percentage is affected by the enormous number of cases reported. The Government East Indian Railway police show badly (out of 352 cases only three were convicted), but they have a more difficult class of cases to deal with. The Oudh district returns show surprising differences in regard to the extent of police investigation into theft and burglary cases; and enquiry is being made whether the rules on the subject, which require an investigation into all cases of theft (other than petty) and of house-breaking by night, are obeyed.

The total number of cattle thefts reported was 5,057, or 599 more than in 1879. Of 10,463 head of cattle stolen 6,520, or about 63 per cent., were recovered either by the police or the owners themselves. The number of men arrested was 2,310, of whom 70 per cent. were convicted.

Both in respect of conviction of persons and cases there was a falling off compared with 1879.

The total value of the cattle stolen was Rs. 1,19,520, and of those recovered Rs. 66,913. The crime was most prevalent in the Agra and Sitapur divisions.

Some of these figures are at best approximate only. It is well known that some thefts are reported as strays, or are not reported at all, as the owners prefer to keep the matter in their own hands, hoping thereby to have a better chance of recovering the animals by paying black-mail or otherwise. It is possible, also, that in many cases owners cannot say whether the cattle have been stolen or have simply strayed, as large herds are constantly sent out to graze under the charge of little children or under no charge at all. The attention of District Magistrates has been called to the subject, and every effort is being made to suppress this system of paying

black-mail, which undoubtedly prevails to a considerable extent, and to ensure correct returns.

Cases of mischief to animals decreased to 289, and were almost the same as in 1876. These cases are especially common in certain districts. Careful enquiry brought the offence home to the village *chamars* or tanners. These people, in consideration of services rendered to the zamindars and cultivators of the village, have a prescriptive right to the skins of all dead cattle, and it was found that they frequently had recourse to arsenic to increase their perquisites. It was suspected that hide-dealers and their agents supplied the arsenic for this purpose, and a proposal was made to the Government of India to make punishable the possession of arsenic under circumstances where it was probably intended to be used for the poisoning of cattle. The proposal to legislate in regard to the trade in poisons was however found to be attended with difficulties, and the suggestion of this Government was not adopted. The police were thus left to cope with the offence as best they could under the existing law, and Magistrates were enjoined to dissuade, if possible, cattle-owners from giving the hides to the chamars in cases where the animals were known or suspected to have died from poison.

No less than 8,581 cases of causing hurt were enquired into, and of these only 7·2 per cent. were convicted. Vagrancy cases increased by 198 and arrests by 454. Excluding cases of the previous year, 1,731 persons were ordered to find security for good behaviour and 281 succeeded in doing so. On the whole, these provisions of the law were worked with discretion, though in some districts they were not sufficiently attended to or almost entirely overlooked. The large number of these cases in Gonda is due to the exceptional measures taken against the thieving clan of Barwars. The depredations of this clan attracted notice shortly after the annexation of Oudh, but, owing to the severity of the punishments awarded, they soon learned to confine their attention to other provinces. The chief scene of their operations is now Bengal, where they especially frequent fairs and other public gatherings.

The increase in Excise and Stamp cases is due to the liberal rewards offered in Excise cases and to the vigilance of the Magistracy in Stamp cases. Salt cases continue to show a steady decrease.

On the whole police work in Oudh improved a little, but is still behind the North-Western Provinces. The differences in the number of cases struck off in each district were considerable. Thus, Lucknow and Basti show 550 and 425 respectively, and Agra and Pilibhít 9 and 3 only. The number struck off in Basti was very large. The attention of Magistrates has been called to the rules on the subject.

There was a still further decrease in the number of non-cognizable cases referred to the police for investigation, but in some districts there is still room for considerable improvement. In Hardoi, out of 1,688 persons brought before the Courts as the result of such investigations, 1,120 were acquitted. Benares and Moradabad are again noticeable for the injudicious use of the police. In Bulandshahr, Kumaun, Kheri, and Rae Bareli, the figures are also bad. The unnecessary employment of the police in investigating these case, besides interfering with their proper duties, demoralises both the police and the people.

Police surveillance over time-expired convicts continues satisfactory; of 67,218 on the register, 7,118 are said to have returned to honest courses, 2,246 have been re-convicted, and 7,357 have disappeared.

Of 32,760 persons convicted of 20 of the most heinous crimes, 13 per cent. (against 14 per cent. in 1879) were recognized before conviction as old offenders.

The number of absconded offenders on the rolls at the beginning of the year was 2,584: during the year 703 were added, 498 were arrested, 46 were struck off and 56 died, leaving 2,687 at the end of the year.

Only two police torture cases occurred: both were trivial.

The chief changes in departmental administration during the year were in the direction of assimilating the Oudh system to that in force in the North-Western Provinces. In respect of clothing and pension the assimilation is complete. The Oudh force is being regraded, as opportunity offers, to bring it in accordance with its sanctioned strength.

Of the Oudh chaukidars 224 had their remuneration commuted to cash payments, 1,242 were dismissed or resigned, and 317 were judicially punished.

There were a few changes in the strength and allocation of the regular police, resulting in an extra cost of Rs. 740-8-0. The strength of the rural police was increased by 73.

Punishments show a decrease in the North-Western Provinces and an increase in Oudh.

The total cost of the regular police (provincial, municipal, and town) was Rs. 43,63,493 : of this sum Rs. 35,63,226 were met from provincial funds and Rs. 8,00,267 from other sources.

The force numbered 32,963 officers and men. The mounted force consists of 639 men, of whom 566 are mounted on horses and 73 on camels. In the matter of recruiting for the mounted police less difficulty is found than used to be experienced. Lists of applicants are procured from the various districts, and the most likely of these are selected as vacancies occur. Including rural police and miscellaneous charges, the cost of the whole Department was Rs. 59,57,481, or Rs. 1,02,719 below the budget-estimate. Rs. 29,485-12-3 were given in rewards to 5,300 officers and men—a falling off in both numbers and amount when compared with 1879.

4.—Criminal Justice.

(a.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of offences reported was 167,899 against 166,138 in 1879 and 220,852 in 1878, and of those prosecuted 74,489 against 73,400 in 1879 and 108,934 in 1878.

The number of persons under trial in the Courts of Magistrates was still smaller than in the previous year, being 132,476 against 133,158 in 1879. Of these 132,476 persons 71 per cent. were convicted and 2 per cent. committed to Courts of Session.

There was a marked decrease in convictions for offences against property, and an equally marked increase in convictions for offences against the person. Convictions for theft and dishonestly receiving stolen property were fewer by 2,473 than in the previous year. Convictions and committals for murder, attempt to murder, and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, on the other hand, were 694 in number against 501 in 1879. Convictions for hurt were 8,094 against 7,329, and for offences against the public tranquillity 3,843 against 3,055. Convictions for offences affecting the public health, safety and convenience were 37 per cent. more numerous than in the previous year, and convictions under the Municipalities Act 12 per cent. Five hundred and three persons were convicted under the Arms Act against 265 in 1879; 1,211 under the Excise Act against 977; and 1,768 under the Gambling Act against 1,327. Under the Cantonments Act, on the other hand, 2,869 persons were convicted against 3,474 in the preceding year; under the Canal Act, 2,726 against 3,656; under the Indian Customs Act, 448 against 701; under the Opium Act, 480 against 541; and under the Stamp Act, 882 against 2,111.

Of the 53 persons tried under the Treasure Trove Act, 22 were acquitted.

Of the 93,163 persons convicted by Magistrates, 62 per cent. were fined, 22 per cent. imprisoned, 7 per cent. whipped, 3 per cent. imprisoned and fined, and the remaining 6 per cent. otherwise punished.

The amount of the fines imposed by Magistrates was Rs. 3,29,805, of which Rs. 2,75,994, or 84 per cent., were realized. In the previous year the percentage of fines realized to fines imposed was 75 only.

Seven per cent. of the fines realized were paid to injured persons in compensation or amend.

One thousand eight hundred and fifteen persons were called on to show cause why they should not be required to find security for good behaviour: 593 under section 504 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and 1,222 under section 505. Of the former 405, and of the latter 850, were required to find security. Of these 1,255 persons, 235 only were able to find the security demanded and 1,020 were imprisoned in default. In 57 per cent. of the cases under section 505 the security was required by Magistrates who were members of the Civil Service, in 6 per cent. by other Magistrates of European descent, and in 37 per cent. by Native Magistrates.

The number of witnesses who attended the Courts of Magistrates was 294,248, as compared with 291,646 in 1879, 383,439 in 1878, 338,515 in 1877, and 302,761 in 1876. Only five per cent. of the witnesses who attended were detained above one day.

The average duration of cases in Courts of Magistrates was six days, the same as in 1879 and 1878.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from, or applied for the revision of, orders of Subordinate Magistrates to Magistrates of districts was 3,323, or larger than in either of the two preceding years. The percentage of these appellants and applicants who succeeded in obtaining the reversal or modification of the orders of which they complained was 31 against 29 in the previous year.

The number of persons who preferred appeals from, or applied for the revision of, orders of Magistrates to Courts of Sessions was 3,588, and the percentage of those who succeeded in their appeals or applications was 23, being the same as in the two preceding years.

Two thousand four hundred and forty persons were committed to Courts of Session during the year, and 170 having remained over from 1879, there were 2,610 persons to be tried. Of the

2,432 whose cases were disposed of, 1,802, or 74 per cent., were convicted against 76 per cent. in 1879 and 77 per cent. in 1878. Of those who were convicted, 4 per cent. were sentenced to death, 7 per cent. to transportation for life, 4 per cent. to transportation for a term, 82 per cent. to imprisonment, 2 per cent. to fine, and one per cent. to whipping.

Ten thousand three hundred and twenty-seven witnesses attended Courts of Session during the year against 7,675 in the previous year.

The average duration of committed cases in Courts of Session was 33 days against 34 in 1879 and 30 in 1878, and of appeals 13 days against 13 in 1879 and 14 in 1878.

In the High Court the result of references in respect of the 66 persons on whom sentence of death had been passed was confirmation in respect of 56, or 84 per cent.; modification of sentence in respect of 5 or 8 per cent.; and acquittal in respect of 5 or 8 per cent.

Five hundred and eight persons appealed to the High Court, and 145, or 28 per cent. of them, succeeded in obtaining either a modification or a reversal of their sentences or an order for the retrial of their cases.

The High Court called for the cases of 181 persons under section 294 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and interfered with the orders passed in respect of 49, or 27 per cent.

The cases of 244 persons were submitted to the High Court by Courts of Session and Magistrates of districts under section 296 of the Code. In the case of 176, or 72 per cent. of these persons, the High Court concurred with the referring officer.

Thus, on appeal, reference and revision, the High Court disposed, on the merits, of the cases of 999 persons as against those of 1,803 in 1879 and 1,840 in 1878. The returns of the two preceding years were abnormally swollen by the many illegal convictions

under the Stamp Act which were submitted to the Court for revision.

On the original side of the High Court five criminal trials were held and concluded.

The average duration of cases in the High Court as a Court of appeal, reference and revision was 15 days against 14 days in 1879.

With the view of ultimately securing material to assist the Subordinate Courts in the exercise of their discretion as to the infliction of punishment, statements are being prepared showing the average terms of imprisonment inflicted by the various Judicial Officers for different offences. These, when complete, will be tabulated and circulated for their consideration. Rules have also been framed under Act III. of 1879 for the destruction of useless records, and are now under consideration.

(b.)—Oudh.

The number of offences reported during the year ending December 31st, 1880, was 75,198 against 73,361 in 1879 and 77,047 in 1876. The chief increase over the previous year was in Procedure Code cases, offences against property without violence, malicious offences, and breaches of special laws; while offences against property with violence and against the person show a considerable decrease. The increase in offences reported was most marked in Unao and Sultanpur, and the decrease in Fyzabad, Bahraich, and Bara Banki.

Of the offences reported, 10,257 were struck off, or 13·6 per cent. against 11·7 in 1879. Of these 7,405 were dismissed under section 147, Criminal Procedure Code, and 2,852 were struck off by order of the Magistrate as having never occurred. The largest number dismissed were complaints of simple hurt. The district percentages varied from 21·2 in Fyzabad to 4·3 in Sitapur.

One hundred and twenty persons were punished under section 209, Code of Criminal Procedure. This is a marked improvement on 1879, when only five persons were so dealt with; but the number is still not large compared with the number of cases dismissed.

Twenty-seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six cases, involving 50,648 persons, were brought to trial, as compared with 24,593 cases and 45,807 persons in 1879. The increase was greatest in Lucknow City, Unao, and the Sitapur division : only Fyzabad and Rae Bareli show an appreciable decrease.

Public servants.—Kheri and Rae Bareli account for 25 cases out of a total of 85 (including 2 pending). Sixteen cases were dismissed, but only 68 were brought to trial.

Public nuisances.—Out of a total of 264 no less than 95 were reported in Bahraich. Of these, however, only 11 were brought to trial.

Criminal Procedure Code cases.—Cases under Chapter XXXVII. show a considerable decrease. The district totals vary greatly. from 216 cases in Hardoi to only 4 in Partabgarh. Cases under Chapter XXXVIII. showed a considerable increase (from 362 to 544), chiefly owing to the vigorous measures taken in the Gonda district against the thieving clan of Barwars. After a careful consideration of the whole subject, His Honor was led to the conclusion that it was hopeless to attempt to reform this clan by proclaiming it under Act XXVII. of 1871. On the other hand, it was out of the question to permit them to harry and prey upon society undisturbed ; and His Honor had no alternative but to direct the District Officers to deal with them under the existing law, assuring them at the same time that in doing their duty under its provisions they would have his full approval and support.

Public peace —These offences, as in last year, were chiefly petty agricultural disputes. Bara Banki and Sultanpur were again conspicuous for the number reported. A large number were struck off.

Property without violence.—Sitapur and Gonda are again at the head of the list of offences reported, though the largest number of cases actually tried was in Hardoi. The percentage of conviction

was 70—a slight improvement on 1879, when it was only 68, but still lower than in 1877 (75) and 1876 (72). It varied from 81 in Lucknow to 61·5 in Fyzabad.

Malicious offences.—The percentage of conviction fell from 30 to 24 per cent. Thirty-five persons were convicted of cattle-poisoning, of whom 17 were in Unao.

Special laws.—There was an increase under the Cattle Trespass, Excise, and Municipal Acts; and a decrease in opium, saltpetre, and stamp cases.

The increase under excise was chiefly in Sultanpur and Partabgarh, where the liberal scale of rewards sanctioned by Government has encouraged informers.

Public justice.—The percentage of conviction was 56·7, or only a fraction less than in 1879.

Property with violence.—Though there was a decrease in the number of offences reported, a larger number of persons were brought to trial than in the previous year. There was, however, an increase in the more serious offences of robbery and dakaiti. The percentage of conviction was the same as last year (65). It varied from 72 in Lucknow City to 50 in Lucknow.

Persons.—There were 100 murders and 79 cases of culpable homicide, against 90 and 66 respectively in 1879. The falling off in attempts to commit suicide is nominal and due to more careful registration.

Altogether, under this head, there was a large decrease in Bahraich and a smaller decrease in Lucknow and Hardoi. Fyzabad and Sultanpur show an increase. The percentage of conviction fell from 28·5 to 27; it was best in Fyzabad (36) and worst in Lucknow City (20) and Partabgarh (21). Hardoi again shows badly. Convictions in hurt cases fell from 26 to 23·5, and rose in assault cases from 21 to 24.

With the exception of Lucknow City, Hardoi shows the greatest number of cases tried (2,818), but of these 1,011 were offences

against the person. The same district shows the worst percentage of conviction (44·4, or 11·5 per cent. below the provincial average).

The average duration of cases was 6·23 days against 5·75 in 1879. It was highest in Partabgarh (9·6) and Gonda (9·07). The file of cases left pending was also heavier than in 1879.

Of 77,814 witnesses examined, 72,005, or 92·5 per cent., were discharged after one day. The number of detentions over three days was considerably greater than last year, but these detentions were unavoidable.

Punishments show an increase under every head except simple imprisonment, the decrease under which is due to the smaller number of prosecutions for breaches of the opium law. Solitary confinement was awarded in 31 per cent. of the cases punished with rigorous imprisonment. This is an improvement on 1879, when it was 28, and on 1878, when it was 30.

In 70 per cent. of the cases the terms to which prisoners were sentenced did not exceed six months.

Two thousand four hundred and seventy-two persons were sentenced to whipping against 2,398 in 1879. Sentences of 10 stripes and under increased from 30 to 34 per cent. of the total.

Eighteen thousand one hundred and forty-five persons were sentenced to fines amounting to Rs. 92,195. Fines of Rs. 10 and under amounted to 91 per cent. of the whole. In 1879 the percentage was 95. In all 75 per cent. were realised against 76 in the preceding year.

The amount of compensation awarded decreased from Rs. 16,497 to Rs. 14,832. The amount actually paid fell from 56 per cent. to 53.

The number of habitual offenders punished under section 75, Indian Penal Code, was 1,037, or 183 more than in 1879.

Considerable progress has been made in weeding useless records.

5.—Prisons.

The chief figures of the jail population for this year, as compared with those of 1879, are shown in the following table :—

Classes.		1879.		1880.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Remained at the commencement of the year.	Convicts ...	34,087	2,070	26,783	1,588
	Under trial ...	1,199	122	1,176	77
	Civil ...	286	3	177	1
Received during the year ...	Convicts ...	45,006	4.619	42,593	3,909
	Under trial ...	45,997	3,389	43,279	2,993
	Civil ...	2,743	46	2,630	53
Total ...	Convicts ...	79,093	6,689	69,376	5,497
	Under trial ...	47,196	3,511	44,455	3,070
	Civil ...	3,029	49	2,807	54
Discharged from all causes,	Convicts ...	52,310	5,101	44,051	3,999
	Under trial ...	46,029	3,434	43,429	3,007
	Civil ...	2,852	48	2,608	48
Remained at the end of the year.	Convicts ...	26,783	1,588	25,325	1,498
	Under trial ...	1,176	77	1,026	63
	Civil ...	177	1	199	6
Daily average number of each class.	Convicts ...	31,034·50	1,877·50	26,039·50	1,633·25
	Under trial ...	1,283 00	90·00	1,186·00	73·50
	Civil ...	260·00	3·85	238·69	4·55

The year therefore was characterised by a further decrease as compared with the figures of 1878 and 1879 in the prison population. The net population, which stood at 143,129 in 1878 and 101,763 in 1879, fell to 90,771; and the daily average was only 29,175, or 3,255 less than in 1876, a normal year. The total number of persons convicted and sentenced to imprisonment during the year was 39,391. The decrease was, however, by no means general all over the provinces. There was a considerable increase in Fatehpur, Hardoi, Unao, and Kheri, and smaller increases in 12 other districts.

There was a considerable increase again in the number of prisoners committed to jail on failing to give security and who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment under Chapter XXXVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. In 1879 there were 1,844 of this class of convicts : last year the number admitted rose to 2,312, an increase of Rs. 468 ; and the number in confinement on the 31st December, 1880, was 961 instead of 880 on the same day last year.

Altogether 458 convicts were released before their sentences had expired, while 392 were released on account of good conduct out of a total of 9,824 who were eligible. This compares favorably with last year, when only 364 were released out of 12,575. Remissions are not granted as a matter of course. They are usually confined to long-term prisoners, and not a single prisoner sentenced to two years exactly obtained a remission. Of the 16 released on account of sickness, 14 were from the Meerut jails alone. Considerable sums of money have been spent and efforts made to improve the sanitary condition of the Meerut Central Jail ; but these efforts have been attended hitherto with but little success.

Of the 50 prisoners released on other grounds, 3 obtained a remission as a reward for aiding in preventing escapes and 47 short-term prisoners were released from the Sháhjahánpur Jail on the apprehension of an outbreak of cholera.

The percentages of the various religious classes* of prisoners were much the same as last year. Europeans and juveniles are, as far as possible, confined in the central prisons. The general introduction of systematic drill has resulted in a marked improvement in the health of the boys, and they are now required to attend school regularly.

*Hindus	...	80·4
Muhammadans	...	19·4
Others	...	0·2

The percentage of prisoners sentenced to terms not exceeding one year was considerably greater than in 1879, thus showing

that there has been a satisfactory decrease in serious crime. The percentage of criminals in the D. division (criminals of the worst type and habituals) fell from 52·28 to 51·91. There was, however, an increase under class C. The percentage sentenced to simple imprisonment was only ·93. These percentages, however, are based on the returns for the last day of the year only, and are therefore at best only approximately correct.

Of the 39,391 convicts received into jail during the year, 6,669, or 16·93 per cent. (against 16·42 in 1879), were recognised as having been previously convicted. Of these habituals 5,859, or 87·85 per cent., were recognised before conviction and had their warrants endorsed accordingly. This is an improvement on last year, when only 83·2 per cent. were so recognised. In the following jails the returns are not in this respect so satisfactory :—

			Identified before conviction.	*Identified after conviction.*
Fatehpur	...	...	59	26
Gházipur	...	...	92	53
Gonda	...	...	53	27
Aligarh	...	...	90	42
Sultanpur	...	...	75	31

The returns for the Meerut and Benares Central Prisons and the Dehra Dún and Jhánsi District Jails are also disappointing, but the numbers are small. On the other hand, the figures for the Agra, Cawnpore, and Lalitpur District Jails are remarkably good.

There were only 19 escapes during the year against 28 in 1879, which speaks well for the efficiency of the watch and ward. In one case (that of Chheda Lal from Bareilly) the convict was aided in his escape by a prisoner-warder ; but this is the only instance of such a betrayal of trust. A sum of Rs. 165 was paid in rewards for the re-capture of escaped convicts, against Rs. 255 in 1879.

The percentage of punishments inflicted on convicts was 11·78, which shows a slight increase on 1879. There was a large in-

crease in the Fatehgarh Central Prison, and the percentages for the Aligarh and Cawnpore Jails, though lower than in the preceding year, are still high. The number of cases in which corporal punishment was resorted to was much the same as in 1879. The offences committed were for the most part petty, and the conduct of the prisoners was, on the whole, good.

The state of education of the prisoners admitted to jail during the year was even worse than in former years. Out of 39,391 individuals, 37,499, or 95·20 per cent., were utterly illiterate; 1,292, or 3·28 per cent. could read and write a little; while only 600, or 1·52 per cent., could read and write well. There was a daily average of 2,735 convicts under education during the year, but the results were not encouraging.

The employment of convicts as prison officers was this year on the same footing as formerly. In an average of 26,039 male and 1,633 female convicts, there were as prison officials an average of 620 males and 8 females; the total number employed during the year being 786 males and 10 females, that is 56 less than the sanctioned scale.

The scale of diet remained unchanged. Of those released during the year the numbers who gained and lost weight during confinement were about equal.

The percentage of convicts employed on manufactures on the available total was 38, against 36 in 1879; and of these 25·22 per cent. were employed at the trades by which they gained their livelihood during freedom—an improvement on the preceding year (when the corresponding percentage was only 22), but still a very small proportion. The additional machinery procured for the Agra Central Prison has now been set up.

Out of 3,488 females released, 1,814 were received by their friends at the jail gates. A few others were sent home by rail, or escorted home by female warders or the police. The remainder were set free unattended.

Financial.—The cost of maintaining all convicts and under-trial prisoners retained in jails during the past year is shown in the following statement :—

Heads of charges.	1879.			1880.		
	On convicts.	On under-trial.	Total.	On convicts.	On under-trial.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Rations	6,56,856	10,728	6,67,584	4,38,697	8,378	4,47,075
2. Establishment ...	3,84,563	493	3,85,056	3,77.916	692	3,78,608
(*a*). Superintendence ...	1,13,513	...	1,13,513	1,16,803	...	1,16,803
(*b*). Office establishment,	1,24,191	...	1,24,191	1,22,879	...	1,22,879
(*c*). Hospital ditto ...	23,477	...	23,477	20,611	...	20,611
(*d*). Intramural guard	1,23,382	493	1,23,875	1,17,623	692	1,18,315
3. Police guard ...	85,241	...	85,241	83,231	...	83,231
4. Hospital charges ...	41,949	401	42,350	30,929	237	31,166
5. Cothing	63,673	119	63,792	59,323	181	59,504
6. Contingencies ...	63,675	687	64,362	53,738	698	54,436
7. Gross cost... ...	12,95,957	12,428	13,08,385	10,43,834	10,186	10,54,020
Average cost per head of average strength ...	...	...	Rs. a. p. 38 15 ½	...	...	Rs. a. p. 37 3 8

The gross cost of guard and maintenance was therefore Rs. 10,54,020 as against Rs. 13,08,385 in the preceding year; and the average cost per head, which in 1877 was Rs. 40-9-3¾, fell to Rs. 37-3-8. The decrease was chiefly under the head of rations; it was due partly to the decrease in the number of prisoners and partly to the greater cheapness of provisions. Under superintendence there was a small increase, due to the annual increments in the pay of Superintendents and the grant of conveyance allowances for Benares and Bareilly. All other heads show a decrease. The reduction under the head of police guards was effected in pursuance of the policy by which the duties of the armed police are

restricted to suppressing outbreaks and resisting or guarding against attacks from without, and that in hospital charges to the greater healthiness of the year. The large decrease under contingencies is especially satisfactory, as evidencing that careful looking to details without which general supervision can effect but little in the way of economy.

In spite of the large expenditure on machinery for the Agra Central Prison (Rs. 45,324), the gross profits of all the jail factories rose from Rs. 2,27,913 in 1879 to Rs. 2,40,972 in 1880. This is exclusive of work done in the manufacture of building materials and the erection of buildings, valued at Rs. 19,851.

The Agra Central Prison as usual heads the lists with a profit of Rs. 80,753; but it possesses special advantages in the larger amount of tools and plant at disposal, and, in consequence, the larger number of convicts available for employment on manufactures. Judged according to the percentage of profit (which is the only true comparative test), Bareilly comes first (44·75), Agra and Meerut following closely behind. Among district jails, Gorakhpur, Meerut, and Bara Banki were most successful. Only five jails earned under 20 per cent., and in the case of two only (Orai and Benares) can the results be termed inferior.

Omitting Rs. 1,19,616 spent on new buildings, the gross cost of the Department was Rs. 16,26,818. The average cost per prisoner was thus Rs. 56-3-7, or, deducting the proceeds of convict labour, Rs. 35-13-8 against Rs. 38-1-9 in 1879.

Vital statistics.—Out of a total jail population of 125,259 there were 22,753 admissions to hospital. The average daily number in hospital was 909·37 as compared with 1,387·93 in 1879. The improvement in health was common to all classes of prisoners, but was most marked in the case of convicts. The number of deaths from all causes was 828, or 28 per mille, against 42 and 41 in 1879 and 1878 respectively. Of those who died, 335, or 42 per cent., were in bad or indifferent health when admitted, and 160 deaths were the result of diseases quite unconnected with jail

conditions. Cases of cholera occurred in nine jails, but these were sporadic rather than epidemic. The percentage of admissions in bad or indifferent health was 20·5. The percentage in 1877 (a normal year) was only 13 ; of those released, 90 per cent. were in good health, an improvement of 8 per cent. on the admissions, while only 2·5 per cent. were released in bad health against 5 per cent. admitted.

The Inspector-General of Prisons was able to inspect all the central prisons and 34 of the district jails.

6.—Civil Justice.

(a.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

The number of original suits instituted in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court of the North-Western Provinces was 93,352, and of those disposed of by them 92,154. The number of appeals instituted in the same Courts was 8,211, and of those disposed of 8,390.

The aggregate number of suits and appeals instituted was just the same is in the previous year and larger than the average of the preceding ten years. Of the 93,352 original suits, 71,629 were of the nature cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, and 17,111, or 24 per cent. of the suits so cognizable, were instituted in those Courts or in Courts exercising the jurisdiction of such Courts, as compared with 17,293, or 23 per cent., in 1879, and 17,174, or 21 per cent., in 1878. The total value of the suits and appeals disposed of in the Civil Courts subordinate to the High Court was Rs. 2,07,14,020, or higher by Rs. 13,25,389 than in the previous year.

The number of appeals from original decrees admitted in the High Court was 154, against an annual average of 151 during the preceding ten years, and of appeals from appellate decrees 1,381, against 1,383 in 1878 and 1,378 in 1879. One hundred and forty appeals from original decrees and 1,439 appeals from appellate decrees were disposed of during the year.

The average number of days during which each contested and uncontested suit lasted was in the Courts of—

	Contested.	Uncontested.
	Days.	Days.
District Judges	83	31
Subordinate Judges	73	37
Munsifs	45	25
Judges of Courts of Small Causes as compared with	23	17
District Judges	117	38
Subordinate Judges	75	38
Munsifs	51	25
Judges of Courts of Small Causes	24	15

in the previous year.

The average duration of cases in the High Court was three months and fifteen days, or six days longer than 1879.

The number of applications for execution of decree for disposal in the Civil Courts in 1880 was 122,336 against 122,426 in 1879. Of these applications 18 per cent. resulted in complete execution against 20 per cent. in 1879; 20 per cent. in partial execution against 23 per cent. in 1879; and 3 per cent. in duly certified satisfaction out of Court.

Sales of immoveable property were 9,747 in number against 11,249 in 1879 and 10,288 in 1878.

One thousand and thirty judgment-debtors were imprisoned in 1880 against 1,188 in 1879 and 1,220 in 1878.

There were 282 applications for declarations of insolvency for disposal. Of these, 79 were granted, receivers being appointed in six cases and discharge ordered in the remaining 73. In 58 cases the applications were refused, and in nine of them the applicants were sentenced to imprisonment by the Courts. Eighty-eight applications were withdrawn or otherwise not prosecuted, and 57 remained pending at the close of the year. The highest amount of alleged pecuniary claims against an applicant was Rs. 1,87,801, and the lowest amount Rs. 4-8-0.

The salaries of 3,222 public officers and 243 railway servants were attached under section 268 of the Code of Civil Procedure against 2,501 and 215 respectively in 1879.

Of appeals from decrees of Munsifs decided in 1880, 68 per cent. were heard by Subordinate Judges and 32 per cent. by District Judges, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed on appeal was 33.

Of appeals to District Judges from original decrees of Subordinate Judges, 864 were disposed of in 1880, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 32.

Of appeals to the High Court from original and appellate decrees of Subordinate Judges and District Judges, 1,579 were disposed of in 1880, and the percentage of such decrees modified or reversed was 15.

The miscellaneous cases disposed of included 703 appeals from orders under section 588 of the Code of Civil Procedure; 695 applications for certificate of administration under Act XL. of 1858, 64 applications under Act XXXV. of 1858; 84 applications by mortgagors for redemption and 1,621 by motgagees for foreclosure under Regulations I. of 1798 and XVII. of 1806; six references under Act X. of 1870; 2,001 cases under section 7, Regulation V. of 1799; 46 applications for probate or letters of administration; 711 applications for certificate under Act XXVII. of 1860; 331 applications for permission to sue or appeal *in formâ pauperis*; 30 applications in respect of custody or guardianship of minors under Act IX. of 1861; 21 applications under Act XIX. of 1841, and the cases of 72 persons made over to Magistrates under section 643 of the Code of Civil Procedure: of these 72 persons 26 only were convicted.

The percentage of costs to value of civil suits and appeals was 13, or one per cent. lower than in the preceding year, and the average costs per suit or appeal Rs. 28.

There was an increase in the revenue from fees on plaints and memoranda of appeal.

Process fees collected during the year amounted to Rs. 3,55,351 against Rs. 3,20,326 in 1879.

Fees levied for the services of amíns amounted to Rs. 1,73,688 against Rs. 1,74,258 in 1879. The slight decrease is due to the reduction of the fee in respect of the services of amíns as attaching officers from two rupees to one rupee per diem in execution of decrees for sums not exceeding Rs. 50.

The past year was the first throughout the whole of which fixed copying establishments were employed in all subordinate Civil Courts and all copying charges credited to Government. The receipts amounted to Rs. 72,867, and the expenditure on salaries of copyists, weeders and arrangers, and on paper for copies, to Rs. 28,765. The decrease in the cost of process-serving establishments is due to the discharge of nearly one thousand peons on the 30th June, 1880.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

The number of suits of all kinds instituted in both Civil and Rent Courts amounted to 68,069 against 60,105 in 1879 and 69,230 in 1878. Compared with 1879 there was a decrease in Small Cause Court cases and an increase under both the other heads. The number of suits instituted was independent of 5,314 miscellaneous civil and 10,226 miscellaneous rent applications.

Civil suits proper showed an increase under all the important classes, especially under "money due on obligations" and "for moveable property." A general increase was, however, to be expected, for during the first seven months of 1879 Deputy Commissioners naturally discouraged the institution of civil suits; and after the establishment of separate Civil Courts, the epidemic of fever checked litigation.

The number of suits instituted cognizable by Courts of Small Causes, but not instituted in those Courts, was 31,851. Several Sub-Judges have now been invested with Small Cause powers, and a considerable decrease under suits tried by other Courts may be expected next year.

With the increase in suits miscellaneous applications also increased. There were 266 applications to be allowed to sue as a pauper, but only 49 were admitted. There were 92 applications for the resumption of rent-free grants, of which 56 were in Lucknow alone. Applications for foreclosure show a still further increase from 541 to 563. Unao is again at the head of the list with 250, and there was a falling off in applications for redemption from 55 to 31.

The value of the property under litigation rose from Rs. 38,30,085 to Rs. 50,18,922. The increase was common to all the divisions, but was greatest in Fyzabad (nearly five lakhs), owing to the institution of one case there involving the title to a large landed property. Costs amounted to Rs. 5,10,983, or 10 per cent. of the value against 11 per cent. in 1879. The percentage was very high in suits not exceeding Rs. 5 in value in Lucknow and Rae Bareli (45·1 and 44·15 respectively). The percentage in Sitapur was only 33·7, and in Fyzabad 29·6. With regard to the two former divisions, many of these seemingly small suits are really important, being brought to establish rights to property: and this explains the high percentage of costs.

Altogether 36,969 suits were decided, giving an average of 3,360 a month on eleven months' work. Twenty-two Munsifs decided 22,461 suits, or an average monthly of 93 cases each, calculated on eleven months' work. In the twelve Sub-Judges' Courts 10,748 suits were decided, or 1,315 less than the number instituted. The aggregate outturn gives an average of 895 a year, or about 81 a month to each for eleven months. Twenty-seven Honorary Assistant Commissioners decided 3,701 suits. The number of cases left pending rose from 4,115 to 5,545, more than the half of which were in the Fyzabad division owing to the unequal distribution of business; but every effort was made to cope with the work.

The duration of uncontested cases fell from 46 days to 35, and of contested from 64 to 61. The improvement would have been still more marked but for the Fyzabad returns, the cause of which has been explained above.

Of the suits decided, 41·7 per cent. were contested. Decrees *ex parte* fell from 13 per cent. to 9, and dismissals for default from 22 per cent. to 16·7.

Out of 21,452 applications for execution for disposal, 8,496 were wholly executed. The number wholly infructuous was 6,515, of which 4,186 were from causes other than default of the decree-holder. Applications for imprisonment of the person decreased from 1,259 to 1,047, but the instances in which imprisonment actually takes place fall far short of the applications. There were 1,367 sales of immoveable property (as against 1,353 in 1879), of which Lucknow returns more than half the number.

The number of witnesses examined was 39,363, an increase of 11,104 on 1879. The increase, however, is chiefly nominal, as for the first time witnesses in miscellaneous applications have been included ; of these 95 per cent. were discharged after one day.

Civil appeals have increased, as indicated by the subjoined statistics of cases instituted :—

In 1878, *before Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.*	*In* 1879, *before Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, and District Judges.*	*In* 1880, *before District Judges.*
2,991	2,943	3,379

The average duration of uncontested appeals has fallen in the past two years from 82 to 79 days, and of contested from 105 to 79 ; and the improvement would have been greater but for some old appeals before the Rae Bareli District Judge, which were transferred to his Court in August, 1879.

Not a single appeal was tried *ex parte* by reason of non-appearance of respondent in the Rae Bareli Court; there were 62 so decided by the other District Judges.

The civil business of the Judicial Commissioner's Court is shown by the following details of appeals and other cases preferred :—

	1879.	1880.
Divorce suits	...	5
Regular appeals	...	44
Second ditto	271	288
Miscellaneous appeals and applications	349	426
References for rulings	10	9
Total ...	630	772

Out of the aggregate of 772 cases 58 were pending at the close of the year. The average duration of contested cases fell from 65 to 62 days.

The number of cases instituted in Courts of Small Causes was 4,702. The value of the property under litigation was Rs. 1,47,798. The number of suits for disposal was 4,805. Four thousand six hundred and seventy-four cases were disposed of, leaving 131 pending at the close of the year. The average duration of cases rose from 15 to 18 days.

Three thousand three hundred and seven witnesses were examined, of whom only 10 were detained beyond one day.

From the subjoined figures it will be seen that in the Rent Courts landlords filed 2,012 suits more, while under-proprietors and tenants instituted 1,225 less than in 1879:—

	1879.	1880.
I.—By a landlord—		
For arrears of rent, With patta	3,039	3,180
For arrears of rent, Without patta	9,575	11,328
Other suits	230	348
Total ...	12,844	14,856
II.—By under-proprietors and tenants—		
To contest ejectment, With patta	1,542	1,631
To contest ejectment, Without patta	7,265	6,177
Other suits	1,241	1,015
Total ...	10,048	8,823
III.—By or against headmen, co-sharers, and rent-free holders,	1,401	1,539
GRAND TOTAL ...	24,293	25,218

In the distribution of business—

13 suits came before Honorary Assistant Commissioners as against 197 in 1879.

12,924 suits came before tahsildars as against 10,947 in 1879.

11,565 suits came before Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners as against 12,766 in 1879.

716 suits came before Deputy Commissioners as against 383 in 1879.

Suits for arrears of rent increased in every district but Unao and Rae Bareli, the largest number (2,347) having been instituted

in the Fyzabad district, Sultanpur standing second with 1,811, while in Kheri there were 530, and only 336 in Sitapur.

Applications for distraint decreased from 876 to 692 in the past two years.

The value of claims decided during the year was Rs. 8,23,355; and costs amounted to Rs. 1,01,631, or 12 per cent. of the value. The percentage was highest in Hardoi (16) and Rae Bareli (15). As in civil suits there was an increase in the costs of petty cases, which form the bulk of the litigation.

Excluding 92 plaints rejected or returned, there were 26,666 suits for disposal; of these 25,424 were disposed of, leaving 1,242 pending; against 1,448 at the beginning of the year. The average duration of contested suits rose from 33 to 34 days, while that of uncontested suits fell from 29 to 28 days.

The percentage of cases decided on full trial was 51·7. Dismissals for default fell from 12 to 10·4 per cent. (on the total for disposal). Decrees *ex parte* rose from 13 to 14 per cent. The latter were most numerous in Fyzabad (20 per cent.) and in Partabgarh (17·5 per cent).

The year opened with 2,414 applications for execution of decrees, 10,752 were preferred, being 1,335 less than in 1879: and it closed with 1,660 pending. The system of allowing Tahsildars to execute their own decrees has worked well. The percentage of decrees completely executed was 44·6. It was highest in Hardoi (62) and lowest in Gonda (40).

Of coercive processes imprisonment of the person increased from 1,531 to 1,706 applications; Gonda returning the largest augmentation. Sales of immoveable property also rose from 1,013 to 1,417.

The number of witnesses examined was 13,639 against 12,800 in 1879, of whom only 3·2 per cent. were detained beyond one day.

The process fee funds and the sale commission funds of both Civil and Rent Courts show a considerable surplus; the

total surplus receipts accruing to Government during 1880 being :—

	Civil.			Rent.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
I.—Process fee fund	16,197	13	10	15,662	8	4
II.—Sale commission fund	6,916	7	10	1,711	11	1
III.—Record fund (approximate for six months)	4,500	0	0	(Not known)		
Total ...	27,614	5	8	17,374	3	5

The appellate work of Deputy Commissioners was light : 1,470 appeals were decided, giving an average of about 10 each a month. The average duration of uncontested cases fell from 43 to 24 days, and of contested from 41 to 28 days. The oldest undecided case was filed on the 2nd September, 1880.

Appeals to the Commissioners of Fyzabad and Rae Bareli increased from 632 to 852, while at Lucknow and Sitapur they fell off from 373 to 328. Fyzabad had by far the heaviest, and Sitapur the lightest file. In the duration of both contested and uncontested appeals, a somewhat higher average is returned than 1879.

There were 221 special appeals preferred in the Judicial Commissioner's Court, being 15 in excess of 1879 ; and miscellaneous appeals and applications increased from 13 to 46.

7.—Infanticide.

(a.)—*North-Western Provinces.*

There are 30 districts of the North-Western Provinces in which the Act is in force. There were 2,725 proclaimed villages, with a population of 320,500 at the close of 1879-80. From the 1st April, 1880, 205 villages were exempted, which left 2,520 on the registers. The initial population was reduced by these exemptions and other ordinary causes to 303,131. The districts in which the exemptions were made are—Aligarh 18 villages, Agra 6, Bijnor 2, Moradabad 8, Budaun 4, Cawnpore 20, Fatehpur 10, Bánda 1, Jaunpur 108, Azamgarh 8, Gházipur 8, Ballia 1, Jalaun 11.

The most noticeable feature of the year under report is the great decrease in births during the first half of the year—a consequence of the severe sickness in the autumn months of 1879.

In the following table the statistics for six years, commencing from April, 1875, are given :—

	England.	North-Western Provinces.					
		1875-76.	1876-77	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.	Boys. Girls.
1. Number of births of boys as compared with those of girls	404,081 to 393,347	8,636 to 7,900	8,893 to 8,539	8,722 to 8,304	5,838 to 5,504	7,830 to 7,295	5,771 to 5,579
2. Percentage of births of boys to total births.	50·68	52·04	51·01	51·22	51·47	51 76	50·84
3. Percentage of births of girls to total births.	49·32	47·96	48·99	48·78	48·53	48 24	49·16
4. Number of deaths of boys under one year as compared with those of girls under one year.	69,699 to 56,169	2,243 to 1,984	2,116 to 1,904	2,068 to 2,190	1,170 to 1,142	2,448 to 2,363	1,118 to 1,058
5. Percentage of deaths of boys under one year to total deaths under one year.	55·38	53·07	52·63	48·56	50·60	50·88	51·37
6. Percentage of deaths of girls under one year to total deaths under one year.	44·62	46·93	47·37	51·44	49·40	49·12	48·63
7 Percentage of deaths under one year to births during the period.	15·78	25·46	23·06	25·00	20·38	31·80	19·17
8. Percentage of deaths of male infants (under one year of age) to male infants born.	17·24	25·97	23·79	23·71	20·04	31·26	19·37
9. Percentage of deaths of female infants (under one year of age) to female infants born,	14·27	24·92	22·29	26·37	20·74	32·39	18·96
10. Number of population between one and 12 years of age (average).	4,470,160 to 3,250,197	77,557 to 30,264	78,720 to 29,640	69,955 to 30,167	71,257 to 35,199	63,905 to 32,662	52,581 to 29,718
11. Percentage of male deaths on male population of this age.	1·59	2·2	2·00	2·05	3·88	8·04	3·51
12. Percentage of female deaths on female population of this age.	1·63	4·	3·79	4·52	7·13	14·28	5·45

There were during the first half of the year 1,919 boys and 1,816 girls born; during the second half 3,852 boys and 3,763 girls: so that the births of the second period were more than double those of the first. This clearly shows how very destructive the fever of 1879 was; but the people recovered rapidly from its effects, for the births of the second half-year were more numerous than during the same period of 1879-80. Although the sickness then greatly affected the birth-rate in the first half-year, yet the children born during that period were not more weakly than the ordinary run of infants; for the percentage of deaths on births was for the first half-year 19·46, for the second half 19·02. The districts on the east of the province—Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Ballia—show almost the lowest birth-rates, although they suffered far less from the fever. The only districts with equally low or lower birth-rates than these four districts are Cawnpore, Mainpuri, and Etah, and in all of them the fever was very bad. In Aligarh and Bulandshahr, the two districts which suffered most, the birth-rates were 34 and 38 per mille; in none of the eastern districts mentioned above did they rise above 32. However, these eastern districts have always shown much lower rates than the western districts, and in 1879-80, when the provincial birth-rate was 45 per mille, that of Azamgarh was 30, Gházipur 32, Ballia 37, Jaunpur 35, and again in 1877-78, when the provincial rate was 48 per mille, these districts showed Azamgarh 40, Gházipur 36, Jaunpur 36.

The percentage of boy and girl births on total births was as follows:—

	English rates.	*North-Western Provinces.*					
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Boys ...	50·68	52·04	51·01	51·22	51·47	51·76	50·84
Girls ...	49 32	47·96	48·99	48 78	48 53	48·24	49·16

The general birth-rate for the year is 37·44 per mille; this is a fall of nearly eight per mille from the rate of the previous year. As the above table shows, the birth-rates of the sexes make a nearer

approach to the English rates than they have ever done yet. During the last five years the provincial rates have been very uniform. The districts which show a considerable divergence from the provincial rates, and which have a low percentage of girl-births, are:—

	Percentage of girl-births.
Agra	48·18
Etáwah	45·59
Bijnor	46·75
Moradabad	46·93
Budaun	46·44
Mirzapur	45·12
Gházipur	43·65

On the other hand, Fatehpur has a girl-percentage of 56·56. In the following districts also more girls were born than boys:— Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, Etah, Sháhjahánpur, Bánda, Basti, Azamgarh, Ballia.

The general infant death-rate for the province is 7·17 per mille on total proclaimed population. This is lower than in any of the five preceding years, for although in 1878-79 the rate was shown as 6 6, yet this was simply due to a change in the system of ageing which took place that year. The deaths during the past year were:—

	Boys.	*Girls.*	*Total.*
1st half	388	339	727
2nd half	730	719	1,449
	1,118	1,058	2,176

In 1879-80 the deaths amounted to 4,811. Of course with a decrease in births a decrease in infant deaths was to be expected, but whereas the decrease in births was 24·96 per cent., the decrease in infant mortality was 54·77. During the year there was no scarcity of food, and the province was free from any great sickness. In Aligarh the infant death-rate, 4·7 per mille, is low when compared with the adjacent districts of Agra 7·6, Bulandshahr 8·6, Budaun 9·1, and the figures give grounds for suspecting a concealment of births in Aligarh. In Azamgarh, Jaunpur, and Gházipur the rates are also low when calculated on the provincial rates of

births and infant mortality. In Moradabad the death-rate (9·6) was higher than in any other district, but its birth-rate (47·2) was also the highest in the province.

The percentage of boy and girl deaths on total deaths was as follows:—

	English rates of 1874.	*North-Western Provinces.*					
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Boys ...	55 38	53 07	52·63	48·56	50·60	50·88	51·37
Girls ...	44·62	46·93	47·37	51·44	49·40	49·12	48·63

During the last eight years, with the exception of 1877-78, the year of scarcity, the rates have been fairly uniform and in favor of girls. The provincial average during that period was—boys 51·11, girls 48·88. For the past year the percentages are—boys 51·37, girls 48·63; these nearly tally with the figures given above as the provincial average for the last eight years. The difference in favor of girls is therefore 2·74. The following districts show a very low percentage of girl deaths:—

Bulandshahr ...	42·31
Aligarh ...	40·91
Bijnor ...	36·90
Bareilly ...	43·75
Sháhjahánpur...	40·75
Cawnpore ...	44·24
Bánda ...	43·19
Allahabad ...	42·86
Jaunpur ...	43·06
Basti ...	40·37
Azamgarh ...	39·47
Gházipur ...	26·67
Ballia ...	42·86

On the other hand, the following districts show a higher percentage of girl-deaths:—

Sahárnpur ...	54·20	Meerut ...	57·74
Muzaffarnagar ...	54·31	Fatehgarh ...	58·00

The percentage of deaths of infants of both sexes on births is shown in the following table :—

	English rates of 1874.	North-Western Provinces.					
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	15·78	25·46	23·06	25·00	20·38	31·80	19·17

The infantile mortality rate of this year is the lowest we have reached as yet, and is only 3·39 over the English rate. I have already pointed out that the year was a healthy one on the whole, and that food was comparatively cheap. The following districts show a very low percentage of deaths :—

Aligarh	13·58
Jaunpur	12·85
Azamgarh	9·89
Gházipur	11·90
Jalaun shows the highest rate	24·35

The percentage of infant deaths of each sex on births of that sex was as follows :—

	English rates.	North Western Provinces.					
		1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81
Boys ...	17·24	25·97	23·79	23·71	20·04	31·26	19·37
Girls ...	14·27	24·92	22·29	26·37	20·74	32·39	18·96

In only three of the last eight years has the percentage been in favor of girls. This year the rates are lower for both boys and girls than they have ever been before. According to the figures for the last eight years, the mortality of the sexes at this period is very equal : but no safe conclusion can be drawn from this, because during several of these years there was great distress, and during scarcity or great sickness the female child is never so well cared for as the male. The following are the districts in which there is

a considerable divergence between the boy and girl percentage, and to the prejudice of the latter:—

	Boys.	Girls.
Meerut	15·89	21·29
Fatehgarh	17·28	23·86
Moradabad	18·84	22·13

In Bulandshahr the percentages are high, but the girls' is much lower than the boys'. Besides the three districts mentioned above, Saháranpur, Muzaffarnagar, Agra, Mainpuri, Etah, Etáwah, Budaun, Hamírpur, Mirzapur, and Jalaun have the girl-percentage in excess. In 17 districts the rates are in favor of girls.

The death-rate of children between 1 and 12 years of age calculated on the population of each sex of that age for the period was 4·21. This is very much lower than last year, and somewhat below 1878-79, though considerably higher than the rates for the three years previous to 1878-79. This, however, is due to the fact that the fever of 1879 still affected the first half of the year, for the deaths were for the first half of the year 2,077, and for the second half 1,392. The percentage of deaths in each sex was—boys 3·51, girls 5·45 ; difference to the prejudice of girls, 1·94.

The districts which show a high percentage of girl-deaths over boy-deaths are :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Difference.
Meerut	2·97	5·61	2·64
Bulandshahr	3·19	6·87	3·68
Aligarh	4·60	8·36	3·76
Fatehgarh	3 97	6·98	3·01
Bijnor	7·01	9·68	2·67
Sháhjahánpur	3·51	6·91	3·40
Fatehpur	3·41	6·32	2·91
Azamgarh	1·92	5·55	3·63

The following table shows the percentage of girls in the resultant population, 1 to 12 period, for each of the past six years:—

			Population 1 to 12.
	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.
1875-76	77,557	30,264	28·06
1876-77	71,393	30,939	30·23
1877-78	66,183	30,766	31·11
1878-79	63,876	32,455	33·69
1879-80	55,739	29,030	34·24
1880-81	51,185	28,538	35·79

This shows a steady increase year by year, and during the six years a rise of 7·73 in the female population between 1 and 12 years of age.

The following is a table of child mortality for each year of life :—

Age.	Population.		Deaths.		Percentage of deaths of boys on boy-population.	Percentage of deaths of girls on girl-population.
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		
Under 1 year ...	5,735	5,511	1,118	1,058	19·49	19·19
1 year ...	5,086	4 474	700	630	13·76	14·08
2 years ...	3,717	2,783	300	285	8·07	10·24
3 „ ...	4,626	3,163	193	201	4·17	6·35
4 „ ...	4,594	3,397	136	146	2·96	4·29
5 „ ...	4,735	3,426	115	87	2·42	2·53
6 „ ...	5,131	3,213	97	81	1·89	2·52
7 „ ...	5,484	2,948	67	55	1·22	1·86
8 „ ...	5,102	2 163	69	42	1·35	1·94
9 „ ...	4,928	1,839	56	17	1·13	·92
10 „ ...	4,917	1,502	58	26	1·17	1·73
11 „ ...	4,713	1,251	57	51	1·20	4 07
Total ...	58,768	35,670	2,966	2,679	5·04	7·61

The percentage to the prejudice of girls was last year only 2·47, lower than it has been for several years past.

The child population for three periods, under 1, 1 to 4 years, 5 to 11 years, is given in the following table :—

	Boys.	Girls.	
Under 1 year ...	5,735	5,511	Girl percentage under 1 year is 49.
1 to 4 years ...	18,023	13,817	Ditto between 1 and 4 years is 43·39.
5 to 11 years ...	35,010	16,342	Ditto between 5 and 11 years is 31·82.

In the first there is a slight increase in the girl-percentage of ·64 ; in the second there is a slight decrease of ·65 ; in the third there is an increase of 1·04.

The subjoined abstract gives the natural increase in the female child population during the year :—

	Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls.	Remarks.
Initial number	53,978	30,899	36·40	
Add births	5,771	5,579		
	59,749	36,478		
Deduct deaths	2,966	2,679		
Net ...	56,783	33,799	37·31	

The increase is ·91 : last year it was only ·09. The districts showing the largest increase are :—

Fatehpur ...	... 1·94	Jaunpur ...	... 1·46
Allahabad ...	... 1·86	Ballia ...	... 1·54

In none of the districts is a decrease shown.

The table below gives an abstract of arrivals and removals :—

	Men.	Women.	*Boys.*		*Girls.*		Total.
			Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	Under 1 year.	1 and 12 years.	
Arrivals ...	3,677	15,914	217	4,940	218	3,587	28,553
Removals ...	5,715	14,824	252	5,885	286	4,327	31,290
	+(R)2,038	−(A)1,090	+(R)36	+(R)945	+(R)68	+(R)740	2,737 removals in excess.

The removals are much in excess of the arrivals, considerably more so than they were last year. There was a falling off in the reporting of the arrivals and removals of pregnant women. This year they amount to only 12·17 per mille on the proclaimed female adult population: last year the figure was 13·76. In Ballia, Sháhjahánpur, and Azamgarh the reporting was greatly neglected. In Sahárانpur, Meerut, Fatehgarh, Bijnor, and Fatehpur it was good.

The following transfers were made on 1st April, 1881 :—

	Boys.	Girls.
From under one year of age to between 1 and 12 years...	4,617	4,453
From children of 11 years of age to adults ...	4,656	1,100

Family exemptions were as follows :—

No.	Districts.	Number of families exempted.	No.	Districts.	Number of families exempted.
1	Saháranpur ...	...	16	Sháhjahánpur ...	...
2	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	17	Cawnpore ...	...
3	Meerut ...	...	18	Fatehpur ...	...
4	Bulandshahr ...	...	19	Bánda ...	...
5	Aligarh ...	...	20	Allahabad ...	1
6	Agra ...	...	21	Hamirpur ...	...
7	Fatehgarh ..	...	22	Jaunpur ...	...
8	Mainpuri ...	...	23	Basti ...	...
9	Etáwah ...	18	24	Azamgarh ...	...
10	Etah ...	19	25	Mirzapur ...	...
11	Bijnor ...	2	26	Benares ...	...
12	Moradabad ...	230	27	Gházipur ...	...
13	Budaun ...	...	28	Ballia ...	40
14	Bareilly ...	...	29	Jálaun ...	...
15	Pilibhít ...	...	30	Jhánsi ...	...
				Total ...	310

The 40 families exempted in Ballia were ordered to be exempted in 1875-76, but the order was overlooked at the time.

The number of midwives has been reduced from 6,152 to 5,539.

The following table shows the number of inquests held and their results for the last six years—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Inquests	1,409	1,437	1,494	1,502	3,557	1,868
Post-mortem examinations,	679	702	790	600	973	646
Suspicious cases ...	51	59	34	35	29	8
Cases judicially tried ...	21	22	13	6	5	7

The *post-mortems* were slightly more numerous than in the previous year in proportion to the number of inquests.

The following table gives the number of cases judicially tried in each of the six years past :—

Year.	Total number tried.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Percentage of convictions.
		Cases.		
1875-76 ...	21	9	12	42·85
1876-77 ...	22	9	13	40·90
1877-78 ...	13	1	12	7·69
1878-79 ...	6	4	2	66·66
1879-80 ...	5	...	5	...
1880-81 ...	7	3	4	42·85
		Persons.		
1875-76 ...	33	14	19	42·42
1876-77 ...	39	13	26	33·33
1877-78 ...	16	1	15	6·25
1878-79 ...	11	5	6	45·45
1879-80 ...	11	...	11	...
1880-81 ...	10	5	5	50.00

The subjoined table gives the number of lesser punishments inflicted during the past six years :—

	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Chaukidars	413	238	233	197	255	203
Midwives	20	18	8	8	4	4
Heads of families ...	575	235	296	268	292	219

The infanticide establishment now consists of four sub-inspectors, 110 head-constables, and 26 chaukidars. During the year the establishment in Muzaffarnagar was increased by one sub-inspector. The rates on specially guilty villages vary from one rupee to four annas, and on ordinary guilty villages from eight annas to two annas. In Bareilly the tax is the same on both specially and ordinarily guilty villages. In Meerut, Agra, Fatehgarh, Mainpuri, Bijnor, Moradabad, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Ghâzipur, and Ballia, the charges exceed the receipts. In Jaunpur the charges are very greatly in excess, but the rates and establishment are now being revised.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

The following table shows the result of the yearly census of Rajput children under four years of age taken in the year 1880:—

District.	Number of villages in which census taken.	*Under four years.* Boys.	Girls.	Percentage of girls to total minor population under four years.	Remarks.
Lucknow	12	80	20	20·00	
Unao	50	413	301	42·15	
Bara Banki	50	268	174	39·36	
Total, Lucknow Division.	112	761	495	39·41	
Rae Bareli	44	265	211	44·32	
Sultanpur	45	570	376	39·74	
Partabgarh	50	527	381	41·96	
Total, Rae Bareli Division.	139	1,362	968	41·54	
Fyzabad	50	352	294	45·51	
Gonda	57	640	460	41·81	
Total, Fyzabad Division*...	107	992	754	43·18	* Excluding Bahraich district, in which census has been discontinued.
Sitapur	51	185	120	39·34	
Hardoi	38	264	220	45·45	
Total, Sitapur Division†...	89	449	340	43·09	† Excluding Kheri district, in which census has been discontinued.
GRAND TOTAL ...	447	3,564	2,557	41·77	
Specially guilty villages.					
Unao	8	115	52	31·13	
Gonda	7	68	55	44·71	
Sultanpur	2	40	8	16·66	
Partabgarh	1	32	9	21·95	
Total ...	18	255	124	32·71	

This is the second year that the rules for the suppression of female infanticide have been in full operation; they are enforced in all districts, except Kheri and Bahraich, in which the guilty practice does not prevail, and which were recently exempted by order of Government.

There were 447 villages under surveillance. There are besides 18 specially guilty villages. Last year there were in all 490 villages under surveillance.

In all districts except Lucknow there are between 40 and 50 villages under the rules.

Considerable reformatory progress has been made in Rae Bareli and Gonda, and there has been some retrogression in Lucknow. On the whole, the rules have been effective and beneficial.

The proclaimed population is less than in the previous year, owing to the exclusion of Kheri and Bahraich. In four of the ten proclaimed districts—Unao, Rae Bareli, Fyzabad and Hardoi—the total percentage of girls is above the suspicious standard; but in all districts, except perhaps Sitapur and Hardoi, there are villages where infanticide must be practised, and even in these districts there are several very suspicious villages.

Prosecution has not been successful.

There are instances where girls have been clearly neglected, and the District Officers have interfered with advantage.

8.—Litigation to which Government was a party.

(*a.*)—*North-Western Provinces.*

During the year ending September 30th, 1880, there were in all 282 cases for disposal, of which 155 were decided in favor of and 34 against Government. Ninety-three were still pending at the close of the year. The percentage of success was thus 82 against 92 and 76 in 1878-79 and 1877-78 respectively.

Deducting Court of Wards' cases, the legal business of Government was very small. The number of Government cases proper was only 58, and of municipal cases 24; of these 58 suits Government gained 24 and lost 10. Twenty-four were left pending, but of these 11 (relating to the Bareilly frauds) have since been decided in favor of Government. The decrease in municipality cases from 33 in 1877-78 and 30 in 1878-79 to 24 in the present year is satisfactory, as it shows that municipal committees have learned

to exercise their powers with greater care. Out of 17 decided cases they only lost one.

Of the four appeals preferred by Government, two were dismissed: these were the Dehra Dún case and the Meerut Government promissory note case.

There was a large increase in the Court of Ward's litigations for which the Awa and Dubé estates are responsible. As far as concerns the Awa estate the arrangements made will, it is hoped, place the litigation connected with the estate on a more satisfactory footing. The circumstances of the Dubé estate were peculiar. Most of the claims were for the recovery of sums alleged to have been advanced to the Raja. Of 18 such cases the Court won four and lost nine; but in most of the latter the decrees were for sums considerably less than those claimed, and the result shows that the Court of Wards was amply justified in contesting them.

In special appeals the Court of Wards was particularly unsuccessful: it only won four out of nine. Two of the five in which the Court was unsuccessful were instituted by the Court on behalf of the Skinner estate, and related to the interpretation of Colonel Skinner's will; while the other three were claims against the Dubé estate, in which the Court contended (unsuccessfully) that it was entitled to notice under section 424, Civil Procedure Code. The points at issue were important, and the Court was justified in obtaining a definite ruling.

The percentage of success in Court of Wards' cases as compared with 1878-79 was as follows:—

	1879-80.	1878-79.
In the Court of first instance ...	86	89
Regular appeals	84	67
Special appeals	44	100

The total number of suits in which Government was originally plaintiff was 147 and the value Rs. 1,15,421; of these 108, value Rs. 90,930, were to recover money or property due under a contract. Government was originally defendant in 135 cases, and the value of the claims was Rs. 11,74,080; of these cases, 57, value Rs. 9,56,535,

were suits for a declaration of right to, or the recovery of, real property. Three suits (concerning the Khargapur estate in Allahabad, a moiety of Musammat Maina's estate in Moradabad, and the Bareh estate in Etáwah) make up nearly the whole of this large total. Of these three the first and third have been decreed in favour of Government, and the second is still pending.

In suits brought by the State in which a decree was given, Government gained Rs. 2,661, while as to Rs. 108 the claim was dismissed; municipalities obtained Rs. 147 only, and as to Rs. 875 their claims were dismissed; while the Court of Wards obtained Rs. 57,286 and lost only Rs. 4,319. Thus, in the decided cases in which Government was plaintiff, it gained 92 per cent. of the amount claimed,

In suits brought against the State, Government lost Rs. 26,612 and was successful as to Rs. 2,09,183; municipalities lost nothing and were successful as to Rs. 2,171; while the Court of Wards lost Rs. 45,011 and was successful as to Rs. 4,59,992.

In suits against Government, therefore, which were decided during the year, the plaintiffs only gained 10 per cent. of their claims.

Of the total amount including costs decreed during the year, Government realized 20 per cent.; deducting, however, the sum of Rs. 5,801 decreed, but pending appeal, the percentage of realization amounts to 33, municipalities realised 75 per cent., and the Court of Wards 11 per cent.

The progress made in the realization of outstandings is shown in the following table:—

	Outstandings.	Recovered.	Remitted.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government	22,318	10,038	6,651
Municipalities... ...	2,939	42	16
Court of Wards ...	61,130	7,354	7,691

Thus Government collected 64 per cent., municipalities 1 per cent., and the Court of Wards 14 per cent. Most of the balance is doubtful. At first sight this is not very satisfactory; but the

percentage of realizations would probably compare favourably with the percentage recovered by private creditors, and every effort is made to keep the amount of outstandings down.

Of a total sum of Rs. 43,649 due to Government for pauper suits, Rs. 16,061 (or 37 per cent.) were realized and Rs. 11,741 remitted, leaving a balance still due of Rs. 15,847.

(*b.*)—*Oudh.*

The litigation in Oudh was for the most part of a petty character. Of the 30 cases for disposal, Government gained 11 and lost 4, or 71 per cent., against 93 per cent. in 1878-79. The only important case was one in which the Commissariat Department was sued (successfully) for certain Government promissory notes. Most of the cases concerned nazúl land. Of the two municipality cases only one was decided, and that in favour of the municipality. Of Rs. 94 decreed for Government, Rs. 84 was recovered and Re. 1 remitted. The balance is recoverable. Of Rs. 8,446 due to Government outstanding Rs. 1,138 was recovered during the year and Rs. 90 remitted. There were no outstandings on account of municipal dues.

9.—REGISTRATION.

The estimated receipts on account of registration for both provinces were Rs. 3,77,700. The gross receipts amounted to Rs. 3,48,580. The deficit occurred in the North-Western Provinces, where the receipts fell below the estimate by Rs. 38,616, while in Oudh they exceeded the estimate by Rs. 9,796. The receipts, however, exceeded those of the previous year in the North-Western Provinces by Rs. 21,556, or 8·8 per cent., and in Oudh by Rs. 12,341, or 17·59 per cent.

The total charges were Rs. 1,90,800, against Rs. 1,82,011 in the preceding year. The increase in the North-Western Provinces was slight (not much over Rs. 1,000); that in Oudh was more considerable. Part of it was due to the salaries of Joint Sub-Registrars specially appointed in 1880, in Bahraich and Bara Banki, to register the leases of the Kapurthalla estate, which appear in the accounts for the first time. The rest of the increase was divided

among all the districts, except those of the Fyzabad division, and was due to the large increase of work. In Oudh registering officers are entitled to a moiety of the fees, and their allowances therefore rise with an increase in receipts.

The total number of documents registered amounted to 199,492. The number registered in the North-Western Provinces not only exceeded that registered in the preceding year, but also that registered in any of the preceding seven years, except 1873-74 and the two abnormal years 1877-78 and 1878-79. In Oudh the number registered exceeded considerably that of any other year since 1873-74.

The increase in Oudh is due to a very special cause, *viz.*, the grant of long-term leases to tenants in the large Kapurthalla estates. But for this cause the number would probably have been less than in 1877-78 and 1878-79 ; and as this cause will probably soon cease to operate, it is not likely that in future years the number will be so high.

The chief increase was under documents, the registration of which is compulsory; it amounted to 9·11 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 90·14 in Oudh. Under the following heads the increase was the greatest :—

(1)	Leases other than perpetual	12,082
(2)	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	4,040
(3)	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards	2,057

The greater part of the increase in leases registered was in Oudh. Under the head of optional the chief increases were :—

(1)	Instruments of sale under Rs. 100 in value ...	771
(2)	Ditto of mortgages ditto ...	967

Under the same head there was a slight decrease (320) in the case of leases for one year and less. The other decreases were trifling.

The chief increases in registrations of both kinds were in the following registration districts :—

Bareilly ...	... 3,607	Shâhjahânpur	... 1,572
Mainpuri ...	... 2,224	Sahâranpur	... 1,109
Agra ...	... 2,071	Aligarh ...	... 1,092

The chief decreases were in Gorakhpur (1,294) and Azamgarh (787).

The receipts from general stamps decreased in—

Ghâzipur	.. 19,755	Partabgarh	... 3,405
Azamgarh	.. 4,511	Bahraich	... 1,709
Benares	.. 4,067	Dehra Dún	... 1,166
Sitapur	.. 4,816		

The decrease in Azamgarh and Ghâzipur was chiefly nominal, and due to changes in area consequent on the formation of the district of Ballia. In Benares, Sitapur, Bahraich, and Partabgarh, it was due to some exceptionally large transactions in the previous year. Most of the other districts show a large increase in receipts, but these receipts form no criterion of the activity of the department. Thus, in the last three districts named above and in Dehra Dún there was an actual increase in the number of documents registered, though receipts from general stamps fell off. There is no fixed relation between the number of documents registered and the value of stamps sold or used for the preparation of these documents.

Under the head of compulsory registration the increase was greatest in—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Bahraich ...	.. 861	Mainpuri ...	... 30
Bara Banki...	.. 187	Aligarh ...	... 27
Rae Bareli ...	.. 38	Jaunpur ...	... 20
Unao ...	.. 35	Hardoi and Gonda	... 19
Sultanpur ...	.. 31		

Of these Bahraich and Hardoi showed an increase last year also; it is due in the former to the special cause already referred to. The decreases were in :—

	Per cent.		*Per cent.*
Jhânsi ...	... 30	Bareilly	... 11
Gorakhpur ...	... 12	Azamgarh	... 9

All of these showed an increase last year except Azamgarh, which showed a decrease of 28 per cent.

Under the head of optional the chief increases were :—

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Rae Bareli ...	... 113	Bara Banki	... 24
Unao ...	... 40	Cawnpore ...	... 19
Aligarh ...	... 27	Sultanpur ...	... 18

Six districts show a falling off (Azamgarh, Benares, Mirzapur, Meerut, Gorakhpur, and Bareilly) both in this and the preceding year.

As regards immoveable property, "compulsory" shows an increase under every item in both the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Under "optional" there was a decrease under four heads in the North-Western Provinces, but this was more than counterbalanced by the increase in the other three. In Oudh there was an increase under every head, with the exception of leases for one year or less.

Under the various heads of compulsory registration the most noticeable variations are the following : —

Under the head of instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 or upwards, the largest increases were in Meerut (409) and in Moradabad (402), while seven other districts show increases of over 100. Decreases of over 100 occurred in Gorakhpur (343), Azamgarh (198), and Bareilly (150).

Under the head of mortgages of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, eleven districts in the North-Western Provinces and seven in Oudh show similar increases. Bara Banki heads the list with 435 ; and among the remainder are naturally found eight of the districts which show an increase under sales. The largest decreases occurred in Gorakhpur and Jhánsi.

Perpetual leases show a slight increase in both provinces. The enormous increase under leases other than perpetual has already been noticed. It occurred chiefly in Bahraich (8,699) and Bara Banki (2,025), and was due, as already stated, to the grant of long-

term leases to the tenants in the Bahraich and Bara Banki districts by the Kapurtballa estate.

With the increase in the number of documents registered receipts naturally rose. They rose 8 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and 19 per cent. in Oudh.

In regard to the optional registration of immoveable property the chief increases and decreases were as follows:—Under the head of instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs. 100 there was a slight increase in both provinces. Under the head of mortgages under Rs. 100 in value there was a slight decrease in the North-Western Provinces, but a considerable increase in Oudh.

Under the head of registration of moveable property the increase was greatest in the North-Western Provinces, being 22·88 per cent. against 6·77 in Oudh. Bareilly heads the list with the large number of 4,120, Sháhjahánpur comes next with 845, and only five districts in both provinces show decreases of over 100. The increase was chiefly in instruments connected with agricultural advances in Bareilly, Sháhjahánpur, and Agra, but the figures in Bareilly still fall short of the figures for 1878-79. The circumstances of that year however, in consequence of the scarcity of 1877-78, were abnormal. Other obligations show an increase of 1,680. Under the head of wills and authentication of powers-of-attorney there was an increase in both provinces. Applications for copies and searches rose from 14,637 to 16,667, the copies of documents received from other offices from 4,430 to 6,274, and visits from 1,446 to 1,580.

There were 484 refusals to register against 404 last year. Fifty-six appeals were preferred, 37 of which were successful. Sixteen of these appeals were in Dehra Dún, and in ten cases the applicants were successful.

The largest number of documents was registered in the following districts :—

Agra ...	... 14,011	Sháhjahánpur	... 11,051
Bareilly ...	... 12,825	Moradabad	... 10,880
Saháranpur	... 12,755	Bahraich	... 10,822
Meerut ...	... 11,201		

The largest average number registered per mensem by each office was in Benares (107), and the smallest in Lalitpur (2). The charges per deed varied from Rs. 4-11-2 in Lalitpur to Re. 0-6-4 in Bahraich; the average charge per deed was Re. 0-13-4 in the North-Western Provinces and Re. 0-14-6 in Oudh; in both provinces it was less than in 1879.

The value of the immoveable property affected by registration rose from 586½ lakhs to 619½ lakhs.

As to the fluctuations in the number of instruments registered, it may happen that the cause which has produced a great difference in the provincial total has been operating in only one or two districts. There is an instance in point this year in the enormous increase in the number of long-term leases registered. The increase which has really occurred in only two districts (Bara Banki and Bahraich), and is due to a special cause likely to be temporary in its duration, has affected the provincial total to an extent that, if the total alone were regarded, would give rise to erroneous impressions. One circumstance, however, that must exercise a powerful influence on the number of instruments of certain kinds registered is unquestionably the condition of the agricultural classes. If harvests are good and these classes are prosperous, and especially if there is a continuance of these conditions for several years, then it is certain that there will be a decrease in the number of registrations of the instruments that form the bulk of those registered, *viz.*, those affecting immoveable property, except leases. It has been said that "registration transactions generally may be expected to increase rather than decrease—with a general revival of business and traffic consequent on improved seasons; and it cannot be admitted as a sufficient explanation for a marked falling off in the number of documents offered for registration that the condition of the people had improved with returning prosperity." This remark may be true of mercantile transactions, which will naturally be more numerous in a year of prosperity, and in regard to a community which is not mainly agricultural. But none of the instruments affecting

mercantile transactions is compulsorily registrable ; the majority of such transactions do not involve the preparation of any instrument, and there are few of the instruments prepared in connection with them that either party would care to register or find any advantage in registering.

The bulk of the instruments registered are those affecting immoveable property. During the year 1880-81 there were registered in all 199,492 instruments, of which 113,102 directly concerned immoveable property, *i.e.*, 38,924 were instruments of sale and 74,178 instruments of mortgage. If to these be added the instruments executed in regard to loans by the agricultural classes borrowed without mortgage of land, it will at once be evident how largely the number of instruments registered must depend on the condition of proprietors and cultivators.

From one point of view—that is, the indication they afford as to the condition of the people—the results above noted are far from being pleasing or satisfactory. It is not a matter for congratulation that in Meerut, Moradabad, Aligarh, Mainpuri, Saháranpur, Gházipur, Agra, Unao, Sháhjahánpur, Cawnpore, Jaunpur, Bara Banki, Hardoi, Sultánpur, and Rae Bareli, there was an increase in one or more of the four classes of instruments affecting immoveable property with no corresponding decrease in any of them. The only districts in which there was a decrease in the number of such instruments—not in one class only, but in several, thus showing that a cause affecting all generally was in operation—are Gorakhpur and Azamgarh, and this decline must be an indication that the agricultural classes in those districts were in easier circumstances.

There were six cases of false personation, in three of which a conviction was obtained. Inspection has been carefully attended to.

The net profits of the department amounted to Rs. 1,58,825, or 45 per cent., against Rs. 1,34,197, or 42 per cent. of the gross profits in 1879-80.

10.—MUNICIPAL.

There were 109 municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh this year as compared with 110 in 1879-80, due to the withdrawal of Act XV. of 1873 from the town of Mahmudabad in the Sitapur district.

Population.—The population within municipal limits as ascertained by the census of 17th February, 1881, was 3,084,996, showing an increase of 6·16 per cent. over the figures returned in previous years. The present figures have been used in this section for the calculation of the incidence of taxation and the average consumption for 1880-81, but they are subject to alteration when the results of the census have been properly tested and published.

Constitution of municipal committees.—Members of municipal committees are appointed in the majority of the municipalities by popular election. The figures for the two years compare as under :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Appointed by election	74	66
Ditto by election and partly by nomination ...	7	7
Ditto by nomination only	36	36

The system of nomination has been substituted for election in the Naini Tal Municipality with effect from the second half of the year. Immediately after the disastrous landslip of 18th September, 1880, the members of the committee tendered their resignations, expressing a conviction that the requirements of the station were such as to call for a radical change in the organization of the municipal body. It was then decided that the interests of the settlement would be better served if the members of the committee were appointed by Government, and the system of election was accordingly abolished.

As a rule very little interest is taken in the elections by the people, who are very apathetic and indifferent ; and though the system has ceased to be a novelty, it cannot yet be said to have taken root and to be bearing any fruit. Institutions of a durable and thoroughly popular kind grow very slowly. They cannot be forced on the people. The attempt made to introduce a system of

popular election ought not therefore to be condemned. It is hoped that in time the people will take more interest in the proceedings and composition of the committee. The system contains the germ from which popular representation may eventually spring, but it is probable that in attempting to introduce an elective system there has been too servile an imitation of existing European forms and procedure, which are very different from those prevailing when municipal self-government was only beginning to take root. Towns have been arbitrarily divided into wards, the inhabitants of which are not accustomed to act together and have no common bond of sympathy. In the Middle Ages in Europe municipal committees were representative rather of the trade guilds than of the community in general; and in India more will perhaps be accomplished when advantage is taken of the organized bodies in which traders are naturally grouped by some tie of common interest and feeling. If the endeavour were made to ascertain which are the influential groups of traders or inhabitants having certain interests in common and accustomed to act together, and if the leading men among them were told to convene their associates of the same class and to determine in their own way who should represent them in the committee, it is probable that thus a committee would be formed which would be truly representative and the real object of an elective system be attained. The form of election is of no importance, it is the spirit of the system that has to be kept in view.

The number of *ex officio* and non-official members during 1879-80 and 1880-81 was as under :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Ex officio	439	438
Elected and nominated members ...	1,040	1,022

The decrease in the number of elected and nominated members is due principally to the reconstitution of Bulandshahr and Khúrja, where it was found that the municipalities could be better worked with a smaller number of members who really took an interest in the welfare of the towns. The proportion of official to non-official members and of Europeans to Natives continues much the same as in the previous year.

Taxation.—There are ten kinds of municipal taxation in force in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

(*a*) Octroi.
(*b*) Tax on houses and lands.
(*c*) License tax on trades.
(*d*) Tax on vehicles.
(*e*) Tax on animals.
(*f*) Tolls.
(*g*) Conservancy.
(*h*) Stall tax.
(*i*) Tax on circumstances and property.
(*j*) Site tax.

The number of towns in which the above systems of taxation have been in force during the past two years is as shown in the following table :—

Tax.	Number of towns.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.
Octroi	95	91
Tax on houses	16	17
Licenses on trades	13	12
Tax on vehicles	17	18
Do. on animals	1	2
Tolls	4	4
Conservancy tax	2	2
Stall tax	1	1
Tax on circumstances and property	9	10
Site tax	1	1

The withdrawal of the Act from Mahmudabad in the Sitapur district and the abolition of octroi in the Unao, Muhamdi and Utraula municipalities ordered last year accounts for the decrease in the figures under octroi. Octroi also ceased to be levied in Gonda from the 1st October, 1880. The Muhamdi municipality, the constitution of which was legalised last year, adopted octroi as the form of taxation to be imposed within its limits. After a year's experience of its working it was found that octroi was quite unsuited to the town, and there was no option but to direct its abolition.

The tax on houses was substituted for octroi in the Muhamdi municipality, which accounts for the increase in the figures.

Licenses on trades were abolished in Unao, as they brought in only a nominal amount yearly, not commensurate with the trouble of collecting.

Last year 17 towns were shown as imposing a tax on vehicles. There are now 18 owing to the inclusion of Saháranpur where the trifling sum of Rs. 6 was realized from this source during the year under review.

During the year, the Naini Tal Municipal Committee were authorised to impose a tax on horses and ponies within the settlement with a view to enhance their income, which was not sufficient to meet ordinary expenditure.

The tax on circumstances and property was substituted for octroi in the Gonda municipality. The latter was found to be unworkable ; there was reason to believe that smuggling prevailed to a great extent ; and no measures could be devised except at a great cost, to ensure that all articles entering the town paid duty.

The income from each tax and the percentage of receipts from each to total income from taxation are given below for the last two years :—

Species of tax.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Realization.	Percentage.	Realization.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Octroi	18,18,220	89·59	20,05,347	90·04
Tax on houses ...	46,303	2·29	51,584	2·31
Licenses on trades ...	99,123	4·88	96,725	4·34
Tax on vehicles ...	14,689	·72	15,118	·68
Tax on animals ...	895	·04	2,323	·10
Tolls	10,413	·51	13,662	·61
Conservancy tax ...	11,608	·58	12,340	·56
Stall tax	163	·01	152	...
Tax on circumstances and property.	26,377	1·29	28,166	1·27
Site tax	1,882	·09	1,856	·09
Total ...	20,29,673	100·	22,27,273	100·

The bulk of the income is derived from octroi. The tax brought in nearly two lakhs more than in the previous year. The increase in the receipts from the tax on houses is mainly due to the inclusions in the return for this year of the amount derived from this source in Muhamdi. The realization in Dehra of a large amount

of arrears of previous years, and the raising of the assessment in Roorkee from 3 to 6 per cent. on annual value, also account for the improved receipts under this head. The decrease in the receipts from licenses on trades is due to the shortness of the collections in Cawnpore, owing to the list of assessments having been brought out late.

The increase in the receipts from the tax on vehicles is principally due to the Meerut Municipality, where the imposition of a tax on wagons and trucks was authorized in addition to that on ordinary vehicles. In the last quarter of the year, the provisions of Act XIV. of 1879, for regulation and control of hackney carriages in certain municipalities and cantonments, were extended to fifteen of the principal municipalities of the provinces, and after consulting municipalities a uniform code of rules under section 3 of the Act was promulgated for adoption by them. Each committee was allowed to fix license fees and to determine rates of hire, &c., according to local circumstances. The only restrictions laid down were that in cases where third-class hackney carriages had not hitherto been licensed, they should not be required to take out licenses under the revised rules ; that drivers of third-class hackney carriages should not be required to take out licenses ; that the maximum license fees for a driver should not exceed four annas ; that the maximum speed to be required of a first class carriage should be six miles, and of a second-class carriage five miles per hour ; that the number of persons and weight of luggage to be carried in a hackney carriage should not exceed five passengers and six maunds of luggage; and, in short, as far as possible existing arrangements were not interfered with.

The increase under the head of tax on animals is the result of the imposition of a tax under this head in the Naini Tal Municipality, while that in the receipts from the tax on circumstances and property is due to the inclusion in the returns of the amount realized in the Gonda Municipality during the latter half of the year. The variations in the receipts from the other taxes do not call for remarks.

Incidence of taxation.—The provincial incidence of taxation per head of population was 11 annas 6 pie as compared with 11 annas 2 pie in the previous year. Excluding the hill municipalities of Mussoorie and Naini Tal, the incidence was highest in Azamgarh (Re. 1-2-10) and lowest in Ballia (1 anna 11 pie). Octroi was in force in 91 towns and direct taxation in 50 towns. Both octroi and direct taxation were in force in 32 towns, and direct taxation alone in 18 towns.

The results in the different provinces for which reports are available are :—

	General incidence per head.	Incidence of octroi.	Incidence of direct taxation.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	0 11 6	0 11 1	0 1 10
Madras	0 11 8	Octroi not in force.	0 11 8
Bombay	1 2 11	0 13 0	0 6 0
Bengal	0 10 0	Octroi not in force.	0 10 0
Panjáb ...	1 0 11	1st class Municipalities. 1 5 10 2nd ditto ... 0 13 11	0 15 1

The following figures are also taken from the various reports :—

	Number of municipalities with a population of over.							With less than 10,000.	Total number of municipalities.
	200,000.	150,000.	100,000.	75,000.	50,000.	25,000.	10,000.		
North-Western Provinces and Oudh...	2	2	2	3	7	12	48	33	109
Madras ...	1	Nil.	Nil.	1	4	15	20	8	49
Bombay ..	1	Nil.	2	1	2	7	42	106	161
Bengal ...	2	1	Nil.	1	5	15	59	112	195
Panjáb ...	Nil.	1	2	Nil.	3	6	37	140	198

The following table compares the different provinces according to income :—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Over Rs. 2,00,000.	Over Rs. 1,50,000.	Over Rs 1,00,000	Over Rs. 75,000.	Over Rs. 50,000.	Over Rs. 25,000.	Over Rs. 15,000.	Over Rs. 10,000.	Less than Rs. 10,000
North-Western Provinces and Oudh .	2	2	2	2	4	10	16	15	56
Madras ...	1	Nil.	Nil.	1	4	15	14	6	8
Bombay ...	5	1	2	2	2	8	9	14	118
Bengal ...	3	Nil	1	2	1	8	13	10	156
Panjáb ...	2	3	Nil	1	2	14	7	12	156

Octroi.—The total receipts from octroi, the proportion contributed by each of the eight classes to the whole, the general incidence of tax per head of population who pay it, and the incidence of the receipts in each class, are compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Classes.	1879-80.*			1880-81.†		
	Receipts.	Incidence.		Receipts.	Incidence.	
	Rs.	As.	p.	Rs.	As.	p.
I.—Articles of food and drink for men and animals.	10,87,653	6	7	11,68,325	6	9
II.—Animals for slaughter ...	56,755	0	4	60,499	0	4
III.—Articles used for fuel, lighting, and washing.	1,19,839	0	9	1,45,019	0	10
IV.—Articles used in the construction of buildings.	75,513	0	5	88,242	0	6
V.—Drugs, gums, and spices ...	1,08,450	0	7	1,18,078	0	8
VI.—Tobacco	51,867	0	4	56,572	0	4
VII.—Piece-goods and other textile fabrics and manufactured articles of clothing and dress.	2,64,174	1	7	2,95,512	1	8
VIII.—Metals and articles of metal,	56,969	0	4	73,100	0	5
Total ...	18,18,220	10	11	20,05,347	11	6

* Population, 2,653,033. † Population, 2,775,160.

There is a marked increase in all eight classes, and this may be attributed generally to the prosperous character of the year. The two years preceding 1879-80 were years of drought, and in the year 1879-80 a severe fever epidemic prevailed over a large

portion of the provinces. Both these causes had a great effect in decreasing the receipts from octroi.

In regard to octroi taxation, the year 1880-81 is in many ways one of transition.

The proportional reduction system was adopted very generally some years ago, and though it was generally enjoined that refunds should be given on exports, a system of low duties is not favourable for refunds.

This system did not meet with the approval of the Government of India, and special exception was taken to it in regard to two articles—*viz.*, cloth and sugar. Municipalities have therefore, in order to give effect to the instructions received from the Government of India, gradually been giving up the old and adopting the new system of full duties and free refunds.

The change is tolerably complete with respect to cloth, and orders have now issued which will render the adoption of the new system universal from April, 1882. The effect in general language has been or will be to confine taxation to articles in which there is comparatively little export trade. A system of low duties and no refunds can be worked without injury to trade everywhere; but a system of full duties with refunds cannot be worked in respect of articles in which there is a large through trade. It must tend to hamper and impede trade, and wherever the local consumption of an article is but a small part of the total imports, octroi on that article has been removed. For instance, sugar in Azamgarh and Meerut, and cloth in Háthras and Gházipur, have now been exempted from duty. The committees had done all that was possible in the way of refunds and free passes; but after every effort possible in this direction, it was clear that the octroi in the form now enjoined could not be retained with impunity. In many other places octroi has been allowed to continue on certain articles for another year on sufferance, and registration of exports has been ordered in order to discover the real local consumption. But whatever may be the results of registration, the principle to be followed will be the same. Octroi ordinarily will not be retained for any

article of which there is a very large import over and above what is required for local consumption.

Refunds.—A sum of Rs. 2,54,678 was granted in refunds, as compared with Rs. 2,16,402 in the previous year. The municipalities which paid away more than Rs. 500 in refunds are shown in the following comparative statement:—

Town.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Amount.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Amount.	Incidence of taxation per head.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
Sahárunpur	21,226	0 11 9	13,841	0 10 2
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,093	1 0 9	1,585	0 13 5
Meerut	29,102	0 14 11	29,722	0 12 6
Bágpat	884	0 12 11	1,426	0 11 5
Baraut	1,300	0 9 5	1,300	0 11 1
Hápur	934	0 10 10	3,409	0 14 1
Khúrja	6,308	0 9 9	2,036	0 11 6
Koil	5,234	0 11 7	3,996	0 10 6
Háthras	4,629	0 8 0	3,849	0 6 9
Muttra	3,644	0 9 1	3,841	0 11 10
Kosi	1,450	0 10 8	1,979	0 12 1
Agra	37,903	0 10 7	38,614	0 11 10
Firozabad	1,535	0 5 9	952	0 6 4
Mainpuri	1,691	0 10 11	549	0 9 11
Farukhabad	9,015	0 10 10	7,655	0 12 3
Soron	912	0 8 5	942	0 10 11
Kásganj	1,932	0 9 9	1,005	0 11 1
Najíbabad	849	0 9 9	1,497	0 11 9
Moradabad	5,792	0 10 9	6,484	0 9 4
Budaun	1,142	0 7 1	1,016	0 6 10
Bareilly	13,871	0 11 0	21,373	0 11 1
Pilibhít	1,093	0 8 11	6,150	0 7 8
Sháhjahánpur ...	10,361	0 8 11	24,235	0 9 8
Tilhar	2,679	0 6 2	548	0 8 8
Allahabad	18,212	0 14 3	22,063	0 13 8
Bánda	721	0 10 8	786	0 11 9
Gorakhpur	809	0 9 6	12,328	0 8 10
Azamgarh	4,052	0 9 6	6,408	0 13 4
Gházipur	6,296	0 8 3	5,237	0 10 1
Benares	2,351	0 10 4	5,038	0 9 11
Mirzapur	1,396	0 9 9	2,670	0 10 0
Mau Ránipur... ...	1,254	0 6 9	1,986	0 7 10
Kálpi	1,609	0 8 5	894	0 11 9
Kúnch	2,860	0 7 2	2,700	0 9 8
Lucknow	1,034	0 11 5	1,372	0 13 1
Sitapur	439	0 12 3	1,761	0 8 4
Sandila	2,000	0 6 9	1,129	0 6 7
Fyzabad	1,801	0 9 0	4,931	0 11 6

Incidence of octroi.—The average incidence of the tax was 11 annas 1 pie. But after deducting Rs. 2,54,678 paid in refunds, the incidence falls at 10 annas 1 pie; the maximum being 14 annas 11 pie at Etah, and the minimum, excluding towns where duty is not levied on all articles liable to octroi, 2 annas 11 pie at Shahabad, in the Hardoi district.

There were no municipalities in which the net taxation of octroi per head exceeded one rupee. There were 12 municipalities in which the incidence was between 1 rupee and 12 annas per head, 22 in which it was between 12 and 10 annas, 21 in which it was between 10 and 8 annas, and 36 in which it was less than 8 annas. A list of there is given below :—

Between Re. 1 and annas 12 per head.			Between annas 12 and annas 10.			Between annas 10 and annas 8.			Under annas 8.		
	As.	p.		As.	p.		As.	p.		As.	p.
Muzaffarnagar,	13	5	Saháranpur,	10	2	Hardwár ...	9	0	Deoband ...	6	4
Meerut ...	12	6	Shámli ...	11	7	Pilkhuwa ..	8	0	Kandhla ...	7	2
Gháziabad ...	13	6	Baraut ...	11	1	Anúpshahr ...	8	1	Kairana ...	6	3
Hápur ...	14	1	Bágpat ...	11	5	Atrauli ...	8	0	Shadara ...	7	5
Brindabun ...	12	5	Khúrja ...	11	1	Sikandra Rao ...	8	6	Bulandshahr,	7	10
Kosi ...	12	1	Sikandrabad,	10	0	Fatehpur Sikri,	9	1	Háthras ...	6	9
Farukhabad ...	12	3	Koil ...	10	6	Etáwah ...	9	1	Khairabad ..	4	9
Etah ...	14	11	Harduaganj,	10	1	Mainpuri ...	9	4	Biswán ...	4	2
Allahabad ...	13	8	Muttra ...	11	10	Jalesar ...	8	0	Shahabad ...	2	4
Azamgarh ...	13	4	Agra ...	11	10	Dhanpur ...	8	4	Sandila ...	6	7
Lucknow ...	13	1	Soron ...	10	11	Moradabad ...	9	4	Bilgram ...	3	3
Hardoi ...	12	8	Kásganj ...	11	1	Sháhjahánpur ...	9	8	Sandi ...	4	6
			Najíbabad ...	11	9	Tilhar ...	8	8	Mallanwán ...	3	0
			Bareilly ...	11	1	Fatehpur ...	9	3	Chunar ...	7	4
			Bánda ...	11	9	Gorakhpur ...	8	10	Mau Ránipur,	7	10
			Gházipur ...	10	1	Benares ...	9	11	Newálganj } Maharájganj }	5	4
			Mirzapur ...	10	0	Orai ...	8	3			
			Kálpi ...	11	9	Kúnch ...	9	8	Radauli ...	4	9
			Lalitpur ...	10	7	Nawábganj ...	9	3	Tánda ...	6	0
			Fyzabad ...	11	6	Sitapur ...	8	4	Gonda ...	4	1
			Bahraich ...	10	5	Rae Bareli ...	9	1	Nanpára ...	7	9
			Partabgarh,	10	6				Sultanpur ...	6	11
									Almora ...	4	1
									Naini Tal ...	5	8
									Piháni ...	3	1
									Bijnor ..	6	6
									Chándpur ...	5	8
									Nagína ...	7	0
									Amroha ...	6	3
									Sambhal ...	6	4
									Budaun ...	6	10
									Bisalpur ...	4	9
									Pilibhít ...	7	8
									Firozabad ...	6	4
									Marehra ...	6	9
									Aliganj ...	6	1
									Jaunpur ...	5	0

The Provincial rates of consumption are given below for the chief articles generally taxed :—

	Provincial consumption.	Government standard.	Number of town consuming more than standard.	Number of towns consuming less than standard.
Grain	M. 6 34 13	7 maunds.	31	56
Sugar, refined	0 8 4	6 seers.	31	49
Do., unrefined ...	0 27 7	15 seers.	55	28
Ghi	0 3 10	4½ seers.	15	74
Tobacco	0 3 2	4 seers.	22	65
Oil and oilseeds	0 15 9	4½ seers of oil.	66	21
Drugs, gums, and spices ...	Rs. 1 3 10	From Rs. 1 to 1¼	35	53
Cloth	10 6 0	,, ,, 4 to 6	55	34
Metals	1 11 3 +3 seers 2 ch.	,, ,, 1-8 to 2	25	57

During the current year the following articles have been exempted from taxation:—Sugars in Azamgarh and Meerut, refined sugar in Najíbabad, ghi in Kúnch, oilseeds in Gorakhpur and castor-oil and castor seeds in Mau Ránipur, alum, gums, and kamarkas in Mau Ránipur, cloth in Háthras and Gházipur, metals in Najíbabad, Kúnch, and Newálganj-Maharájganj. These exemptions alone will have some effect in reducing the provincial consumption. It must, however, be remembered that the effect of any tax cannot be judged solely by the average consumption per head. The considerations which determine whether a tax is injurious or otherwise are generally the quantity of imports as compared with the needs of the town, and the quantity thereof that is consumed locally. Thus in Azamgarh the sugar duties were abolished not so much because the consumption per head was too high, but because the local consumption was not more than about one-fifth of what was imported.

On a general revision of the octroi taxation it was found that the articles in respect of which a change was most commonly necessary were :—Sugars of all kinds, oil and oilseeds, cloth and metals.

It was found that in many cases the rates, fixed at a time when the proportional reduction principle was in force, were unsuited for purposes of refunds, and in such cases either new rates have been imposed, or the advisability of revising the rates has been suggested for consideration.

In respect of sugars in particular considerable difficulty was experienced in the revision of the rates. The trade in sugar varies widely in different parts of the provinces. In some districts sugar is produced locally and brought into the towns for refining and export. In such cases it is necessary to adjust the duties according to the value of the different substances imported and exported, so that the refund paid on the refined export may as nearly as possible equal that paid on the unrefined sugar from which it was made. But among municipalities where this course of trade prevails there is considerable diversity in details. In some of them the raw sugar is brought into the town by brokers, who sell to sugar-dealers after paying the octroi, and the sugar thus changes hands in the town, and the broker who has paid the octroi at the time of import is little if at all affected in practice by the refund given to the dealer at the time of export. In other places the trade is in the hands of the same persons, and in such cases refunds reach the persons who have paid octroi on import. In other municipalities where sugar is not produced locally and there is no sugar-refining, sugar is nevertheless imported largely and made into sweetmeats, which are sometimes exported in large quantities to a distance and more often distributed to the surrounding villages. In some places the consumption of sugar is increased by numbers of pilgrims visiting the town, whose numbers it is difficult to estimate.

But in all cases during the recent enquiry attention has been directed to the total quantity of *all kinds* of sugar consumed, and not to the respective quantities of refined and unrefined sugar. In fact it is impossible to ascertain these quantities where the sugar changes its nature in the town. *Gur* and *ráb* are imported and are partly made into *khánd* or *kand* or *misri*, and partly consumed in

their raw state. Of the *khánd*, &c., thus produced part is consumed locally and part exported. Attention has therefore always been directed to the quantity of saccharine substances as represented in raw sugar which has been consumed; and for this purpose it has been assumed that three seers of unrefined will produce on an average one seer of refined sugar.

A similar but less formidable difficulty exists in respect of the taxation of oil and oilseeds. The seeds are imported and the oil is sometimes expressed in the town. To meet such cases the rates have been generally revised so as to be proportionate to the respective values of the oil and seeds.

But there is nowhere any large export of oil, the usual course of trade being to import seeds into the town for purposes of cleaning and collection with a view to future export. Seeds are thus imported in considerable quantities into every town in the province. In the smaller towns they are collected and passed on to larger trade centres; from the larger towns they are exported by rail. The imports and exports of oilseeds therefore vary widely from year to year, according to the price obtainable at the seaports.

In order to protect this trade the duty has in many cases been revised; all committees have been enjoined to give refunds freely, and have been requested to take into consideration the possibility of exempting from duty, under proper precautions against fraud, seeds brought into the town merely to be cleaned and exported.

In the case of cloth refunds have been given more freely than in the case of any other taxed article. The trade is generally in the hands of a comparatively small number of wealthy persons, who understand their own interests and generally apply freely for refunds. Refunds are thus easier to work on cloth than on other articles. But at the same time cloth is an article which is bought in small quantities to a very large extent by villagers visiting the towns. On this account the provincial standard has been exceeded to a large extent. It is very difficult to ascertain the extent to

which the local consumption is swollen by the purchases of villagers, pilgrims, and other persons visiting the towns. In some cases there are large villages and towns (not municipalities) in the vicinity where cloth can be bought: in others no cloth is sold at any place within a long radius from the municipality. In some districts there are pedlars who hawk cloth about the villages, while in others there are no such facilities for obtaining cloth. It is in respect of cloth, too, that the bonded warehouse system is most successful. Many towns succeed in inducing cloth-sellers who bring cloth to the town to deposit their goods in a bonded warehouse and to pay duty on the goods sold in the town, exporting without payment of duty whatever quantity remains unsold. In towns, however, where the trade in cloth is very large the octroi has been removed for the reasons given above.

The taxation of metals also is surrounded by difficulties. A through trade in metals in the unmanufactured state is not very common, the usual course of trade being the import of brass, &c., in an unmanufactured state and its manufacture into vessels in the town. For vessels of every-day use the villagers resort to the town, and refunds are hardly possible on the individual articles taken home by each villager. In some places the local manufacture is famous, and the number of vessels thus removed by visitors is very large, and where this is the case, and the proportion of vessels sold for use in the town is comparatively small, His Honor has directed that the duty on metals shall cease. In all cases the necessity for granting refunds has been enjoined, whether the export is of the manufactured or the unmanufactured article.

It appeared, however, during the enquiries made that in some towns the local consumption was really larger than the provincial standard. This is especially the case with the smaller towns which are the head quarters of districts and to which there is daily a large influx of people attending the courts. In such cases a special standard has been named for each town, subject to reconsideration

in the light of the results of the registration which will now be made.

The most notable instances of over-taxation were the following :—

(*a*) *Grain.*—Here there were no cases in which the standard was exceeded to a very flagrant extant. The worst cases were :—

	Mds.	s.	c.	
Bágpat	10	8	4	per head.
Sikandrabad	10	13	6	„
Háthras	12	0	10	„
Kosi	10	39	0	„
Agra	10	28	9	„
Fatehpur-Síkri	9	12	0	„
Etáwah	11	28	0	„
Tilhar	9	18	15	„
Sitapur	9	23	12	„

In these municipalities it is evident that through trade has been taxed, and the committees have been enjoined to take such steps as will ensure that duty is levied only on grain brought into the town for consumption. For Muzaffarnagar a special standard of 8 maunds, and for Kálpi of 7½ maunds, has been tentatively fixed.

(*b*) *Sugars.*—The standard of 33 seers of unrefined sugars was largely exceeded in the following towns:—

	Seers.		Seers.
Shámli	125	Káganj	126
Meerut	41	Jalesar	53
Gháziabad	52	Bareilly	95
Baraut	48	Bisalpur	72
Hápur	84	Pilibhít	123
Anúpshahr	47	Sháhjahánpur	104
Khúrja	198	Bánda	51
Sikandrabad	100	Azamgarh	43
Koil	86	Gházipur	137
Harduaganj	78	Benares	97
Muttra	71	Mirzapur	68
Bindraban	44	Kálpi	102
Kosi	122	Kúnch	92
Agra	102	Nawabganj (Bara Banki) ...	93
Fatehpur-Sikri	44	Biswán	114
Etah	54	Hardoi	43
Soron	49		

In Azamgarh and Meerut the through trade in sugar was so large, and the quantity consumed locally was so small, that, in the interests of the towns, His Honor directed the abolition of the duties. The case of Shámli is under consideration.

In Bareilly the over-taxation was chiefly due to the unsuitability of the rates in force. There is a large trade in sugar and much refining in the town; but the rates on refined sugar were too high as compared with those on unrefined, and to give refunds on the former would have entailed a serious loss on the municipality. The evil has now been remedied by revision of the rates, and in future refunds will be given on all exports of sugar, in whatever form.

In Agra the quantity taxed is swollen by the manufacture of sweetmeats (a speciality of the city), which are largely exported to distant places. This municipality has maintained a register of exports, from which it appears that a large quantity of sugar was exported without refunds. The information on the subject was not, however, sufficient to show what the actual consumption of the town is, and the committee have been directed to procure further information, pending which His Honor has named 15 seers of refined and 20 seers of unrefined sugar as the normal consumption which should not be exceeded. In Gházipur there is a very large trade in sugar.

In Brindaban a special standard of 1 maund 15 seers of unrefined sugar has been named as the local consumption of all kinds of sugar. In Kálpi special standards have been named, *viz.*, refined sugar 12 seers, unrefined 20 seers. In regard to the other towns such orders have been issued as will it is hoped completely rectify the present state of matters.

(*c*) *Oil and oilseeds.*—The following municipalities largely exceeded the standard of 4½ seers of oil :—

	Seers.	Chittaks.
Muzaffarnagar	12	7
Gháziabad	10	2
Sikandrabad	8	1
Bulandshahr	10	1
Háthras	13	13
Agra	29	8
Etáwah	13	13
Tilhar	15	0
Bánda	15	1
Gházipur	10	11
Mirzapur	28	10
Kálpi	25	2
Kúnch	7	0
Bahraich	8	15

The trade during the year under report had been slack, and the quantity taxed was generally less than in the two next preceding years. The rates in force, however, were in many cases fixed long ago on the proportionate reduction principle, and His Honor has now advised the committees to raise them to the average provincial rates, giving refunds freely.

In Jaunpur alone were facts adduced which showed a local consumption higher than the standard, and here 8 seers of oil was named as the average consumption of oil and oilseeds per head.

(*d*) In the case of drugs gums and spices the standard of Re. 1-4-0 was largely exceeded in the following towns. :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Sahâranpur	2	9	6
Muzaffarnagar	3	1	2
Shâmli	2	10	6
Khúrja	2	8	6
Farukhabad	2	7	3
Najíbabad	4	9	9
Mirzapur	2	3	1
Kálpi	3	0	1
Kúnch	2	7	8

It was found that in some cases articles were taxed under this head which would more properly be classed as articles of food. In such cases the necessary change was directed. The rates on these articles being generally *ad valorem*, and the imports being often in very small quantities, the taxation of these articles presents considerable difficulty.

In Mau Rânipur, where some of the articles hitherto taxed are used in the printing of cloth, these articles were exempted from taxation in the interests of the cloth industry. The duty on the other articles was raised and a revised schedule in detail sanctioned.

The indefiniteness of the term "other spices" (*digar kiráná*) having been brought to notice by several municipalities, they were recommended to revise their rates of duty levied and submit for

confirmation schedules showing greater detail of taxable articles. To aid them in this matter the schedule sanctioned for Mau Ránipur was commended to attention.

In Saháranpur, Pilibhít, Sháhjahánpur, and some of the municipalities near the hills there appeared to be a large through trade in goods of this class produced in the hills; but sufficiently precise information was not given about the course of trade and the chief articles imported. In such cases the collection of the necessary information was enjoined, pending the receipt of which no change was made, but the free grant of refunds was enjoined.

A special standard of Re. 1-8-0 per head was tentatively fixed for Muzaffarnagar and Kálpi.

(*e*) *Cloth.*—The provincial standard of Rs. 6 was largely exceeded in the following towns :—

	Rs.	a.	p.		Rs.	a.	p.
Saháranpur	9	0	2	Fatehpur	9	14	5
Muzaffarnagar ...	11	8	5	Gorakhpur	10	1	2
Meerut	10	6	4	Azamgarh	14	11	0
Gházíabad	11	5	7	Gházipur	83	1	0
Baraut	12	1	7	Benares	12	8	4
Pilkhuwa	11	3	3	Mirzapur	23	1	10
Khúrja	11	1	9	Kálpi	10	4	2
Koil	11	8	4	Kúnch	9	5	11
Háthras	32	6	6	Lalitpur	13	7	9
Brindaban	9	2	3	Nawábganj (Bara Banki),	26	10	4
Agra	13	14	10	Radauli*	11	11	9
Firozabad	9	6	10	Hardoi	18	11	1
Farukhabad	11	15	4	Tánda*	20	12	5
Etah	14	13	9	Bahraich	9	3	5
Kásganj	9	9	11	Nanpára	10	9	0
Najíbabad	13	0	6	Partabgarh	18	11	11

In Háthras, as already stated, the local consumption was such a small portion of the total quantity taxed that His Honor has directed the abolition of the duty. A similar course has been followed in Gházipur.

* Octroi has been abolished in these towns.

A special standard has been fixed in the following towns, where the facts observed seemed to show a local consumption higher than the standard :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Fatehpur	8	8	0
Benares	12	0	0
Brindaban	9	0	0
Najíbabad	10	0	0
Rae Bareli	8	0	0
Baraut	8	0	0
Kálpi	7	0	0
Gorakhpur	8	8	0

(*f*) In metals the following towns largely exceeded the standard :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Muzaffarnagar	3	4	10
Baraut	4	4	1
Hápur	6	15	9
Farukhabad	9	13	0
Najíbabad	8	6	9
Newálganj-Maharájganj	13	1	3
Hardoi	3	3	5
Bahraich	4	15	4
Sultanpur	3	0	11
	M.	s.	c.
Mirzapur	2	4	11

In Mirzapur the duty has been removed and in other places committees have been enjoined to reduce the quantities taxed by the means detailed above.

In order to work successfully a system of full refunds on all articles, it is obviously necessary to obtain facts from which the actual local consumption of each municipality can be ascertained : and this result is obtainable only by registering exports as well as imports. His Honor accordingly has decided that such registration shall be made from the beginning of 1882-83 in all municipalities which realize Rs. 15,000 or upwards from octroi, and has also called attention to the necessity of providing facilities for passing goods in

transit through the towns free of duty—facilities which seem not to be always available, though enjoined several years ago.

It is hoped that when in possession of statistics showing the quantities of goods imported and exported and also the quantities passed through without payment of duty, it may be possible to ascertain in each case the approximate local consumption of each article. Registration of this nature has existed for some seven years in Kálpi and was introduced more recently into Allahabad. In these places the proportion of goods exported with refunds to total exports was as follows according to the registers :—

Kálpi.

Articles.	Imports.	Exports.	Quantity on which refunds were given.	Percentage of refunds on exports.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	1,12,355	18,382	11,116	60
Rice	7,015	1,987	...	...
Sugar	8,332	4,233	...	...
Gur	11,734	2,408	...	...
Ghi	1,351	299	...	...
Oilseeds	26,001	13,290	...	...
Spices	3,592	1,634	...	...
Tobacco	3,608	1,137	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Cloth	2,08,606	88,650	61,660	69
Metals	18,783	8,558	...	...

Allahabad.

Articles.	Total export.	Tax refundable.	Tax refunded.	Proportion of refund to refundable.
	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat	42,039 12 0	1,970 9 6	1,952 0 10	99
Masur and mung ...	1,323 23 8	62 0 8	60 8 4	97
Other dáls ...	28,257 37 12	883 0 10	837 13 9	95
Barley, gram, and oats ...	49,036 15 4	1,532 6 3	1,390 3 1	90
Fine rice ...	556 19 0	69 8 11	55 4 5	79
Coarse rice	18,908 7 10	1,181 12 1	1,103 0 4	93
Suji of all grains ...	19 30 0	1 3 9	0 9 9	47
Binaula and oilcake ...	1,130 25 0	17 10 7	16 0 0	90
Juar, bajra, and other grains not mentioned above	55,434 35 8	866 2 8	835 4 5	96
Mahua	417 39 6	52 4 0	50 13 11	97
Crystallized sugar, chini, and shakkar ...	399 16 2	199 11 3	196 9 2	98
Gur, shira, and ráb ...	5,734 21 0	1,433 10 1	1,405 14 7	98
Ghi and butter ...	383 32 12	239 14 1	217 7 1	90
	Rs. a. p.			
Groceries, including dried and Kabul fruit, &c., arrowroot, &c. ...	26,605 8 2	1,247 2 1	1,203 15 4	96
All vegetable and fruits, including sugarcane but excluding potatoes,	116 8 0	3 10 3	1 0 1	28
	Mds. s. c.			
Potatoes	1,516 5 0	189 8 3	179 1 2	94
Cocoanuts	2,505 0 0	6 4 3	5 10 8	90
Bhusa	75 0 0	1 2 9	...	...
	Heads.			
Cattle over a month old...	2,505	626 4 0	588 8 0	94
Goats, sheep and calves under a month old ...	2,049	128 1 0	73 4 0	57
	Rs. a. p.			
Eggs, fowls, ducks, geese, and birds intended for food ...	10 0 0	0 2 6	...	...
	Mds. s. c.			
Country and mahua oil ...	818 9 3	255 11 1	250 5 6	100
Cocoanut oil	2 38 0	2 15 6	2 15 0	99
Castor and other oilseeds,	10,754 39 8	1,344 6 0	1,306 6 7	97
Tallow and grease ...	223 2 0	83 10 3	50 10 9	60
Reh ...	53 6 0	0 13 3	0 1 3	28
	Rs. a. p.			
Coal, coke, and charcoal...	261 0 0	8 2 6	7 15 6	97

Allahabad—(concluded).

Articles.	Total export.	Tax refundable.	Tax refunded.	Proportion of refund to refundable.
	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Firewood	2,189 2 0	13 10 11	4 8 6	33
Munj, bagai, and badh ...	2,927 18 0	91 7 9	87 2 2	95
	Rs. a. p.			
Rope and string ...	8,431 2 0	263 7 7	260 6 1	99
	Mds. s. c.			
Lime (whitewash) made without municipal limits	761 27 8	23 12 10	11 13 4	49
Lime (common) and surkhi	1,258 0 0	13 1 8	...	...
	Rs. a. p			
Bricks, pukka ...	38 10 8	1 3 3	1 1 10	92
	Number.			
Tiles, small	5,000	0 5 0	0 5 0	100
	Rs. a. p.			
Stone, marble and the like,	14,780 5 9	461 14 3	395 9 0	85
Timber of all sorts ...	8,209 11 9	513 1 9	445 1 9	86
	Bundles.			
Thatching grass ...	13,000	2 7 0	2 7 0	100
	Rs. a. p.			
Sirki, palm leaves, matting, &c.	123 3 6	1 14 9	1 4 1	65
	Numbers.			
Bamboo, large ...	709	22 2 6	10 3 6	46
Do., small ...	55,887	34 14 9	13 15 3	39
	Rs. a. p.			
Dyes	3,159 3 2	98 11 6	68 10 7	69
Betelnuts	Mds. s. c.			
Pán leaves	1,086 37 0	543 7 4	532 12 9	98
	Rs. a. p.			
Drugs, &c.	33 0 0	2 1 0	...	...
Tobacco of finer sort ...	2,505 10 5	156 9 6	119 7 7	76
	Mds. s c.			
Do., common sort ...	2,404 10 1	1,202 2 0	1,173 2 4	98
Piece goods and other textile fabrics ...	1,142 16 4	285 9 6	265 3 8	93
	Rs. a. p.			
	4,17,093 5 5	6,256 6 3	6,120 6 5	97
Leather articles ...	1,742 6 5	25 14 9	16 10 3	63
Metals and articles of metal,	54,915 3 8	823 11 6	740 15 7	89
Grand Total ...	...	23,245 13 8	22,062 10 2	95

In Agra also a similar register was maintained in 1880-81 and shows the following results :—

Articles.	Total quantity exported, exclusive of that on which refund was given.	Quantity on which refund was given.	Total export.	Percentage of refund on export.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Grain	64,339	2,25,748	2,90,087	77·7
Refined sugar ...	7,468	1,21,968	1,29,436	93·4
Unrefined do. ...	18,383	58,412	76,795	76·0
Ghi	1,093	13,236	14,329	92·3
Oil and oilseeds ...	12,015	12,173	24,188	50·3
Tobacco	9,478	7,658	17,136	44·1
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Spices	58,233	1,72,188	2,30,421	74·7
Cloth	11,85,644	2,50,[illegible]07	14,36,451	17·4
Metals	1,69,064	18,691	1,87,755	9·9

The Allahabad statistics are of peculiar interest. Allahabad is singularly favourably situated for the working of octroi with refunds, being surrounded on so many sides by rivers and having so few means of ingress and egress. In addition to these natural advantages the Allahabad Municipality has been administered of late years with more than ordinary care, and the results of the year under review in respect of octroi represent a state of things that can hardly be improved on.

The average consumption per head for each chief class of dutiable articles as compared with the provincial standard is shown below for 1880-81 :—

				M.	s. c.
Grain ...	...	...	...	6	4 4
Refined sugar	...	...	...	0	5 4
Unrefined do.	...	...	...	0	10 8
Ghi and butter	...	...	...	0	3 13
Oil and oilseeds	...	...	...	0	4 1
Drugs, &c.	...	...		0	0 5
				Rs.	a. p.
				0	2 1
				M.	s. c.
Tobacco ...	...	...	...	0	1 13
				Rs.	a. p.
Cloth ...	...	...	...	6	13 11
Metals ...	...	...	...	1	13 10

Allahabad is a very typical place as regards taxation, consisting as it does of a native city of considerable wealth, a very large civil station and a cantonment of moderate size with some European shops, and being visited by a fair number of pilgrims at all times of the year, more especially at the Magh Mela, and by a large number of litigants. Owing to these causes the results of the octroi in Allahabad, if correctly reported, are of great value in estimating the probable local consumption in other large municipalities. The registration of imports and exports has been carried on with care, and the result is to confirm the accuracy of the provincial standards to a surprising extent.

The provincial averages are affected to a considerable extent by the towns above mentioned which tax more than their local consumption. It is almost imposible, however, to exhibit the results as they would have stood if the few most glaring cases of over-taxation which have now been rectified were eliminated from the statistics. A considerable allowance would have to be made on this account, and in general terms it may be said that enquiries have generally confirmed the accuracy of the standards as normal standards for towns where there are no exceptional circumstances to modify the consumption, though in the case of cloth perhaps a higher standard is required to meet the consumption of villages and visitors who buy cloth in the towns. Nothing has however transpired to show that except in a few towns of exceptional wealth more than Rs 6 or 7 worth of cloth is used in the year on an average by each person.

Income from other sources.—The income from other sources is compared in the following statement for the past two years :—

Details.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of houses, gardens, markets, &c.	2,14,990	2,22,337
Fines	26,479	26,575
Miscellaneous	2,47,356	3,79,385
Payments for municipal services rendered to individuals	2,021	2,734
Grants-in-aid from provincial or local funds ...	35,355	34,255

It is satisfactory to note the steady increase in the income from rents yearly. The establishment of market places and the construction of productive public works in several municipalities have proved successful, and have provided a permanent source of income to those municipalities. In the towns noted on the margin the greatest variations occur and are explained as follows:—

Town.	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase.	Decrease
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mussoorie ...	3,541	4,895	1,354	...
Meerut ...	6,231	2,144	...	4,087
Agra ...	24,584	25,824	1,240	...
Bareilly ...	2,634	3,705	1,070	...
Cawnpore ...	21,457	19,195	...	2,262
Allahabad ...	37,783	35,875	...	1,908
Benares ...	28,711	34,799	6,088	...

Mussoorie.—The increase is due to the larger receipts derived from rent of the Municipal Hall, and also to the revised assessments of unoccupied lands in the municipality.

Meerut.—The increase realized in 1879-80 was abnormally high, owing to payments of arrears of rent by the lessee in that year. The transfer of a large portion of the nazúl lands from the municipality to the Military authorities has permanently reduced the income from this source.

Agra.—The increased income is due chiefly to the enhanced rents which have been realized from the shops in the new ganj. The construction of this ganj, besides conferring a benefit on the public, has been a most successful investment. It now gives nearly 16 per cent. on the original outlay.

Bareilly.—The increased receipts are due to the large sums realized during the year from nazúl property, tehbazari, and gardens.

Cawnpore.—The decreased income is due to a smaller sum having been realized from nazúl lands in the year under review. A considerable amount of land was taken up for the Couperganj market and for the Cawnpore-Farukhabad State Railway. The receipts from rents of shops and houses were also small in consequence of the removal of several of the booths from Collectorganj. The compound and site tax, moreover, brought in less in 1880-81 than in the previous year, but the arrears of 1878-79 were included in the figures of that year.

Allahabad.—The decrease is due to the lax supervision on the part of the late tahsildar of Allahabad in realizing rents. Better arrangements have now been made, and it may be hoped that the returns of the current year will show improved results.

Benares.—The increase is due to the large sums realized from the municipal markets and to the realizations of arrears of previous years.

The receipts from fines were very little over those realized in the previous year. But the variations in the figures of the municipalities noted on the margin are considerable. In the case of the Sikandrabad, Etah, Jalesar, and Nagína Municipalities large fines were levied for evasion of taxes. In Jalesar itself there was a very heavy case of cloth smuggling, and the defendants were fined Rs. 100 by the tahsíldar, which was enhanced to Rs. 200 on appeal. The increase in Kairana, Etáwah, and Lucknow is due to a stricter enforcement of the municipal bye-laws, and in Etáwah and Farukhabad to the large fines which were imposed under the Gambling Act.

Municipality.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Kairana ...	74	241
Sikandrabad ...	17	211
Etáwah ...	69	227
Farukhabad ...	251	789
Etah ...	83	334
Jalesar ...	71	345
Nagína ...	59	204
Lucknow ...	1,838	2,378

There is a large increase observable in the receipts from miscellaneous sources. The figures are swelled by the inclusion in the returns of the year under review of the loan of 1½ lakhs made to the Naini Tal Municipal Committee on account of protective works rendered necessary by the landslip of September, 1880.

Total income and expenditure.—The total income from all sources, the total expenditure, and the reserves compare thus for the past two years :—

Year.	Income.	Expenditure.	Reserve.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1879-80	29,47,969	25,25,686	4,22,283
1880-81	28,92,559	27,15,127	6,13,200
Increase	...	1,89,441	1,90,917
Decrease	55,410	...	...

The increase in the reserves is due chiefly to the fact that municipalities have to retain sufficient funds in hand to meet the great demands which are now made for refunds. In some municipalities funds are being accumulated for the purpose of carrying out large projects for drainage, water-supply, and other improvements.

Expenditure.—The total expenditure and the proportion borne by each item to the whole are compared in the following statement for 1879-80 and 1880-81 :—

Head.	1879-80.		1880-81.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.	
Interest on debt	11,311	·44	11,815	·44
Establishments.				
Head-office	52,458	2·07	53,978	1·99
Collection of octroi	2,05,899	8·15	2,00,480	7 38
Ditto of other sources of income,	10,043	·39	10,823	·39
Conservancy and cleansing ...	4,25,433	16·84	4,26,086	15·69
Police	5,70,237	22·57	5,84,352	21·52
Registration of vital statistics ...	3,645	·14	3,826	·15
Lighting	52,132	2·06	46,859	1·73
Watering roads	28,398	1·12	31,215	1·15
Total Establishments ...	13,48,245	53·34	13,57,599	50·
Other charges.				
Construction and maintenance of roads.	2,95,520	11·70	2,83,147	10·43
Drainage works	56,183	2·22	2,24,324	8·26
Water-supply	14,392	·57	11,235	·41
Buildings	1,43,271	5·67	1,36,047	5·01
Other public works	79,918	3·16	96,191	3·55
Sanitary and charitable grants, vaccination, &c.	81,022	3·28	78,542	2·89
Education, science, and arts ...	56,789	2·24	55,590	2·04
Miscellaneous ...	3,56,496	14·11	3,80,636	14·0
Contribution to provincial or local funds.	50,682	2·00	47,741	1·76
Repayment of debt	31,857	1·27	32,260	1·19
Total ...	11,66,130	46·22	13,45,713	49·56
GRAND TOTAL ...	25,25,686	100·	27,15,127	100·

Head office.—The expenditure on Head office is pretty stationary. Fixed allotments are made yearly by municipalities and any variation in the figures is accounted for by the sums, whether large or small, expended on contingencies. The figures shown against the Benares municipality include an abnormal item of Rs. 4,400 on account of a bonus given by the municipal committee to their late paid Secretary.

Collection of octroi.—The decrease in the charges for collection is due generally to the smaller expenditure incurred in printing forms, &c. Calculating the expenditure under this head on the net proceeds of taxation, the percentage falls at 11·4, as compared with 12·1 in the previous year and 12·6 in 1878-79. The standard of 16 per cent. laid down by the Government is not often exceeded, save by those municipalities which are small, straggling, and difficult to guard.

Conservancy.—The increase of expenditure on conservancy is small and calls for no remark. Much good work has been done and it may not be out of place to specially notice the following municipalities which appear to have expended a large portion of their income on works connected with conservancy, and to have secured good results therefrom.

Almora.—One new public latrine was built and another repaired and enlarged; thus completing a total of twelve buildings of this character now opened in various portions of the town. Certain fields have been leased about half a mile away from the inhabited site, and are appropriated for the purpose of trench interment of latrine impurities.

Bareilly.—The 11 public latrines in this town, which were unroofed sheds, are now being replaced by properly built roofed houses in which the dry earth system can be properly worked. These latrines have been inspected by the Sanitary Commissioner, who considers them worthy of much praise, and is of opinion that if their working is continued on the existing system they will do much good.

Agra.—Two new public latrines have been built; and the arrangements for disposal of impurities by trenching have been perfected.

Muttra.—An offensive under ground drain was closed in 1879, and receptacles have now been made for the collection of filthy water, which is removed daily in the conservancy carts.

Balrámpur.—In this municipality four new public latrines are in course of construction, and when completed will greatly benefit the town.

Lucknow.—Five new masonry-built public latrines have been erected. The cost of repairs to latrines has been much reduced by the construction of pucka, in place of thatched latrines. Out of 70 public latrines there are only six thatched ones left, and most of these will be made pucka in the current year.

The Sewage Farm of Allahabad brought in Rs. 9,887, as compared with Rs. 4,956 in the previous year. The expenditure on the farm amounted to Rs. 4,747. The accounts have now been thoroughly examined and cleared up, and the farm has been entirely made over to the municipality by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce at the commencement of the year under review.

The subject of the permanent arrangements for the disposal of the Allahabad sewage has received much attention from the Magistrate, and it is expected that a satisfactory settlement will soon be made.

Police.—The increased expenditure on police calls for no remark. The following table shows the strength of the police force entertained by municipalities as it stood on 1st December, 1880:—

Rank.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Constabulary.		
Inspectors	7	6
Sub-inspectors	32	31
Head-constables	315	321
Mounted constables	1	1
Foot constables	2,772	2,775
Non-constabulary.		
Jemadars	203	206
Daffadars	39	38
Chaukidars	3,997	3,993
Total ...	7,366	7,371

Registration of vital statistics.—The number of births and deaths registered during the year is shown below :—

			No. registered.	*Ratio per mille.*
Births	...	...	86,188	30·42
Deaths	...	...	105,878	37·37

For the past three years the returns have shown an excess of deaths over births. These figures can hardly represent the real course of these events, and birth registration is manifestly imperfect. Every municipality in the provinces has rules for registration of vital statistics, and the attention of municipal committees has been drawn to the necessity of enforcing these rules within their limits. In regard to death registration in the municipalities, the Sanitary Commissioner thinks that the ratios of mortality recorded bear witness to a general carefulness of registration

Lighting and watering roads.—The decreased expenditure on lighting is more nominal than real. In previous years a large expenditure had to be incurred in providing lamp-posts and substituting kerosine-oil for the ordinary country oil lamps. Most if not all of the 65 municipalities in which streets are lighted use kerosine oil now. The Allahabad Municipality, which in previous years spent a nominal sum on lighting, has now approved of a cast-iron lamp and lantern which will for the present burn kerosine oil, but can be used for gas as soon as it can be introduced. The President of the municipality is endeavouring to work out a scheme for lighting the town with gas. Roads are watered in 46 municipalities. These are generally the municipalities at the head-quarters of the district. In the larger towns, such as Allahabad, Benares, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Meerut, and Agra, large sums are expended yearly, resulting in several miles of roads being watered.

Public works.—Public works absorbed more than 27 per cent. of the total expenditure as compared with 23 per cent. in the previous year. The expenditure on drainage works was four times higher than in 1879-80, due to the extensive protective works which were undertaken in Naini Tal in consequence of the disastrous landslip of 18th September, 1880. The total cost of the works up to October, 1881, was Rs. 1,94,383-8-6, and was met from the loan

of 1½ lakhs taken by the municipality under the Local Authorities Loan Act and from the grant of Rs. 50,000 made by the Local Government for this purpose. The most important works have been completed; some minor ones remain to be done, and will no doubt be fully carried out by the end of the current official year. The work has been executed not only with great thoroughness and excellence, but with great rapidity; so that, notwithstanding the vastness of the undertaking, all the works of essential importance were finished before the rainy season set in. The rains of 1881 were less copious than in some years and the works were subjected to a less severe test than will probably be the case in future rainy seasons; but the general result so far is encouraging and gives good ground for the expectation that there will be no recurrence of such a disaster as befell the station in September, 1880.

Sanitary and charitable grants.—There is a small decrease observable in the expenditure under this head. With few exceptions, almost every municipality either maintains its own dispensary or contributes to the one established by the Government. During the year under review several branch dispensaries were raised to sudder ones, and in some towns new dispensaries were established. Grants continue to be made by the larger municipalities, such as Saháranpur, Agra, Benares, Bareilly, and Allahabad, to blind and leper asylums, and in a few municipalities poorhouses are still maintained. A sum of Rs. 10,382 was expended on vaccination, as compared with Rs. 10,576 in the previous year. The number of operations performed was 106,238, and of these 90·2 per cent. were successful against 85·2 per cent. in the previous year.

Education.—A sum of Rs. 52,401 was expended on education as compared with Rs. 47,625 in the previous year. The increased contribution is encouraging. The money is chiefly devoted to the maintenance of free schools, and the results gained in the year under review are not altogether unsatisfactory.

Miscellaneous charges.—The large sums paid away in refunds of octroi chiefly account for the increase in the figures for 1880-81. Every care is taken to keep down miscellaneous expenditure. If

the amounts paid on account of refunds in the two years be eliminated from the figures, the miscellaneous charges in 1880-81 fall at Rs. 1,26,058 as compared with Rs. 1,40,094 in 1879-80.

Contributions to local or provincial funds.—There is a small decrease in the expenditure under this head. The contributions in the year under review are made up of the following items:—

		Rs.
Mussoorie ...	To Landour cantonment fund, being one-tenth of the receipts from the toll-bar at Rajpur.	840
Meerut ...	To cantonment committee as their share of octroi collection.	29,676
Agra ...	To cantonment fund for maintenance of police and for other purposes.	9,000
Lucknow ...	To cantonment committee as their share of octroi collections and for maintenance of the lock hospital.	6,625
Fyzabad ...	To cantonment committee as their share of octroi collections.	1,600

Investments.—The total amount of invested money in the hands of the municipal committees was Rs. 1,64,190; *viz.*, Rs. 1,31,090 in Government securities and Rs. 33,100 in Light Railway shares.

11.—Towns under Act XX. of 1856.

Besides municipalities under Act XV. of 1873 there were 338 towns administered under Act XX. of 1856 as compared with 339 in the previous year. The tax levied in these towns is an assessment according to the circumstances and property to be protected of the persons liable to the same. The tax is raised chiefly to provide for the maintenance of a police force in each town; and after meeting the expenditure under this head, the balance is devoted to conservancy and works of local improvement.

The population of the towns amounted to 1,603,971, the number of houses was 354,593; of the latter 170,173 were assessed to the tax and the rest exempted. The gross yield of the tax was Rs. 3,19,437, which gives an incidence of 3 annas 2 pie per head of population and Re. 1-14-0 per assessed house. The whole subject of taxation in towns under Act XX. of 1856 was carefully considered in the year under review. It was observed that the

primary object of the assessment of the tax was apparently misunderstood or overlooked; that object was the maintenance of a proper police force, not the establishment of good conservancy arrangements, nor the execution of local improvements, however desirable either may be. The appropriation of any surplus for such subsidiary objects was permitted by the Act, but evidently the assessment of the tax ought to be adjusted primarily to the requirements for police purposes, and ought not to be raised to a high rate merely that funds might be available for other purposes, or because a town could be made to pay. In accordance with this principle, it was laid down that whenever the assessment was more than double of what was required for police purposes, the demand would seem to be in excess of what might properly be imposed under the Act and ought to be lowered. This standard was not to be applied stringently to every case without regard to special circumstances, and where a good case was made out for allowing a slightly higher assessment, its imposition would be permitted. At the same time it was laid down that the average rate of assessment should not, if possible, exceed Re. 1-8-0 per assessed house on an average.

Including miscellaneous receipts and the balance from the previous year, the total available income of these towns amounted to Rs. 4,12,200. The total expenditure was Rs. 3,37,082, of which Rs. 1,63,188 were absorbed in police, Rs. 69,817 in conservancy, and the balance in establishment, works of local improvement, and miscellaneous. The general administration of the towns during the year under review has been, with a few exceptions, satisfactory.

12 and 13.—MILITARY AND MARINE.

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CHAPTER IV.

Production and Distribution

1.—Village Records.

In pursuance of the measures initiated in 1877 for securing greater accuracy and fulness in rural statistics by means of the increased efficiency of the kanúngo and patwári staff, qualifying examinations were held in each division; 537 kanúngos and candidates presented themselves for examination, of whom 262 were finally and 130 conditionally passed; 145 were wholly unsuccessful. During this cold-weather tour the Director of the Deparment of Agriculture and Commerce, as Inspector for the Board of Revenue, visited, with his Assistant, 18 districts and tested the village records of more than 6,500 patwáris. Great improvement in the record system has been noticed since the new rules have been brought into force. In many districts the papers are reported to have attained such a degree of accuracy that they would now afford a sufficiently reliable basis for purposes of assessment. General improvement is perceptible everywhere, and both patwáris and kanúngos are beginning to awake from the apathetic torpor which had become habitual to them from long irresponsibility. Pargana registers have been commenced by the registrar-kanúngos, and in many districts completed up to date. The results prove that the work is within the power of the staff engaged. There is every reason to hope that a sustained attention to this important branch of the administration will ensure an accurate, complete, and immediately available fund of information as to the result and value of each year's harvest in every part of the province the rates of rent, and the condition of the cultivators.

There has been a marked improvement in the punctuality with which the returns are submitted. The only districts in which they are behindhand are the trans-Goghra parts of the Benares division. Measures for the improvement of the patwáris in those districts are under consideration.

A committee sat to discuss proposals for the amendment of the present code of rules for patwáris and kanúngos. Their labors are completed and their suggestions are now before the Local Government.

2.—Miscellaneous.

(*a*)—*Batesar Fair.*

A very large number of cattle were brought to the great annual fair at Batesar. The number of horned beasts present was 45,996, the largest number in any one of the three preceding years having been 25,738. The number of optional registered sales amounted to 8,893, bringing in a revenue to Government of Rs. 1,111-10-0; but this does not represent nearly all the transactions, and there is no means of ascertaining the number of sales unregistered. The fair was not largely frequented by the travelling Banjaras, through whom a great portion of the cattle trade of the country is carried on. The attendance was principally of baiparis (regular dealers, and for the most part Mewatis by caste) and villagers, who having pasture lands were in a position to breed cattle for themselves. Beasts were sent from great distances, the leading strains having been the strong coarse Chambalpari and Bhind breeds, which are pre-eminently fitted for agricultural purposes; the magnificent cart-bullocks from Hariana and neighbouring Rajput States, and the small but sturdy produce of the Jumna ravines and the lower doab. A number of prizes were given by a local committee under the presidency of Mr. Lawrence, the Magistrate of Agra, and attention was paid not only to height and fineness of breeding, but to the strength, bone, compactness, and low price, which are essentials in animals meant for farm use.

(b)—*Talukdars' Agricultural Meeting at Lucknow.*

An important step towards developing the resources of their province was taken by the great landlords of Oudh, who held a meeting at Lucknow in March, under the guidance of a committee of 15 native gentlemen, assisted by one European officer, and the presidency of Maháraja Sir Digbijai Singh, Bahadur, K.C.S.I. Its main features were the following:—A cattle show, at which animals from all the districts of Oudh competed for prizes. An exhibition of agricultural implements and water-lifts contributed both by the Cawnpore farm and numerous private exhibitors. The various improved forms of implements were displayed in action and the merits of a large number of ploughs tested in ploughing matches. Orders from native gentry were obtained for winnowers, sugar-mills, ploughs and pumps. Prizes were given for agricultural products, of which there was a large show at the Kaisar Bagh Baradari. The chief exhibits under this head were rice, of which there were no less than 300 samples unhusked and 150 husked; wheat with 125 samples; oilseed and pulses; bajra and juar. Another sub-committee took charge of products used in manufactures, both in their raw and in their manufactured states. The show in this department comprised fibres, cotton, wool, silk, leather, dyes, tobacco, oil, sugarcane, honey and wax, gums and resins, lac, preserves and provisions, chandlery and perfumes. Arts and ornamental manufactures formed a separate department of the exhibition. Firms from every part of India sent articles for sale and a large collection of extreme beauty and value was contributed on loan by the talukdars and the princes and nobles of Lucknow. Committee meetings were held every morning in the hall of the Canning College, and the important questions of improvement of cattle by breeding or the introduction of new kinds of fodder; the comparative merits of various forms of irrigation and the means by which they might most conveniently be extended; arboriculture, seed selection and distribution, and improved ploughs were discussed in papers contributed by the native gentry assembled. The leading landlords attended in large numbers and every department

of the exhibition was thronged by crowds of rustic visitors from every district in the province.

(c)—Steam plough.

Two 16 H. P. engines with an 8-furrow plough, a 9-tyne cultivator, harrows, and a double-furrow plough, especially invented for the purpose, have been imported from England with the object of dealing with the kâns grass, whose spread has proved so fatal to agriculture in Bânda. It arrived on the spot where it will be used at the end of January, and the trials already accomplished promise to reclaim land which is now entirely worthless at an expense which will be amply repaid by the rents for which the reclamations can be let.

(d)—Reh experiments.

In pursuance of the experiments for the reclamation of reh lands a number of plots were treated with different proportions of M. G. Ville's artificial manures, but neither they nor stable manure or indigo refuse succeeded in producing a crop. Sixty-four acres were planted out with trees on six different systems, but the experiments were ruined by deficient rainfall and no conclusive results were obtained. It appears probable that kikar may be raised at a moderate expense and with a fair prospect of profit on even the worst land. Attempts were made to remove the reh by surface drainage, scraping the surface, and sub-soil drainage; none of them with satisfactory results. It was found that the reh contained too much chloride of sodium to allow of its being used, as has been suggested in tanning. Benefit may be anticipated from deep digging with the steam plough now at Bânda, and by planting trees, the roots of which will penetrate and open up the surface soil, in cases where the porous substratum is within 3 or 4 feet of the surface. Measures were taken for the preparation of a reh map of the provinces, and in 22 selected villages surveys were completed with the view of testing exactly the progress of the development of usar.

In connection with the reh experiments attempts are being made to utilize the large amount of available material lying waste

in the reh of the usar plains of the Awa estate in the manufacture of glass beads. Two furnaces were set up and a complete set of tools procured from Venice, but the manufacture is still in its infancy.

(*e*)—*Construction of wells.*

A number of wells were sunk at the expense of the State in two selected localities at Cawnpore and Moradabad, with a view of ascertaining how far this system of irrigation can be extended with advantage to tracts which are not likely to be reached by canals.

Mr. Wilson, the Engineer attached to the Agricultural Department, has been constucting wells on a new system in some portions of the Awa estate where, owing to the sandy substratum, no wells made after the native method ever tapped the permanent spring. His principle is that if the well fail to reach the clay within a moderate distance, it should be continued by a pipe boring till the spring is reached.

Two wells were successfully completed on this principle at a cost of Rs. 240 each, and it promises to effect a great economy in tracts where the construction of wells has hitherto been exceptionally expensive.

3.—ARBORICULTURE.

(*a*)—*Sericulture.*

For the whole year till February, 1881, the sericultural operations were conducted under the supervision and control of Mr. Lepper, on behalf of Messrs. List and Co. of Bradford. As the terms on which the transfer of the concern had not been settled, the financial responsibility remained with Government. But Mr. Lister agreed to repay any charges that might be incurred on the principal farm at Amliwala, and Rs. 1,138-8-9 were received on that account. Another sum of Rs. 898-6-3 was realized by the sale of the farm stock, and the net expense to Government during the year amounted to Rs. 163-7-5. In February the terms were agreed on under which Messrs. Lister and Co. took over the industry, and

from that time all direct Government connection with sericulture ceased.

Though the deed regarding a grant of waste land to the firm for the purpose of rearing mulberry trees has not yet been formally drawn up, the terms have been agreed to by their agent, Captain Murray; they are virtually in possession, and have apparently commenced work with great energy. Their propositions are to sow 20 acres with mulberry seed in 1881-82, to plant out some 50,000 young plants from the existing nurseries, and to attract settlers to their grant. In pursuance of the latter object, they are sinking a pucka well, breaking up waste land, and digging a water-course, of which 2½ miles have already been completed.

The firm has experimentally introduced two varieties of worm; the multivoltive from Bengal, which, if it succeeds, will find constant employment for the settlers on the grant during the greater part of the year; and the Assam castor-oil worm, whose pabulum has the advantage over the mulberry that it is ready within three months after the time it is sown.

Cottage cultivation has taken a firm root, and has been encouraged by Mr. Lepper—by high prices paid for the cocoons, and shows at which he distributed medals and rewards which were much appreciated by the villagers. In spite of some difficulties such as are inseparable from a new relation like that of the firm with the inhabitants of the Dún, more than 12 maunds of cocoons were purchased from the villagers during the past year. Mr. Lepper considers that the utmost that can be expected from cottage cultivation with the present supply of mulberry trees has already been reached, and the extension of mulberry hedges and plantations is a matter of considerable importance, which has been recommended to the attention of the Forest Department. It is estimated that the firm makes a certain profit if they can procure cocoons at the price of Rs. 30 per maund, while the cost of cultivation to the cottagers should not exceed at the most Rs. 12 for the same quantity. This leaves a very large margin of profit to

the cultivator. The operations employ his women and children at a time when they would otherwise have little to do, and the industry ought to become of great value and importance. In consequence of the failure of the crops in other parts of the world there is practically no limit to the demand, and Messrs. Lister and Co. have no doubts about being able to buy all the cocoons that are offered to them for sale.

The one point which requires the closest attention is that villagers should not be allowed to keep their own seed for breeding. The conditions under which worms should be reared for the production of healthy seed or of large cocoons differ materially; if special care is not paid to the former disease is certain to ensue, and with it the ruin of all the hopes that have been entertained from the introduction of this new branch of agriculture. Messrs. Lister and Co. very properly insist that the villagers who raise cocoons for them shall invariably take their seed as an advance from the firm, and any attempt at reeling or manufacture in the villages is much to be discouraged.

The connection of Government has not been given up before the disappointments and discouragements of many years of unsuccessful experiment have given way to the almost assured prospect of a material improvement in the condition of the inhabitants of the Dún through the profits that they may derive from a new and growing industry and the introduction of European capital and enterprise.

(*b*)—*Tobacco culture.*

The farms at Gházipur and Pusa were carried on by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., who had taken them from this Government on a five years' lease which expires in 1881. They propose to renew the lease for 50 years, and their intention is of itself sufficient proof of the value of the trade, in which the firm has sunk a capital of Rs. 1,00,000.

The area under tobacco cultivation has risen from 314 to 404 acres, and the main increase has been in the land tilled by ordinary cultivators, who sell their raw produce to the firm. The

outturn in 1880-81 showed an improvement on that of the year before out of all proportion to the increase of area cultivated, and rose from Rs. 1,63,000 to 2,70,000. The demand in the Indian market developed so rapidly, and the prices realized were so considerable, that little was shipped during the year for England; though the price already reached there proved that Indian tobacco was able to compete with the majority of American samples, and had every prospect of gaining a prominent place in the market as soon as the conservatism of English dealers could be overcome. The firm have lately resumed the exportation to England.

Five samples were sent to the Director of the Tobacco Monopoly in France, who approved of three and sent an order for 3,000 kilogrammes, with enquiries as to the supply that could be depended on.

Tobacco was manufactured for the first time in 1879, operations previously not having gone farther than curing. The manufactured tobacco almost immediately gained public favour, and there was a difficulty in making the supply keep pace with the demand. The average monthly sales rose from 2,184lb. in 1879 to 8,900lb. in 1880. Four kinds of cigars and two of cigarettes are made and meet with a ready market. The firm employs two Americans, three Europeans, and nearly 450 Asiatics daily.

A new industry has been fairly launched and is now beyond the risk of failure. The anticipations expressed by Mr. Buck in 1875 have been more than fulfilled, and his measures justified by success which has been mainly the result of his own unremitting attention.

(c)—*Horticultural Garden, Lucknow.*

The management of these gardens under Mr. Ridley showed a continued improvement, the receipts having amounted to Rs. 10,565, or Rs. 1,365 more than in 1879-81 and Rs. 1,665 more than in the year before that, and this result was obtained in spite of an almost complete failure of the valuable mango crop. The net expense to Government was Rs. 3,509.

The largest profits were derived from the sale of ornamental trees and shrubs, which were in great demand among the native gentry of the province. The sale of the fruit trees nearly tripled what it was in the previous year, and considerable profits were realized from the sale of cut fruit; the net profit per acre having been Rs. 90 in the case of peaches, Rs. 88 with oranges, and Rs. 80 from a joint crop of mango with pine-apples planted underneath them.

Great pains have been taken to ascertain the variety of orange which combines to the greatest extent quality of fruit with quantity of produce; taking both into consideration, the Malta is pronounced by Mr. Ridley the best all-round variety. The cultivation of mangold-wurzel was interesting and threw fresh light on the utility of this root as a cattle fodder. It was found that a very large yield could be secured only by heavy irrigation. The roots required six waterings, or twice as much as a wheat-field ordinarily receives. But even this contrasts favourably with the result of experiments with the *Euchlæna luxurians*, which for the production of only a moderate crop must be irrigated eight or nine times. The only fodder plant as yet tried which shows any prospects of succeeding without copious irrigation is the Guinea-grass. The experiment of pulling off the young lower leaves of the mangold-wurzel and using them as fodder while the root is yet immature has proved, as might have been expected, a dead failure, reducing the total weight of the crop by 25 per cent. The root derives a great part of its nourishment from the leaves and cannot afford to lose them. The attempts to acclimatize vegetable seeds have not as yet proved a success either here or at Saháranpur, and the demand for acclimatized was less than a fifth of the demand for imported seed. The tendency of the Indian climate to promote flowering at the expense of growth in other directions is favourable to the cultivation of ornamental plants, and the list of acclimatized flowers now contains upwards of fifty varieties.

Among exotic trees the only distinct success has been the *Inga dulcis*, and perhaps the *Prosopis glandulosa*. Carobs have

fruited, but the produce is both stunted and scanty, and a large number of the trees is now dying off.

Saháranpur Botanical Gardens.

The net cost to Government after deducting a total receipt of Rs. 8,742-7-11 was Rs. 15,781, or Rs. 3,965 less than the cost of the year before. The outlay paid for the sinking of a masonry well on the farm lands attached to the gardens and the repair of the warming apparatus of the Mussoorie conservatory.

The utility of the gardens was proved by the large increase in the sale of the plants and seeds, the receipts from this source having been more than 20 per cent. in excess of the receipts in the year before. The general public was by far the largest customers, though the demand on account of soldiers' gardens continued to be considerable.

The production of vegetable drugs for the Medical Department has engaged the attention of the superintendent, who, besides henbane, has been able to prepare taraxiacum at a considerably lower cost than its purchase in England entails.

Among the exotic plants and grasses introduced during the year the most promising were the chuffa or earth almond (*Cyperus esculentus*), the Nardoo (*Marsilea macropus*) from Australia, and the Tambokie grass from the Cape of Good Hope. Guinea-grass yielded heavy crops; and among the cottons New Orleans and Upland Georgian gave excellent results, while Bahmia proved, here as at Cawnpore, a complete failure. No foreign meadow grass was found which could compete with the indigenous *dúb*.

The gardens have been enriched by a large number of valuable plants from all parts of the world, a fine collection having been presented by Dr. King, while smaller contributions were received from numerous other sources. Large additions have been made to the herbarium, and the grounds have been improved by deepening the new pond and the erection of a conservatory for the protection of tender plants from frost.

Kumaun Orchard.

The Mukhtesar orchard made considerable progress during the year. Of the consignments of apple seeds, one succeeded admirably. The strongest seedlings were transplanted for grafting to the ground which in the year before had been used for potatoes, and 5,000 grafts had already been effected. The wood used in grafting was taken from known good varieties, such as ribstone, king-pippin, and Cox's orange pippin. One hundred and sixty-two maunds of potato seed were sent to the plains for distribution through the Agricultural Department, and more was given to the Naini Tál gardens and natives and planters in different parts of Kumaun. About 1,000 sweet chestnut trees were reared, and pears were grafted with success from the wild variety. Sir Henry Ramsay anticipates that within a few years apples will be sold at the railway-stations like oranges.

Complaints were made by private growers of the competition of Government. Private enterprise has not however as yet provided a supply which is at all commensurate with the demand, and the undertaking requires so large a capital buried without return for many years that there is no immediate prospect of its meeting the want. With the object, however, of interfering as little as possible with private growers, it has been decided that the produce of Government orchards shall be consigned, as far as is possible, to distant markets; and a small quantity of apples was sent to Cawnpore, where they realized over two annas apiece. The nurseries will answer a further purpose in supplying any private speculator who may want good trees at a moderate price.

(d)—Cawnpore Experimental Farm.

Experiments with manures, new staples, and improved implements were conducted in the Farm at Cawnpore, and though the season was unfavourable, the farm being situated in the worst part of that tract of country which suffered from drought, yielded results of considerable general interest. They were all conducted on small and easily managed plots of 400 square yards a piece, which secure both accuracy of result and ease in

comparison. The most important point ascertained in the matter of manures was the dearth of nitrogenous elements in the soil; and as it is a well-known fact that manures only produce their full effect when in proper combination, it follows that, unless nitrogenous manure can be added, the application of phosphoric acid, potash or lime can be of little profit. In fact, a good dressing of bone superphosphate alone, though it slightly increased the produce, did not do so to an extent which paid the expense and resulted in a dead loss; while with no manure at all, the outturn, though small, did give a small profit on the expenses of cultivation. The form of manure which cost least and yielded the heaviest crop next to poudrette was green soiling with indigo, and, owing to its cheapness, the latter was the more profitable form of cultivation. Good results would probably be obtained by a combination of bone-dust with green soiling, but by itself the former is likely to do more harm than good, for at any rate the first year of use. Of fodder crops it was found that for the same outlay reana only gave one quarter of the green food produced by the country juar. Sorgho proved itself of about equal value with juar both as regards the first and subsequent cuttings, but as it does not produce food grain as well as cattle fodder is not likely to supplant the indigenous crops. Guinea-grass not only gave a slightly higher outturn than juar, but as it is perennial and requires but a small outlay for its maintenance, is likely to become a very useful addition to the resources of the country. In its second year its roots grow far stronger and larger than those of any annual grass, and its deep feeding will probably give it great power of resistance to drought.

Among the cottons the indigenous Kulpahar gave by far the heaviest return of cleaned cotton, but the staple, short and strong, was of inferior value to that of Upland Georgian and New Orleans. The native variety appeared best suited to the drier districts, while the American cottons will probably prove a success in the damp regions of the Tarái. Egyptian cotton, though its staple was remarkably fine, proved a complete failure in the matter of quantity of produce.

It was found that American maizes did badly as rain crops, but as a food crop, ripening in the winter two months before the cutting of the spring harvest, they promise to be a valuable addition to the food supply. American Canada corn, sown in September and reaped in February, yielded the enormous outturn of 4,348lb. per acre, at the moderate outlay of Rs. 17-2-0. Cape oats and Dutch flax gave very good crops, though the manipulation of the latter presented difficulties which, it is hoped, may be eventually overcome.

Experiments were made with English and adapted winnowers and the native method, and it was found that the last was cheapest when, as is usually the case, there is a high wind. In a calm the winnowing machine specially adapted for Indian use on the farm premises proved a great saving both in time and expense. A wind-mill for raising water was found to be rather more expensive than the usual dhenkuli, and had a further disadvantage in being liable to be shifted to another station, or at any rate wholly disabled, in a dust-storm.

Valuable lessons were learned from the use of a plough adapted from American models on the farm, which inverts the soil to a depth of about 6 inches and combines the merits of cheapness, lightness, and convenience for reaching the bullocks' tails. It was found in the first place that with deep-feeding plants with long tap-roots, such as cotton, the benefit was immense and immediate. Inversion of the soil directly before sowing gave an increase of 119 per cent in weight of produce as compared with land ploughed on the usual native plan; and where the inversion was done two months before sowing, the increase amounted to 135 per cent. In neither case was the land irrigated; there was an almost complete failure of the rains, and the result left little doubt of the great power of resistance to drought which is gained by the use of the improved plough. Similar results, though not quite so striking, were obtained in the case of pulses and oilseeds. With surface feeding cereals the advantages were not quite so pronounced. The inversion of the soil to a depth of six inches immediately before

sowing diminished the produce by 16 per cent., but inversion two months before sowing secured a very high increase; and there appears to be little reason to doubt that, even where the operation is performed immediately before the seed is put into the ground, the chance of a small loss in the first year will be counterbalanced by a very much increased profit in the year following. On the whole the advantages of deep ploughing and inversion of the soil appear to have been put beyond controversy, and a considerable number of the improved ploughs were disposed of during the year not only in these provinces but in every part of India. An attempt has been made with some promise of success to communicate the knowledge thus gained to the mass of cultivators through the agency of Court of Wards' estates, and improved methods of cultivation, selected staples, and care in cattle-breeding have been introduced on their estates by the managers of Awa, Rawatpur, Dubari, and Karam Ali's property, in communication with the Department of Agriculture. Among the private landowners Pandit Ajudhya Prashad of Indulpur and Raja Jagat Singh of Bijnor afford intelligent co-operation and communicate the results of their experiments.

(*e*)—*Arboriculture.*

The grant for the year 1880-81 was raised to Rs. 40,448, against Rs. 35,000 allotted for the year before, and the total sum expended Rs. 38,740, as against Rs. 27,804. A new source of income was derived from the sale of loppings of existing avenues, and Rs 21,109 was paid in on this account to the provincial credit. The net expense to Government was therefore Rs. 17,631, or Rs. 10,673 less than in the year before.

The length of road under operation increased from 1,430 to 1,587½ miles, the number of trees planted out from 51,841 to 65,938, and the nurseries maintained for the supply of seedlings from 110 to 143.

The most appreciable progress was made in the treeless tracts of the Allahabad division, where 580 miles, or more than a third of the provincial total, were under operation.

Four-fifths of the trees planted out were either food or fodder producers, the lead being taken with 20,082 mangoes and 10,003 jamuns. The principal non-food producer were shishams, which numbered 9,410.

Of the large central nurseries at Sahâranpur, Gorakhpur, and Lucknow, the latter is by far the most important, and contained at the end of the year the large number of 102,855 seedlings. A circular was issued before the beginning of the rains inviting the Collectors of neighbouring districts to draw on this for their avenues, but it met with hardly any response. This has been followed by a second, soliciting the opinions of District Officers on the advisability of maintaining the nursery in its present form. There is so little difficulty in procuring seedlings of the trees in ordinary use that it is possible that the advantage of being able to rely on the health of the plants is counterbalanced by the expense of transport. The nursery at Gorakhpur was in charge of a Forest Officer, Mr. Campbell, who made some interesting experiments in growing jack-trees, and came to the conclusion that kâns grass might be exterminated by pine-apples; but it did little more than to supply the district in which it was situated, and the results were hardly of provincial interest.

Several alternatives for the unsatisfactory system of scattered nurseries were attempted, all with some measure of apparent success. One Collector ordered his tahsíldar to buy the saplings in the open market, and found no difficulty in procuring as many as he wanted at a cost considerably under what would have been incurred in raising them in Government nurseries; another handed the out-station plantations to the charge of local zamindars, and a third utilized the dâk bungalow compounds.

Besides roadside avenues groves were planted out in Sahâranpur, Hardoi, Aligarh, Gorakhpur, and Jhánsi.

In many districts the co-operation of the local zamindar has been enlisted, and in others it is promised. Raja Shankar Singh and Lala Awadh Narain in Etah and Raja Shambhu Narain Singh of Benares in Gházipur have each of them maintained considerable

operations out of their own purses. In Cawnpore the village zemindars have planted out 6,747 trees, and 22 miles of road in Gonda have been furnished with avenues on the system of paying the neighbouring villagers a bonus of four annas for every tree they raise.

No great success has attended the attempt to raise exotics. *Inga dulcis* promises to become a useful addition to the food-producing trees of the country, but carobs and prosopis are not well reported on. With such magnificent indigenous food-producers as mangoes, jamans, mahuas, and the various varieties of the fig tribe, measures for the introduction of foreigners have perhaps rather a scientific than a practical interest. The most important of the lessons learned from the operations of the year have been in the matter of watering the young trees after they have been planted out, and a cheap and efficient substitute has been found for the expensive and unsatisfactory water-carriers and goatskin. The system recommended last year of burying an earthen vessel at the roots of each young tree, and refilling it with water once every three weeks, or oftener, according to the extent of evaporation, has been tried in a very large number of districts and pronounced an unqualified success. A new and simple form of watering-cart was exhibited at the Talukdars' Agricultural Exhibition at Lucknow, and promises a large additional saving in the cost of irrigation.

4.—Manufactures.

Efforts have been continued towards the encouragement of the more interesting or characteristic native art handicrafts of the provinces. The most effective means of giving this encouragement is without doubt an extension of the demand coupled with a certain amount of supervision to prevent degeneration of the art either from copying bad models or from careless workmanship. A wider field has been opened for their sale (1) by means of a repository which has been started at Allahabad; (2) by taking advantage of the exhibitions held during the year at Melbourne and Lucknow; and also by (3) making arrangements with firms in London and Bombay for the purchase of a regular supply of certain

articles. The respository at Allahabad was opened first of all in October, 1878, and its sales during the 2½ years ending March 31st, 1881, amounted in value to over Rs. 8,000; the articles most in demand being the carved and inlaid metal ware of Benares, Lucknow, and Moradabad, Lucknow jewelry, Agra mosaics, Amritsar shawls, the carved ebony work of Nagina in the Bijnor district, and the hand-woven fabrics of Ludhiana, Azamgarh, and Bhagalpur. The value of sales effected at the Lucknow and Melbourne Exhibitions amounted to over Rs. 8,000, while over Rs. 1,000 worth of the inlaid wood-work known as *tárkashi* (of the Mainpuri district) was sold within the year to firms in Bombay and London. Mainly, it is believed, in consequence of these efforts the prosperity and continuance of several of the most interesting handicrafts of the provinces have now become tolerably well assured, the most conspicuous progress having been made in the manufacture of Moradabad and Lucknow metal ware and Mainpuri *tárkashi*.

No information is at present available showing the position of each of the principal manufacturing industries of the provinces, but arrangements have been made for the systematic collection of facts illustrating the position of each factory and principal handicraft, which will furnish a good basis for tolerably complete accounts in the administration reports of succeeding years.

5.—Forests.

The areas under the control of the Forest Department at the commencement and at the close of the year ending March 31st, 1881, were as follows:—

	Area in square miles.						
	On 1st April, 1880.			*On 31st March*, 1881.			Increase or decrease.
	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	Reserved.	Protected.	Total.	
Central Circle...	1,467	100	1,567	1,467	100	1,567	*Nil.*
Oudh „ ...	1,079	...	1,079	1,079	...	1,079	*Nil.*
School „ ...	732	...	732	767	...	767	35
Total ...	3,278	100	3,378	3,313	100	3,413	35

In addition to these, the Conservator of the Central Circle had charge of certain forests leased from the Rája of Tehri-Garhwál, and the Conservator of the School Circle of the Basahir forest; but the areas of these are not yet known.

There was no increase in the area of the Central Circle, but there was a transfer from the Garhwál to the Ganges division of part of the forests which, having been for some time in charge of the Superintendent of the Roorkee Workshops, were withdrawn from his control.

In the Oudh Circle there was practically no alteration in the total area. Some small exchanges were made, almost acre for acre, to secure more compact boundaries, or land more suitable for forest purposes than what was relinquished. Some additions to the forest area in Gonda and Gorakhpur were contemplated, but the necessary preliminaries were not completed during the year under review.

The net increase of 35 square miles in the School Circle is due to the following *bonâ-fide* additions to area:—

	Acres.
The Pattri forest in Saháranpur transferred from charge of Superintendent, Roorkee Workshops	13,896
Extensions in Tehri-Garhwál	5,324
Total ...	19,220

and to a net increase of 3,619 acres resulting from the ascertainment, by the Forest Survey Department, of the correct areas of the forests in the Dehra Dún district and of the Surárs block in Tehri-Garhwál.

As regards boundaries, considerable progress was made in their demarcation in the Central Circle during the year. Satisfactory progress has also been made by the Assistant Conservator and an official deputed by the Rája in the arrangements for the demarcation of the boundaries of the forests leased from the Rája of Tehri, and the preparation of the record-of-rights therein.

In the Oudh Circle the re-demarcation of the boundaries in Bahraich was completed, and the boundaries generally were kept up and repaired.

The boundary lines and marks in the School Circle are as a rule in good order.

The area covered by plantations was:—

	On 1st April, 1880.	On 31st March, 1881.	+ or —
	Acres.	Acres.	
Central Circle	695	695	...
Oudh "	445	563	+118
School "	1,122	1,230	+108
Total ...	2,262	2,488	+226

and the amount expended was—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	16,217	18,323
Oudh "	6,085	7,317
School "	17,369	18,298
Total ...	39,671	43,938

More was done in the way of sowing and planting than in previous years, and more in the Central and School Circles than in the Oudh Circle; from the Ránikhet nursery, besides supplying large numbers of young forest trees to the cantonment authorities at Ránikhet and to be planted in the Naini Tál forests, 2,492 forest and 4,197 fruit trees were distributed amongst householders and villagers. There was a stock of nearly 300,000 young trees in the nursery. Some progress was made in the establishment of gardens at Dehra Dún and Chakráta.

Considerable success was achieved in Gorakhpur in plantations of indigenous trees, especially *sissu*.

Experiments were made in Saháranpur in order to test the productive power of bamboos under different degrees of thinning.

Creeper-cutting was carried on only in the Kumaun, Kheri, and Saháranpur divisions.

The area in which protection from fire was attempted, that in which it failed, that successfully protected, and the total cost of protection up to the 30th June, 1881, were as follows :—

		Area attempted to be protected.	Failure.	Actually protected.	Cost.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	...	215,558	11,345	204,213	60,836
Oudh " ...	...	178,619	4,865	173,754	30,546
School " ...	...	113,639	988	112,651	25,569
Total ... 1880-81	...	507,816	17,198	490,618	116,951
Total ... 1879-80	...	429,413	6,244	423,169	90,014

The attempt at protection failed in a larger area than in the preceding year, but the operations were more extensive, and the area in which success was attained was 67,000 acres larger.

Two-thirds of the area burnt was in the Central Circle, and nearly the whole of this (10,846 acres out of 11,345 acres) was in the Garhwál division ; of this, again, 9,492 acres belonged to the Rehar forest, which is very dry, and of which the protection was attempted for the first time in 1881. The fires are believed to have been caused intentionally by native *shikáris,* but the police were unable to discover the guilty parties.

Enumeration surveys, with the object of collecting data for the preparation of working plans, were carried on by the Working Plan Division in the Pátli Dún and Nindhaur valley. The division was in charge, during the greater part of the year, of Mr. Dansey, who was replaced, at the end of February, by Mr. Fernandez. The Working Plan Division, though employed in the Central Circle, is under the control of Major Bailey, who is thus able to utilize it for the instruction of students attending the Forest School. Mr. Dansey completed during the year his proposed working-plan of the Pátli Dún forests, but subsequently found cause to make considerable changes in it. The Inspector-General of Forests visited the Nindhaur valley in March, looked into the work, and made

suggestions for a summary working-plan for five years, which are being given effect to.

The results of prosecutions for breach of forest rules in the year under review and in the preceding year are shown in the following table:—

		Prosecutions.		*Convictions.*	
		Number of cases.	Number of persons.	Number of cases.	Number of persons.
Central Circle,	1879-80 ...	278	580	238	465
	1880-81 ...	388	828	336	663
Oudh "	1879-80 ...	92	184	70	137
	1880-81 ...	36	59	30	52
School "	1879-80 ...	55	129	50	102
	1880-81 ...	43	121	39	109
Total ...	1879-80 ...	425	893	352	704*
	1880-81 ...	467	1,008	405	824

By far the larger number of prosecutions were instituted in the Central Circle. Looking to the number of convictions obtained, action would seem to have been justified; the prosecutions for causing injury by fire, or for grazing without authority, were few; the great mass were for unauthorized felling and appropriation of wood or produce.

The sums expended on the construction of roads, bridges, buildings, wells, &c., were as follows, compared with the sums spent in the preceding year:—

		Roads and bridges.	Buildings.	Other works.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle,	1879-80 ...	20,496	3,348	1,040	24,884
	1880-81 ...	20,480	6,971	28	27,479
Oudh "	1879-80 ...	13,854	16,583	2,171	32,608
	1880-81 ...	11,966	18,688	3,274	33,928
School "	1879-80 ...	7,081	27,572	16	34,669
	1880-81 ...	7,254	3,029	35	10,318
Total ...	1879-80 ...	41,431	47,503	3,227	92,161
	1880-81 ...	39,700	28,688	3,337	71,725

Much good work was done, especially in the Oudh Circle. In the Central Circle, also, great efforts were made to repair the extensive

injuries done to roads, bridges, &c., by the extraordinarily heavy rain which fell in 1880.

The number of trees felled and disposed of, with their contents in cubic feet, during the year under review and the preceding year are compared in the following table:—

		In hand.		Felled.		Total.		Disposed of.		Closing balance.	
		Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.
Central Circle.	1879-80,	1,863	45,788	58,855	250,87	60,718	296,664	57,050	244,974	3,668	51,690
	1880-81,	3,668	51,690	28,283	427,729	31,951	479,4 9	31,698	467,003	253	12,416
Oudh Circle.	1879-80,	7,443	340,068	59,016	163,534	66,459	503,602	66,159	497,602	300	6,000
	1880-81,	300	6,000	87,388	92,760	87,888	98,760	87,679	98,661	9	99
School Circle.	1879-80,	13,982	112,177	18,204	304,206	32,186	50[illegible],383	28,212	394,400	3,974	111,983
	1880-81,	3,974	111,983	2,114	117,490	6,088	229,473	5,515	176,449	573	53,024
Total...	1879-80,	23,288	498,083	136,075	808,616	159,363	1,306,649	151,421	1,136,976	7,942	169,673
	1880-81,	7,942	169,673	117,785	637,979	125,727	807,652	124,892	742,113	835	65,539

In the Central Circle, though fewer trees were felled, they contained more timber, and the amount of timber disposed of was nearly double that disposed of in 1879-80. Of 28,283 trees felled, 17,158 were merely poles; the remaining 11,125 mature trees included 3,015 *sál*, 1,271 *chír*, 1,901 *deodar* (all dead trees), and 2,438 *sein*. The increase in timber disposed of seems to have been due to a large demand for *deodar* sleepers and for miscellaneous wood for the Ganges Canal head-works.

In the Oudh Circle the amount of timber felled during the year was very small; the principal cause being that the fellings of mature *sál* were, under the instructions of the Government of India, restricted, on the completion of a contract with the Patna Opium Agency, to narrower limits than in previous years. Most of the so-called "trees" felled were saplings removed in clearing lines in the Gorakhpur forests.

In the School Circle likewise there was a great diminution in the fellings. This is partly nominal, owing to a mistake in the returns of the previous years; and for the rest the reason is that only so much timber was felled as was needed to supplement stock in hand for the purpose of meeting immediate demands.

Excluding firewood and charcoal, the operations in the way of cutting, preparing and exporting logs, poles, planks, sleepers, scantlings, &c., were as shown in the following table :—

	In hand.		*Cut and prepared during year.*		*Exports.*		*Closing balance.*	
	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.	Number.	Cubic feet.
Central Circle	27,535	39,917	221,314	362,155	91,492	176,182	157,357	225,890
Oudh „ ...	250,591	644,120	126,357	617,723	174,527	692,932	202,421	568,911
School „ ...	63,798	192,985	47,669	66,188	47,238	66,340	64,229	192,833
Total ...	341,924	877,022	395,340	1,046,066	313,257	935,454	424,007	987,634

The following is an abstract of the account of timber and other forest produce :—

Circle.	Description of timber, &c.	Balance in hand.	Brought to depôt during the year.	Total.	Lost or used by the department.	Removed by purchasers.	Balance.
			Pieces.				
Central	Timber (cubic feet) ...	5,3907	164,103	218,010	1,119	157,557	59,048
	Bamboo (pieces) ...	10,996	337,639	348,635	...	337,725	10,910
	Baskets (ditto) ...	783	...	783	...	689	94
	Kirás and kurias (pieces).	8,772	44,607	53,379	...	32,874	20,505
	Firewood and charcoal (maunds).	1,039	146,748	147,787	130	137,795	9,862
	Lime (maunds) ...	8	6	14	8	6	...
	Grass (bundles) ...	23,692	...	23,692	23,692	...	...
Oudh	Timber (logs) ...	7,037	5,752	12,789	4,929	737	7,124
	Golas and ballis (pieces).	4,117	7	4,124	377	1,526	2,231
	Canoes and boats ...	1,046	130	1,176	14	68	1,084
	Scantlings (cubic feet)	38,598	99,760	138,358	32,181	95,037	11,140
	Charcoal (maunds) ...	597	$907\frac{11}{20}$	$1,504\frac{11}{20}$	50	$907\frac{11}{20}$	547
	Fuel (maunds) ...	$12,036\frac{13}{20}$	166	$12,202\frac{13}{20}$	4,000	...	$8,202\frac{13}{20}$
	Off-cuts (maunds) ...	...	5,623	5,623	2,549	3,0[illegible]	
School	Timber (cubic feet)...	42,[illegible]46	61,431	104,177	2,100	82,147	19,930
	Fuel (cubic feet) ...	42,640	71,226	113,866	3,255	87,662	22,949
	Charcoal (maunds) ...	298	1,000	1,298	...	918	380
	Ditto (cubic feet),	...	927	927	...	927	...

The value of timber and other forest produce sold was as follows:—

	Central Circle.	Oudh Circle.	School Circle.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	1,97,064	1,21,170	1,22,124	4,40,358
II.—Timber and other produce removed by consumers and purchasers.	2,56,540	1,54.806	78,831	4,90,177
Total ...	4,53,604	2,75,976	2,00,955	9,30,535

In addition to this a considerable quantity of timber and other forest produce was given free to villagers and others having recognized rights or privileges in the forests.

The results of transactions with public departments are summarized in the annexed table:—

	Amount of revenue.			*Cost of Forest Department.*			*Comparison of revenue and expenditure.*	
	Due.	Received.	Outstanding.	Timber expenses under A.I.	Quota of all others, &c.	Total.	Surplus.	Deficit.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Central Circle ...	54,890	54,890	...	29,393	8,155	37,548	17,342	...
Oudh „ ...	68,435	66,187	2,248	24,761	3,848	28,609	39,825	...
School „ ...	1,11,536	1,11,003	533	79,873	8,098	87,971	23,032	...

The value of the timber and stock (both live and dead) belonging to the Forest Department at the commencement of the year, the amount received during the year, the amount sold or otherwise

disposed of, and the stock on hand at the close of the year, are shown in the following statement:—

Circle.	Description of timber and other stock.	On hand at commencement of year.		Received during the year.	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
CENTRAL.	Timber, including fuel ...	50,148	69,734	77,875	1,81,517
	Bamboos	10,996	72	337,639	1,775
	Buildings	46	49,253	6	5,089
	Elephants	8	14,000	...	...
	Bullocks	30	472	3	64
	Tools and plant ...	23,634	18,316	4,417	1,067
	Country carts	15	293	...	...
	Ordnance stores... ...	Gunpowder, fuze, &c.	795	Gunpowder, &c.	795
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...
OUDH.	Surveying and other instruments.	45	990	109	401
	Machinery	24	27,000	3	181
	Tools	4,102	3,992	202	218
	Office furniture ...	679	2,228	83	320
	Tents and equipage ...	55	2,079	16	311
	Building materials ...	194	1,111	117	284
	Miscellaneous	523	2,335	107	1,420
	Boats, canoes, and carts ...	1,065	61,540	133	5,320
	Buildings	21	45,500	9	8,100
	Elephants	8	20,200	2	6,600
	Bullocks	8	200	8	320
	Buffaloes	24	240	...	...
	Timber, including fuel ...	...	1,47,619	...	...
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...
SCHOOL.	Timber of all kinds ...	28,005	37,281	45,228	86,805
	Fuel, cubic feet ...	42,640	9,912	71,226	16,558
	Charcoal ... Cubic feet ...	...	...	927	230
	Charcoal ... Maunds ...	298	119	1,000	500
	Other dead stock ...	4,269	56,985	1,043	6,551
	Elephants	3	6,800	...	...
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	...

Circle.	Description of timber and other stock.	Sold or otherwise disposed of.		On hand at close of year	
		Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
			Rs.		Rs.
CENTRAL.	Timber, including fuel ...	97,431	1,83,257	30,592	67,978
	Bamboos	337,725	1,761	10,910	86
	Building	...	...	52	54,342
	Elephants	...	...	8	14,000
	Bullocks	3	53	30	483
	Tools and plant ...	1,810	865	26,241	18,518
	Country carts	...	...	15	293
	Ordnance stores ...	Gunpowder, &c.	795	Gunpowder, &c.	795
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	1,56,495
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	1,48,566
OUDH.	Surveying and other instruments.	...	...	154	1,391
	Machinery	...	...	27	27,181
	Tools	122	63	4,182	4,147
	Office furniture ...	9	49	753	2,499
	Tents and equipage ...	5	152	66	2,238
	Building materials ...	53	155	258	1,240
	Miscellaneous	7	1,736	623	2,019
	Boats, canoes, and carts ...	91	3,160	1,107	64,700
	Buildings	12	1,000	29	52,600
	Elephants	2	5,300	8	21,500
	Bullocks	...	...	16	520
	Buffaloes	3	30	21	210
	Timber, including fuel ...	...	...	...	1,76,745
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	3,56,990
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	3,15,034
SCHOOL.	Timber of all kinds ...	62,579	1,05,969	10,654	18,117
	Fuel, cubic feet ...	90,917	21,582	22,949	4,888
	Charcoal ... Cubic feet ...	927	230	...	...
	Charcoal ... Maunds ...	918	459	380	160
	Other dead stock ...	710	1,687	4,602	61,849
	Elephants	...	...	3	6,800
	Total ... 1880-81 ...	...	...	...	91,814
	Total ... 1879-80 ...	...	...	...	1,11,097

The following table compares the receipts, expenditure, and surplus of the year under review with those of the preceding year :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.		Surplus.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	3,67,601	4,57,607	2,32,234	2,62,437	1,35,367	1,95,170
Oudh " ...	3,84,923	2,81,980	2,45,547	2,17,036	1,39,376	64,944
School " ...	2,87,442	2,02,642	2,38,813	2,00,101	48,629	2,541
Total ...	10,39,966	9,42,229	7,16,594	6,79,574	3,23,372	2,62,655

The expenditure was equal to 72·1 per cent. of the revenue; the percentages in the different circles being as shown in the margin.

Central ...	57·3
Oudh ...	76·9
School ...	98·7

The receipts were derived from the following sources :—

	I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.
	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	Confiscated, drift, and waif wood.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	1,97,064	2,56,540	2,051	1,952	4,57,607
Oudh	1,21,170	1,54,806	3,414	2,590	2,81,980
School	1,22,124	78,831	1,177	510	2,02,642
Total ... 1880-81...	4,40,358	4,90,177	6,642	5,052	9,42,229
Total ... 1879-80...	6,35,714	3,90,722	6,244	7,286	10,39,966

As compared with the preceding year, the revenue yielded by each division was as follows:—

Circle.	Division.	1879-80.	1880-81.	+ or −
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CENTRAL ...	Naini Tál	21,426	35,782	+14,356
	Kumaun	1,65,574	1,85,371	+19,797
	Ránikhet	7,165	36,605	+29,440
	Garhwál	1,11,795	1,26,662	+14,867
	Ganges	50,970	61,356	+10,386
	Jhánsi	3,648	3,755	+107
	Lalitpur	7,023	8,076	+1,053
OUDH ...	Kheri	2,75,936	50,441	−2,25,495
	Bhira	...	7,162	+7,162
	Bahramghát ...	...	1,11,316	+111,316
	Bahraich	44,098	30,165	−13,393
	Gonda	19 942	30,753	+10,811
	Gorakhpur ...	36,231	43,118	+6,887
	Pilibhít	8,716	9,025	+309
SCHOOL ...	Direction	...	14	+14
	Dehra Dún ...	41,482	54,948	+13,466
	Jaunsár	43,875	30,570	−13,305
	Tons	1,70,580	90,030	−80,550
	Sahárunpur ...	31,505	27,080	−4,425
	Working Plan Division...	...	...	...
	Total ...	10,39,966	9,42,229	−97,737

The gross receipts and the net surplus in the Central Circle were larger than in the preceding year and nearly reached those of 1878-79. In the Oudh and School Circles there was a considerable diminution of receipts, due, in Oudh, to the curtailment of the fellings ordered by the Government of India, and, in the School Circle, to the decreased demand during the year for sleepers for State Railways and for fuel and timber for the cantonments at Chakráta.

The following tables show the expenditure under the two main heads—(A.) Conservancy and Works and (B.) Establishments :—

A.

	I. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by Government agency.	II. Timber and other produce removed from the forests by consumers or purchasers.	III. Confiscated, drift, and wall wood.	IV. Rent of leased forests.	V. Live stock, stores, &c.	VI. Communications and buildings.	VII. Demarcations, improvements, &c.	VIII. Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle ...	77,955	17,243	537	4,000	6,329	27,480	25,722	1,078	1,60,344
Oudh „ ..	71,203	6,687	172	...	8,215	33,928	14,648	656	1,35,599
School „ ...	80,196	4,812	11	8,501	4,425	10,318	8,835	2,376	1,19,474
Total 1880-81...	2,29,414	28,742	720	12,501	18,999	71,726	49,205	4,110	4,15,417
Total 1879-80...	2,55,103	26,455	550	12,504	25,712	92,162	47,820	3,385	4,63,591

B.

	I. Salaries.	II. Travelling allowances.	III. Contingencies.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	89,483	8,620	3,990	1,02,093
Oudh „	66,104	1,1234	4,099	81,437
School „	65,769	11,580	3,278	80,627
Total ... 1880-81 ...	2,21,356	31,434	11,367	2,64,157
Total ... 1879-80 ...	2,12,795	29,737	10,470	2,53,002

The receipts and expenditure under the three great heads—

I.—Departmental timber operations;

II.—Other revenue;

III.—Formation, protection, and improvement of forests;

were as follows :—

	Departmental timber operations.			*Other revenue.*			Formation, protection, and improvement charges.	Net surplus.
	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.	Receipts.	Charges.	Surplus.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle...	1,97,064	1,30,667	66,397	2,60,542	63,339	1,97,203	68,431	1,95,169
Oudh „ ...	1,21,170	86,738	34,432	1,60,810	44,321	1,16,489	85,976	64,945
School „ ...	1,22,123	1,02,887	19,236	80,519	26,485	54,034	70,729	2,541
Total ...	4,40,357	3,20,292	1,20,065	5,01,871	1,34,145	3,67,726	2,25,136	2,62,655

Looking to the amount of the decrease in the revenue from timber and other produce removed from the forests of the Oudh and School Circles by Government agency, it might have been expected that there would be a more marked diminution in the expenditure under this head. The figures are :—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage of receipts expended.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Percentage of receipts expended.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	
Oudh Circle... ...	2,42,410	1,32,786	54·7	1,21,170	86,738	71·5
School „	2,16,324	1,17,579	54·3	1,22,124	1,02,887	84·2

The actual profits of the year of the Central and Oudh Circles are given below. In the School Circle there was a deficit, owing

to a reduction of the stock of timber, which was not counterbalanced by new fellings :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle	1,38,192	1,84,181
Oudh "	1,10,651	1,06,900 *Deficit.*
School "	78,591	8,847

The detailed statements, of which an abstract is given above, is follows :—

Particulars.	Amount.
Central Circle.	Rs.
Receipts of the department during 1880-81	4,57,607
Expenditure ditto ditto	2,62,437
Surplus	1,95,170
Value of timber at the commencement of the year	69,806
Ditto at close of the year	68,064
Difference against the year to be deducted ...	1,742
Balance	1,93,428
Value of live and dead stock at commencement of the year ...	83,129
Ditto ditto at close of the year	88,431
Balance to be added	5,302
Deduct—	1,98,730
Amount of revenue realized on account of previous periods ...	*Nil.*
Balance	1,98,730
Add—	
Outstandings of the year *minus* bad debts	8,162
Add—	2,06,892
Amount disbursed on account of previous periods	1,170
	2,08,062
Deduct—	
Amount due on transactions of the year, but not yet paid ...	1,09,251
Deduct—	1,97,137
Outstandings at commencement of the year	12,956
Balance showing actual profits of the year ...	1,84,181

Particulars.			Amount.
Oudh Circle.			Rs.
Receipts			2,81,980
Expenditure			2,17,036
Surplus			64,944
Deduct—			
Decrease in value of timber stock			*Nil.*
Balance			64,944
Add—			
Increased value of live and dead stock and of timber ...			41,956
Net surplus			1,06,900
School Circle.		Rs.	
Surplus revenue of the year		2,541	
Add—			
Balance of outstandings at close of year in favour of department		1,14,141	
			1,16,682
Deduct—			
Decreased value of stock		19,283	
Balance of outstandings at commencement of year in favour of department		1,06,246	
			1,25,529
Balance in favour of department ...			*Nil.*
Deficit ...			8,847

The outstandings and liabilities on account of contractors and disbursers are shown in the annexed table:—

	Department debtor.			*Department creditor.*			*Balance due.*	
	At commencement of year.	Recoveries in cash, &c.	At close of year.	At commencement of year.	Payments made during the year.	At close of year.	To department (outstandings).	By department (liabilities).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Circle,	65	54,970	55,035	12,220	49,027	61,247	7,506	1,294
Oudh „	70	2,28,527	2,28,597	21,526	2,32,001	2,53,528	25,035	105
School „	28	85,981	86,009	1,01,308	86,398	1,87,706	1,01,697	...

Of the balance due to the department in the School Circle, Rs. 90,000 were due by Messrs. Winton and Braidwood; but the early adjustment of this debt is anticipated.

The outstandings on account of revenue were as follows :—

	Rs.
Central Circle	656
Oudh "	34,996
School "	12,444
Total ...	48,096

Much of the large balance in the Oudh Circle represented arrears of grazing dues.

In the School Circle Rs. 10,000 were due from Public Works officers, and the remainder (Rs. 2,444) on account of grazing dues.

In the following table the work done at the Bahramghát saw-mills during the year under review and the two preceding years is compared, and the saving on the cost of the work at hand labour rates is shown :—

Year.	Value of work at hand labour rates.	Expenditure.	Saving.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	13,662	10,367	3,295
1879-80	13,997	10,130	3,867
1880-81	9,296	8,532	764

The work was small in amount and cost within a pie of Rs. 19 per 100 cubic feet, as compared with Rs. 13⅓ in 1879-80 and Rs. 16¾ and Rs. 20 in the two preceding years. The increased cost is due to the frequent stoppages caused by failure of some of the old machinery; still there was a small saving on hand rates, and the work was really of a more paying character.

Regarding the Forest School, it can hardly be said to have been in working order during the year. In consequence of the insufficiency of the staff and the incompleteness of the buildings, &c.,

no theoretical instruction was given. During the year the buildings were put in order, a laboratory and library were established, and collections made of herbaria and mineral and geological specimens. At the commencement of the year there were attached to the School four European and one native probationers; one European and two natives joined during the year; and three Europeans left on appointment as Sub-Assistant Conservators. This left five probationers at the School at the close of the year. The native probationers were all Bengalis, as it was not found possible to obtain as probationers natives of Upper India. Besides the probationers, there were five native apprentices seeking to qualify themselves for rangers' certificates. Although the Government of India approved of the admission to the School of candidates from Native States, none were sent.

Rules have been framed under the provisions of the Forest Act and promulgated for regulating the exercise of rights and of shooting and fishing in protected forests, and the transport of timber and other forest produce by land or water. Special rules were also issued to have effect in the forests of the Dehra Dún and of Sahá-ranpur respectively; and rules and regulations for the management of the forests leased from the Rája of Tehri-Garhwál, drawn up with the approval of the Rája, were sanctioned.

In addition to these, rules for the collection of grazing dues, through the agency of the revenue authorities, were introduced in Dehra Dún and Saháranpur.

In the Oudh Circle a system has been introduced whereby the forest divisional officer is in most respects made the subordinate of the Collector, and that officer and the revenue authorities generally are given more direct interest and concern in forest administration. This plan has in practice been found to promote efficiency, and it has met with the approval of both the forest and revenue officers by whom it has been tried; it has consequently been extended since the close of the year to the Central and part of the School Circle.

Major Bailey has prepared a summary, which should be very useful to forest officers, of the orders relating to the execution of contracts and other instruments connected with the administration of forests and with the business of the Forest Department generally.

From both the Central and the School Circles consignments of box-wood were sent to England and yielded a handsome profit. One hundred and twenty-one box trees were felled in the leased forests above Kelsu; about 6 tons and 8 cwt. of timber from these trees was sent to England, and there realized the extreme price of £30 per ton. There was an unusual dearth in the market when this wood arrived in England, but it seems certain that a considerable profit could always be obtained. A careful inquiry is being made with a view to ascertain in what localities the wood is to be found and in what quantities.

6.—Mines.

For this see Annual Administration Report for the year 1877-78.

7.—Trade.

The external trade of these provinces may be classified into (*a*) that transacted with the foreign countries of Tibet and Nipal, (*b*) that transacted with other provinces of British India, and (*c*) that transacted with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

During the year traffic with Tibet and Nipal was registered as completely as possible by a cordon of registration posts drawn along the frontier, while of interprovincial traffic and traffic with the ports only that portion was registered which was carried by rail, forming about 60 per cent. of the former and very nearly the whole of the latter.

A.—Trade with the countries of Tibet and Nipal.

The amount and value of this trade as returned during the year under report are detailed below and contrasted with the returns for the two preceding years:—

* *Amount.*

	Tibet.			Nepal.			Total.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Imports from ...	49,387	61,516	69,154	13,49,453	18,46,802	25,18,875	13,98,840	19,08,318	25,88,029
Exports to ...	37,188	45,541	48,343	1,13,212	1,18,170	1,76,109	1,50,400	1,63,711	2,24,452

* *Value.*

	Tibet.			Nepal			Total.		
	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imports from ...	2,73,478	3,73,754	4,32,425	41,17,680	49,42,204	57,22,645	43,91,158	53,15,958	61,55,070
Exports to ...	1,17,402	1,88,372	1,68,828	19,16,026	27,79,304	32,22,626	20,33,428	29,67,676	33,91,454

The trade with both countries exhibits therefore a considerable increase, and the total value of the foreign traffic of the provinces, import and export, nearly amounted to a crore of rupees. The excess in the value of the imports over that of the exports, which was specially noticed in the report for last year, is still more apparent in the present returns, amounting to—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
In the trade with Tibet	1,85,382	2,63,597
Ditto Nipal	21,62,900	25,00,019
Total ...	23,48,282	27,63,616

The more important features in the traffic are noticed in the succeeding paragraphs, trade with Tibet being treated of separately from trade with Nipal.

* *Weights* are as returned by the native clerks in charge of the registration posts. *Values* are calculated from price-lists sent in each month from the frontier districts, except in the case of miscellaneous articles, the values of which are returned by the registration clerks.

(1)—TRADE WITH TIBET.

The table preceding indicates an increase during the year under report in both imports and exports. The increase in imports amounted in weight to 7,638 maunds and in value to Rs. 58,671. This is accounted for by variations in the traffic under the following heads :—

	Mds.	Rs.
Increase under borax	9,581	76,114
Ditto wool	300	8,661
Total ...	9,888	84,775
Less decrease under salt	2,254	25,891
Balance increase ...	7,634	58,884

There was an increase in the weight of exports amounting to 2,802 maunds, but a decrease of Rs. 19,544 in their value. This apparent anomaly is due to a fall in the price of grain which reduced the value of the grain exports to a sum less by Rs. 30,000 than would have been the case if the value had been calculated at the same rates as in the year preceding.

The fluctuations of traffic in the principal articles of import and export during the past three years are compared in the following table:—

			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Imports	Borax	Mds.	18,546	18,948	28,536
		Rs.	92,729	94,616	1,70,730
	Salt	Mds.	27,973	39,785	37,531
		Rs.	1,07,832	1,81,681	1,55,790
	Wool and woollen goods,	Mds.	2,305	2,685	2,985
		Rs.	54,143	51,275	59,936
Exports	Cotton goods	Mds.	262	417	438
		Rs.	18,455	19,409	23,889
	Grain	Mds.	34,646	39,289	43,330
		Rs.	74,276	1,16,919	97,334
	Sugar	Mds.	1,868	5,177	3,437
		Rs.	12,067	23,437	19,818

There was therefore a considerable increase in the import of borax and in the export of grain. As was shown in the preceding

paragraph, it is mainly due to these two articles that the imports and exports of the year exceed those of the preceding year.

(2)—TRADE WITH NIPAL.

The returns for the year show a large increase in both import and export as compared with those of the year preceding. This increase amounts to—

	Mds.	Rs.
In import	6,72,073	7,80,441
„ export	57,939	4,43,322

If, however, the traffic be deducted which was registered on the river Banganga (at the Kakrahighát post) for the first time during the year under report, this increase is lessened to—

	Mds.	Rs.
In imports	5,95,648	4,98,488
„ exports	46,912	2,50,962

The increase in imports is principally due to timber, and that in export to salt and provisions.

The value of the imports is Rs. 25,00,019 in excess of that of the exports. This is a considerably larger difference than existed in the two preceding years, even if the returns of the Banganga river traffic be excluded, as is shown below :—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.		1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Value of imports,	41,17,680	49,42,204	57,22,645	Or if the Banganga traffic be excluded.	54,40,692
Ditto exports ...	19,16,026	27,79,304	32,22,626		30,30,266
Difference ...	22,01,654	21,62,900	25,00,019		24,10,426

As in the preceding years, this difference is only noticeable in the traffic by certain routes, and exhibits close correspondence with the value of the timber and rice imported by those routes. This is shown in the subjoined table :—

	Pilibhit and the ceded territory.	Bahraich and Golamandi.	Bahraich and Nipalganj.	Uska, Lotan, and Nipal Tarai.	The river Gandak.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total excess in value of imports.	56,245	11,85,695	6,52,886	5,88,654	5,91,067	30,74,547
Value of rice imported ...	47,188	1,08,539	2,58,340	5,51,436	21,065	9,86,568
Ditto timber ditto ...	8,644	6,81,426	15,084	8,737	4,90,882	12,04,773
Total ...	55,832	7,89,965	2,73,424	5,60,173	5,11,947	21,91,341

It has been pointed out in previous reports that the traffic in timber and rice differs from the rest of the trade in not being transacted through the frontier Nipálese marts, but in crossing the frontier direct. It does not appear to be in the hands of regular traders, but in those of large contractors, who pay in cash instead of trying to make a double profit by the sale of British goods in exchange. It is probable that a great portion of the price paid in this manner is appropriated by the Darbar and hoarded by them, and hence does not find its way back into commerce.

The following table exhibits the fluctuation in the principal articles of trade during the past three years :—

			1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.*
Imports ...	Rice (husked and unhusked),	Mds.	5,41,033	10,11,781	7,62,559
		Rs.	15,05,496	24,50,825	15,55,124
	Oilseeds ...	Mds.	60,895	1,17,042	2,06,590
		Rs.	2,46,529	3,46,647	5,67,611
	Timber ...	Mds.	5,21,036	4,46,162	10,28,904
		Rs.	6,51,618	5,57,702	12,54,774
	Drugs (not intoxicating).	Mds.	14,194	23,334	34,202
		Rs.	1,05,280	1,87,314	3,02,067
	Spices ...	Mds.	30,004	18,533	27,782
		Rs.	5,62,164	2,51,377	7,44,891

* Including the Banganga river traffic not registered in previous years.

Exports ...	Cotton goods ...	Rs.	12,79,769	21,27,379	21,58,291
	Metals ...	Mds.	2,717	3,321	4,692
		Rs.	76,266	1,11,400	1,36,573
	Salt ...	Mds.	23,508	25,577	44,755
		Rs.	1,27,204	1,29,351	2,18,256
	Sugar ...	Mds.	15,373	18,786	22,251
		Rs.	98,893	1,17,666	1,40,628

The increase in traffic under all heads, both of import and export, except that of rice, would be still more marked had not the values of 1878-79 been so much higher than those of the two succeeding years, due in part to the effect of scarcity and in part undoubtedly to an exaggeration of values by District Officers. Amidst such a very general increase of traffic the decrease in the import of rice is very strongly marked, but is due not to a natural falling off in the trade, but to a prohibition enforced by the Nipál Darbar during December, 1880, and the succeeding months. Had it not been for this artificial restriction the rice trade would have greatly expanded, as is shown by the figures of the subjoined table :—

Imports of Rice.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.
April 1st to November 30th, *i. e.*, before the prohibition was imposed ...	1,95,640	4,64,178
November 1st to March 31st, *i. e.*, after the prohibition had been imposed	8,16231	2,98,381
Total ...	10,11,871	7,62,569

The Deputy Commissioner of Bahraich appears to have been first aware of the prohibition and referred the matter to the Resident in Nipál, who addressed the Darbar on the subject. In reply the Nipálese Prime Minister stated that the export of rice had been prohibited because there appeared to be some danger of scarcity, it being the custom to "retain grain in the country with a view to prevent the troubles of famine whenever rain was not plentiful and symptoms of scarcity appeared." It was added that

the prohibition was removed on January 30th, since "produce seemed abundant." The traffic returns show, however, very clearly that the effect of the prohibition continued till the end of the year, the imports during February and March being proportionately almost as low as those during the preceding two months.

Another point brought out by the preceding table which appears to need especial notice is the very large expansion in the timber trade, which shows an increase of 5,82,742 maunds in *weight* and Rs. 6,97,072 in *value* over the imports of the preceding year. This is entirely due to increased import by road from the forests round Golamandi and by the river Gandak from the forests along its course.

	By road from forests in the vicinity of Golamandi.		By the river Gandak.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1879-80	43,050	53,813	2,81,787	3,52,233
1880-81	5,48,419	6,81,426	4,13,336	4,90,882
Increase ...	5,05,369	6,27,613	1,31,549	1,38,649

Under the orders of the Government of India special attention has been paid to the taxes levied on traffic crossing the frontier by the Nipálese Darbar, and the question was discussed as fully as existing information permitted in the report on foreign traffic for the year 1878-79. The only *data* which were then available were the vague if not absolutely conflicting statements of traders engaged in the frontier trade, and but unsatisfactory conclusions could be arrived at in consequence. Authoritative schedules of the taxes levied at the three important frontier bazaars of Dhaknabagh, Golamandi, and Nipálganj have now been obtained

from the Darbar by the Resident. The schedules are not in all places sufficiently explicit or even comprehensible, and the form in which they were drawn up by the Darbar was anything but satisfactory, no system of classification having been followed and the taxable articles entered in confused and incongruous succession. The schedules have been recompiled with the kind assistance of the Resident, and it is intended to publish them in an abridged form amongst the classes ngaged in the frontier trade.

B.—Railway-borne trade with other Provinces of British India and with the ports of Calcutta and Bombay.

Elaborate statistics of the railway-borne traffic of the provinces are now compiled in the office of the Department of Agriculture and Commerce on a system first introduced by Mr. Buck, under which registration is primarily effected in the railway audit offices by tabulation of the invoices. The system has the merits of affording a comparatively small opening for inaccuracies, [since registration is based on documents which represent payments made to the railway authorities, and which are therefore under any circumstances carefully checked], and in no way interfering with the course of trade by necessitating special checks or enquiries. The cost of registration on all railways, except those under the Provincial Government, is borne by the Government of India.

A change which has been made during the year under report and which deserves especial notice is the issue of these statistics in quarterly parts instead of in a single report at the end of the year. These quarterly returns are made as brief as possible and are printed for general information in the Provincial Gazette. There is reason to believe that they will be of the greatest service to the commercial interests of the provinces.

The railway trade which these provinces transacted with other provinces of British India and with the ports during the year under report is contrasted with that of the year preceding (1879-80) in the following table :—

		Imports from		Exports to	
		*1879-80.	1880-81.	*1879-80.	1880-81.
Calcutta ...	Mds. ...	20,08,382	21,48,815	55,29,508	53,16,425
	Rs. ...	5,43,63,359	5,95,54,310	5,11,68,047	5,47,23,140
Bombay ...	Mds. ...	2,32,237	2,39,267	21,12,423	7,23,185
	Rs. ...	1,12,94,334	1,30,04,104	75,44,751	29,89,682
Bengal (excluding Calcutta)	Mds. ...	41,23,027	58,21,692	10,65,630	9,95,240
	Rs. ...	1,19,58,661	1,86,89,146	1,11,26,677	93,28,605
Panjáb (including Delhi).	Mds. ...	11,73,281	12,09,494	36,99,460	42,29,505
	Rs. ...	1,04,85,008	1,23,90,836	2,31,12,578	2,36,54,451
Rajputana and Gwalior	Mds. ...	24,35,843	26,00,653	72,94,279	20,16,907
	Rs. ...	92,11,930	1,10,18,286	78,71,289	1,20,79,484
Central Provinces	Mds. ...	1,80,062	4,30,317	6,58,069	5,29,690
	Rs. ...	14,65,214	21,77,100	52,25,520	46,83,031
Bombay and Madras Presidencies (excluding Bombay city).	Mds. ...	1,61,645	1,03,887	17,71,603	4,72,291
	Rs. ...	11,31,892	16,41,449	90,02,058	59,80,109
Total ...	Mds. ...	1,03,14,477	1,25,54,125	1,61,30,972	1,42,83,243
	Rs. ...	9,99,10,398	11,84,75,251	11,50,50,920	11,34,38,502

The total value of the railway-borne traffic (import and export) during the year under report amounted therefore to Rs. 23,19,13,753, which is in excess of the total value of traffic in the preceding year by Rs. 1,69,52,435. The increase is however entirely due to import, export exhibiting a small decrease when compared with that of 1879-80. In consequence, whereas in 1879-80 there was a balance in favour of these provinces (*i. e.*, an excess of exports over imports) amounting to Rs. 1,51,40,522, the returns of the year under report show a balance against the provinces of Rs. 50,36,743.

* The figures shown in this column do not agree with those given in the report for 1879-80, since deductions have been made throughout in order to arrive at *net* weights, and thus make the 1879-80 figures truly comparable with those of the year under report. In certain cases, noticeably with *imports from Calcutta*, values have been increased by the redistribution of cotton goods as "European" and "Indian" in the ratio deduced from the returns of the year under report.

Examining in detail each of the "streams" of traffic shown in the above table we find that the total trade (import and export) *transacted with Calcutta* amounted in value to Rs. 11,42,77,470 against Rs. 10,55,31,406 in the year preceding. An increase in value is to be seen in both imports and exports, although the latter, curiously enough, show a decrease in weight, arising from the fact that the increase in traffic affected the more costly articles, while under many of the coarser commodities there was a considerable decrease. The item in which increase was most marked is European cotton goods, imports of which amounted to 40 lakhs of rupees worth more than they were in the year preceding.

Trade with Bombay (import and export) shows a decrease to the value of over 28 lakhs of rupees, which is entirely due to a large falling off in the export of grain, since imports exhibit a considerable increase. The decrease in the export of grain is accounted for by the improved condition of the districts in the Bombay Presidency, which did not repeat the large demand for food grain which had stimulated export from these provinces so greatly in the two preceding years. Bombay does not as yet compete with Calcutta in the export of North-Western Provinces grain to Europe, and the grain which has hitherto been consigned there has been only for local consumption and has depended for its quantity on the local requirements of districts in the Bombay Presidency.

It is noticeable that the total traffic with Bombay does not amount in value to more than 14 per cent. of that transacted with with Calcutta.

Another striking difference between the trade transacted with the two ports is that in the Calcutta trade imports and exports nearly balance one another in value, while in the Bombay trade imports amount in value to more than four times the exports.

Through communication between Bombay and Agra was established, *vid.*, Sabármati junction, a short time before the end of the year under report. The returns now published do not include any traffic which ran to Bombay by this route, since arrangements for

registering it were not completed before the commencement of the official year.

The increase in the import *trade from Bengal* is due to a great expansion of the grain traffic, principally under the heading rice, which was imported to make good the deficiency caused by the failure of rain in 1880.

The decrease in export is chiefly caused by a decrease under opium, which merely denotes a diminution in the quantity transferred from the Gházipur to the Patna factory.

In the Panjab trade, both imports and exports were in excess of what they amounted to in the preceding year. The total value of the Panjab trade during the year under report was Rs. 3,60,45,287, and it ranks therefore in importance next to that with Calcutta. The value of the imports was only half that of the exports, and was therefore in strong contrast to the trade with Bengal, with which the case was exactly opposite.

There was a large decrease in the value of the grain exported side by side with an increase in its amount, which is due to the almost total cessation of the exports of rice owing to the failure of the 1880 crop. Rice forms by far the most valuable item in the grain trade, and its decrease, although more than counterbalanced by increased export of cheaper grains, occasioned a falling off in the total value.

The total *traffic with Rajputana* (imports and exports) during the year under report amounted in value to Rs. 2,30,97,770. It is impossible to compare it with the trade of the year preceding, since registration of traffic running direct between Agra city and stations on the Rajputana State Railway was not effected during 1879-80, and the returns are therefore defective in a very important particular.

Trade with the Central Provinces is insignificant when compared with any one of the five streams previously mentioned, only amounting in value to Rs. 68,60,131 in the year under report.

This was slightly more than its value in the year preceding. There was a considerable change in the grain traffic, imports increasing and exports decreasing, due to the short crop which the 1880 kharif yielded in these provinces.

The total amount of *trade transacted with the Bombay and Madras Presidencies* during the year under report was but slightly in excess of that with the Central Provinces, amounting in value to Rs. 76,21,558. In the preceding year it had amounted to Rs. 1,01,33,950, and the decrease is mainly due to the cessation of grain export owing to the improved condition of Guzerat and Khandesh. Imports show a small increase, but this is merely due to an increase under the item of ammunition which added Rs. 8,24,800 to the import side.

A brief *résumé* of the leading features of the traffic of the year in each of the more important articles of commerce is given in the following paragraphs :—

Cotton.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports ...	10,82,379	11,97,920	1,66,78,688	1,82,97,980
,, imports ...	28,592	1,56,209	1,30,106	23,79,138
Net exports ...	10,53,787	10,41,711	1,62,48,582	1,59,18,842

Nearly the whole of the exports (10,22,339 maunds) were consigned to Calcutta, principally from stations in the middle and lower Doab blocks. Bengal received 1,26,608 maunds and Bombay only 26,880 maunds. The greater part of the imports (1,14,004 maunds) were received from Rajputana.

The trade is almost entirely confined to the two cities of Agra and Cawnpore, as will be seen from the subjoined figures :—

Agra.			Cawnpore.		
Imported by rail, *i.e.*, collected for export.	*Exported by rail.*		Imported by rail, *i.e.*, collected for export.	*Exported by rail.*	
	To Calcutta.	To other places.		To Calcutta.	To other places.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1,27,071	4,45,817	1,05,033	92,994	3,50,488	1,34,048

The cotton which was dealt in during the first two quarters of the year belonged to the crop of 1879, which was a very poor one, being much damaged by the excessive rainfall. In consequence, trade was very slack and export during the first half of the year only amounted to little over one-fourth of what it was during the corresponding portion of the preceding year. In the third quarter, however, trade was greatly stimulated by the arrival in market of the 1880 crop (which was a very good one) and by an expansion of the demand for Mediterranean ports; and from these causes the export during the latter half of the year was so considerable as to more than counterbalance the depression of the preceding six months and to raise the total amount of cotton exported to a figure higher by over a lakh of maunds than it had been in the preceding year.

Cotton goods.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports	5,92,472	6,40,236	5,33,26,195	5,89,32,290
" exports	74,940	1,10,225	51,83,670	71,79,400
Net imports ...	5,17,532	5,30,011	4,81,42,525	5,17,52,890

A distinction was not made in the East Indian Railway Audit Office between cotton goods of European and those of Indian

manufacture until after the expiration of the first quarter of the year, so that it is not possible to show European and Indian goods separately in the totals for the year, except by arbitrarily subdividing the amount returned for the first quarter. The proportion which European cotton goods bear to those of Indian make may be inferred from the subjoined figures, showing the import and export trade in them during the last two quarters of the year:—

	European.	Indian.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Gross imports	3,26,415	32,413	3,58,828
„ exports	13,375	46,477	59,852
Net imports ...	3,13,040	Net export. 14,064	2,98,976

In *imports* the proportion of European to Indian manufactures was as 10 to 1. The *exports* of either are insignificant compared with the imports, but Indian goods contribute more to them than European.

The imports are received from Calcutta, Bombay, and Delhi, Calcutta sending 2½ times as much as the two other cities taken together, as is shown below:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.
Imports from Calcutta	4,19,249	4,48,252
„ „ Bombay	1,10,982	1,27,101
„ „ Delhi	45,311	54,226

The goods received from Calcutta are almost wholly of European manufacture and are principally consigned to the lower Doab (including Cawnpore) and the Benares blocks. Bombay goods, on the other hand, consist very largely of native manufactures, which constitute about one-fifth of their bulk. The cotton goods received

from Delhi are in great part re-exports of European manufactures which had been imported from Calcutta. The proportion which European goods held to Indian in the imports from each city during the latter half of the year is shown below :—

	European.	*Indian.*
	Mds.	Mds.
Calcutta	2,42,896	1,637
Bombay	62,359	12,928
Delhi	20,530	13,556

Wheat.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports ...	29,22,573	27,39,326	80,92,952	57,92,046
„ imports ...	25,681	19,078	70,729	40,039
Net exports ...	28,96,892	27,20,248	80,22,223	57,52,037

The net export of both years corresponds very nearly in weight. The difference in value is occasioned by the lower prices which prevailed during the year under report.

The character of the trade differed, however, considerably in the two years; export to Bombay and to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies exhibiting a great falling off, and exports to the Panjab and Calcutta for transmission to Europe a more than corresponding increase, as is shown by the following figures :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Rs.
Export to Calcutta direct	13,61,233	15,43,379
„ Bombay	5,84,485	1,36,235
„ Bombay and Madras Presidencies ...	3,90,055	1,058
„ Panjab (excluding Dehli) ...	3,31,315	9,30,803

At the commencement of the year there seemed every chance of a very large export trade setting in to Calcutta, the export

during the first quarter alone amounting to over 8 lakhs maunds. The trade however rapidly fell off, and during the succeeding quarters exports to Calcutta for transmission to Europe were considerably less than during the corresponding periods of the preceding year. This is somewhat surprising, since the total exports from Calcutta by sea have been exhibiting a very large increase. The price of wheat has however continued above Rs. 2 per maund throughout the year, except during the two last months, when it sunk to a trifle below this rate. Prices therefore have not yet sunk low enough to stimulate large consignments to Europe.

Grains other than wheat.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	6,01,232	22,26,129	13,68,584	56,75,444
„ exports ...	37,58,881	15,40,931	1,06,96,869	39,89,206
Net exports ...	31,57,649		93,28,285	
Net imports ...		6,85,198		16,86,238

The character of the traffic in grains other than wheat was completely changed, resulting in a *net import* of nearly 7 lakhs maunds instead of in a considerable *net export*, as in the two preceding years.

The following figures give an indication of the net result of the grain trade transacted by rail with places outside the provinces during the last three years. The figures include wheat as well as other kinds of grain :—

	Net exports.	
	Lakhs Mds.	Lakhs Rs.
Year ending March 31st, 1879	52	144
„ „ 1880	61	173
„ „ 1881	20	04

Had it not been for the export of wheat to Calcutta and the Panjáb during the earlier portion of the year under report, there would

have been a *net import* of food grains into these provinces such as last occurred in 1877-78, when the *kharíf* rains totally failed.

There can be no doubt that the decline in grain export during the year is due to the short rainfall of the 1880 *kharíf*. The rabi harvest preceding the year was a good one, and it is probable that food grains would have been largely exported had there been a demand for them from any other part of India. Indeed, export of wheat to Calcutta for transmission to Europe did commence with great briskness. The failure of rains checked export except in the case of the Panjáb, which suffered still more than these provinces and induced a large import from Bengal. This is very clearly shown below :—

	Grain including wheat.	
	Net export.	Net import.
	Lakhs Mds.	Lakhs Mds.
1st quarter	15½	...
2nd „	5	...
3rd „	½	...
4th „		1

The failure of the 1880 rains was less conspicuous in the districts lying under the Himálayan range than in those of the Ganges-Jumna Doab, and accordingly it is in these latter that we find imports reach their maximum and exports their minimum.

The following table shows the exports from and imports into those parts of the provinces in which the rainfall was but slightly below, and those parts where it fell far below the normal quantity; internal as well as external traffic is included :—

	Districts in which the rainfall was but little below the normal.		*Districts in which the rainfall was much below the normal.*
	Meerut division.	Rohilkhand, Oudh, and Benares.	Middle and lower doabs and Allahabad.
	Lakhs Mds.	Lakhs Mds.	Lakhs Mds.
Imports ...	3	14	35
Exports ...	11	46	15

These figures need no comment.

Oil-seeds.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	33,37,586	24,52,195	1,27,26,062	83,11,301
„ imports	44,656	94,231	1,62,052	2,91,809
Net exports ...	32,92,930	23,57,883	1,25,64,010	80,19,492

The oilseed trade is in great measure monopolized by Calcutta, which received 19,16,853 maunds out of the total 24,52,195 maunds exported. The share taken by Bombay only amounted to 3,36,937 maunds, which principally consisted in til seed.

The diminution in export which the above figures bring out is due to the almost entire collapse of the rape trade, which shrunk from 17 lakhs maunds in 1879-80 to 2 lakhs maunds in the year under report. This collapse is partly attributable to a decline in the demand for transmission to Europe, but may be ascribed in far greater measure to the shortness of the rape crop of 1880, since export to other places besides Calcutta exhibits a proportionately large decrease, although the demand may be presumed to have been unaffected. Thus only 68,154 maunds were consigned to Bengal, while in the preceeding year the consignments had amounted to 3,83,342 maunds.

The exports of rape, linseed, til, and other kinds (castor, &c.) during the last two years are compared below :—

	To Calcutta.		To all other places.		Total.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Linseed	2,36,633	6,75,553	24,601	91,48	2,61,234	7,67,095
Mustard and rape ...	12,52,340	1,87,169	5,10,631	86,979	17,62,971	2,74,148
Til	3,47,420	5,04,402	3,70,949	3,06,480	7,18,369	8,10,882
Other kinds	5,48,846	5,49,729	46,165	50,401	5,95,011	6,00,130

The export of linseed and til shows a considerable increase, more than counterbalanced, however, by the falling off under rape.

The principal exporting blocks were the lower Doab (including Cawnpore city) and Benares, which despatched 11,84,379 maunds and 6,64,782 maunds respectively.

Ghi.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	55,045	1,20,792	14,38,897	26,52,748
„ imports	7,570	6,381	1,98,678	1,43,661
Net exports ...	47,475	1,14,411	12,40,219	25,09,087

Calcutta, Bengal, and the Panjab are the principal customers of these provinces for ghi, receiving during the year under report 86,787 maunds, 11,730 maunds, and 19,031 maunds respectively. The trade is almost wholly limited to the districts of the middle and lower Doabs, which derive their supplies from the grazing-grounds bordering on the Jumna. The exports from these two blocks during the year under report amounted to 1,12,102 maunds out of the total 1,20,792 maunds exported.

The great increase exhibited by the returns for the year under report as compared with those for the preceding year do not, it is believed, indicate any unusual expansion of the trade, but merely express its recovery from the depression to which two successive seasons of short rainfall (1877 and 1878) and deficient pasturage had reduced it.

Hides.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	2,83,268	1,45,404	28,32,680	20,35,656
„ imports	19,119	22,920	1,91,190	3,20,980
Net exports ...	2,64,149	1,22,484	26,41,490	17,14,676

The export of hides is principally for transmission to Europe and lies almost entirely with Calcutta, which received 1,17,327 maunds out of the 1,45,404 maunds exported, Bombay taking only 20 maunds. The cause of the decrease inthe trade in hides and of the rise in their value during the year under report is probably the same as that which has already been noticed as having given so great a stimulus to the traffic in ghi, *i.e.*, the improvement in pasturage which resulted from the good rainfall of 1879.

Indigo.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	28,789	45,972	64,77,300	78,15,240
„ imports	534	809	1,20,150	1,37,530
Net exports ...	28,255	45,163	63,57,150	76,77,710

The trade in indigo lies almost entirely with Calcutta, which received 40,910 maunds out of the 45,972 maunds exported. The blocks from which this was principally drawn are shown below :—

	Middle Doab.	Lower Doab.	Benares.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exports to Calcutta ...	19,655	13,249	3,931

The large increase in export during the year under report resulted from the more favourable character of the 1880 season. The heavy rains of 1879 were even more prejudicial to indigo than a partial failure of rains would have been. Most of the indigo grown in these provinces is irrigable from canals and is thus almost independent of the rainfall, while heavy and continuous rain ruins the dye-properties of the plants, which need a certain amount of drybright weather for their proper development.

It will be noticed that the increase in value of the exports is very much less noticeable than the increase in their weight. This

is due to a considerable decline in Calcutta* prices, which averaged about Rs. 50 per maund lower during the year under report than in the preceding year.

Lac.

STICK-LAC.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports	48,292	87,956	9,86,614	14,13,548
„ exports	12,886	16,879	2,64,608	2,74 588
Net imports ...	35,406	71,077	7,22,006	11,38,960

DYE AND SHELL-LAC.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	51,364	55,867	13,47,189	15,92,677
„ imports	5,262	740	73,870	12,614
Net exports ...	46,102	55,127	12,73,319	15,80,063

Stick-lac is principally imported from the forests of Bengal and the Central Provinces, which contributed during the year under report 56,361 maunds and 25,060 maunds respectively. Almost the whole of this is received by the town of Mirzapur, in the Benares block, where it is manufactured into dye and shell-lac and then despatched to Calcutta for export to Europe. Calcutta received 51,174 maunds out of the total 55,867 maunds exported from these provinces, 2,491 maunds of the balance being consigned to Bombay.

* The value of indigo is calculated from the average of Calcutta prices for North-Western Provinces' produce, since it holds only a nominal value in the Cawnpore market.

Liquors.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports	82,024	63,425	32,80,960	28,89,400
„ exports	58,018	54,690	23,52,720	21,99,600
Net imports ...	24,006	8,735	9,28,240	6,89,800

The *net* imports into these provinces are somewhat small compared with the amount and value of the total trade transacted; the reason for this being that a large proportion of the Indian-brewed beer now supplied to military canteens in these provinces is drawn from hill breweries in the Panjab, although there is a large export from breweries within the provinces both to the Panjab and Rajputana. Thus the upper Doab block imported 19,108 maunds of beer from the Panjab and exported 31,512 maunds to the Panjab and Rajputana, the former receiving 19,410 maunds and the latter 12,102 maunds.

During the year liquors were subdivided for registration purposes into wines, spirits, and beer, the relative importance of which in the trade is shown below :—

IMPORTS.

	From Calcutta.	From elsewhere.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wines	17,723	3,688	21,411
Spirits	2,634	955	3,589
Beer	17,084	21,341	38,425

EXPORTS.

	To the Panjab.	To Rajputana.	To other places.	Total.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wines ...	6,195	251	236	6,682
Spirits ...	7,111	632	7,000	14,743
Beer ...	19,672	13,219	374	33,265

The only liquor which these provinces import in the large quantities from elsewhere than Calcutta is beer, which is received by the upper Doab block (Meerut) from hill breweries in the Panjab, principally for consumption in military cantonments. The upper Doab block has however itself hill breweries within its limits (at Mussoorie) and exports beer largely to the Panjab and to Rajputana. The beer brewed at Naini Tál hardly figures at all in the returns, since it is in most part supplied to military cantonments in Rohilkhand, and does not therefore cross the boundary between one registration block and another.

The spirits exported by these provinces consist almost entirely of rum from the Rosa Sugar Factory at Sháhjahánpur, consigned principally to the Panjab.

Metals.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	9,45,312	9,27,910	88,08,079	95,51,192
" exports ...	1,37,096	1,20,308	19,25,445	19,57,319
Net imports ...	8,08,216	8,07,602	68,82,634	75,93,873

The imports of both years exhibit a close correspondence in *weight*, although there is a considerable difference in *value* in favour of the year under report, due partly to an increase in the import of the more valuable metals classed as "miscellaneous" and partly to a general rise of price.

The trade is almost wholly engrossed by Calcutta and forms, next to cotton goods, its most important connection with these provinces in goods of European manufacture. This may be seen in the fact that imports from Calcutta constituted 7,92,162 maunds out of the total, imports from Bombay only amounting to 35,126 maunds.

The proportion in which different metals enter into the trade is shown below :—

	Imported from Calcutta.		Imported from elsewhere.		Total imports.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Iron	6,98,055	6,08,562	59,643	1,08,740	7,57,698	7,17,302
Brass and copper ...	1,09,328	1,06,923	17,732	21,711	1,27,060	1,28,634
Other metals ...	58,052	76,677	2,502	5,297	60,554	81,974

The blocks which shared largest in the import traffic from Calcutta were the lower Doab (2,09,987 maunds) and Benares (3,61,633 maunds .

Salt.

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	25,33,008	25,11,147	99,13,847	91,59,594
„ exports ...	56,970	39,434	2,23,107	1,43,696
Net imports ...	24,76,038	24,71,713	96,90,740	90,15,898

The close correspondence shown by the net imports of the two years is deceptive. In 1879-80 arrangements had not been concluded with the Rajputana State Railway for the registration of local traffic on that line, and in consequence imports into Agra city from stations on the Rajputana State Railway did not figure in the returns, since such imports did not come on to any portion of the East Indian Railway, and in consequence could not be registered. But in the year under report salt imported in this

way was registered and amounted to the large figure of 6,09,103 maunds. If the 1879-80 returns be increased by a like amount, the net import is raised to over 30 lakhs of maunds, against 24 lakhs of maunds in the year under report.

The decrease in import of 6 lakhs maunds is not believed to represent any real diminution in consumption, but to be merely the result of a variation in the relative magnitude of consignments received during different portions of the year. This belief is founded on the fact that the import of salt during the first quarter of the current year was over 6 lakhs maunds in excess of the import during the corresponding period of the year under report; so that if the periods taken for comparison be the years ending June 30th, 1880 and 1881, instead of those ending March 31st, a very close correspondence will be found to result in the total amount of salt imported.

The salt* supply of these provinces is drawn from (1) the mines of rock salt in the Upper Panjab; (2) the salt marshes and salt wells of Rajputana and the Gurgaon district near Delhi; (3) Calcutta (Liverpool salt); and (4) the Central Provinces and Bombay Presidency (Baragara salt). The share contributed from each of these sources during the last two years is shown below:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
		Mds.	Mds.
Imports from the	Upper Panjab (rock salt)...	49,460	50,454
Ditto	Rajputana and the Lower Panjab (*Sambhar*, *Dindwana*, *Salambha*, and *Sultanpuri*) imported direct† ..	27,68,042	23,00,646
Ditto	re-exported from Delhi ..	1,08,126	80,766
Ditto	Calcutta (Cheshire salt) ...	32,306	27,405
Ditto	the Central Provinces and Bombay (Baragara salt) ...	1,75,074	51,876

* Exclusive of a small amount received by road from Tibet.

† Including 6,00,000 maunds, added as imports into city of Agra, not registered in 1879-80.

Sugar.

DRAINAGE SUGAR (MISRI, CHINI AND KHAND).

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80	1880-81.
Gross imports ...	1,53,263	1,82,965	20,95,660	26,58,618
„ exports ...	3,25,626	1,69,032	45,47,844	25,20,044
Net imports ...	Net export 1,72,363	13,933	Net export 24,[illegible]2,184	1,38,574

UNDRAINED SUGAR (GURH, RÁB, ASSARA, AND PUTTRI).

	Maunds.		Rupees.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Gross exports	19,92,237	23 91,738	1,27,74,416	1,65,61,967
imports... ...	77,397	88,793	4,94,404	6,14,016
Net exports ...	19,14,840	23,02,945	1,22,80,012	1,59,47,951

Drained sugar is principally imported from Bengal, which contributed 1,55,155 maunds out of the total 1,82,965 maunds received. It is, on the other hand, exported to the Panjab, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Bombay; but during the year under report the exports exhibit a marked decrease, resulting in there being a net import into these provinces instead of, as in the preceding year, a net export from them. The decrease is noticeable in the exports from every block in these provinces, and is not the effect of a sudden falling off in export from any one portion of them.

On the other hand, the export of undrained sugar shows a marked increase, which is most conspicuous in the case of the Rohilkhand-Oudh and Oudh-Benares blocks. As with drained sugar, the Panjáb, Rajputana, Central Provinces, and Bombay are

the chief customers; the share taken by each in the last two years is shown below :—

	From the Meerut Division (upper Doab block).		From Rohilkhand, Oudh and Benares.		From all blocks.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Exports to—						
Panjab ...	7,41,960	6,19,899	2,06,724	4,22,430	9,88,271	10,81,042
Rajputana ...	2,23,308	2,4[illegible],365	2,59,634	3,72,932	5,99,128	8,22,398
Central Provinces	...	...	1,38,245	2,21,552	1,76,217	2,82,589
Bombay Presidency	...	...	1,43,293	1,75,436	1,9[illegible],568	1,89,026

The partial failure of rain in 1880 had therefore no bad effect on the sugar traffic, since the districts in which the rainfall was much short of the normal, are those in which the sugarcane is least cultivated in the provinces. Being, under any circumstances, in great measure supplied with sugar from other portions of the provinces, their demand for sugar was not materially affected by the failure of their crops, as is shown by the subjoined figures :—

IMPORT OF UNREFINED SUGAR FROM PLACES WITHIN THE PROVINCES INTO

Middle Doab block.		Lower Doab block.	
1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
3,44,469	3,70,271	97,414	1,19,176

Summarizing the facts brought out by the preceding paras., we find that the commercial conditions of the year under report were not characterized by any very striking differences from those of the year preceding it. The total weight and value of both

imports and exports show an increase to the value of over 1½ crores of rupees, due to a considerable expansion of the import trade, exports showing a small falling off. The totals of import and export traffic with the port of *Calcutta* correspond closely in both years, and so does also the total of the import traffic from *Bombay*. Export to Bombay fell off to the value of 45 lakhs of rupees, due to a large decrease in the export of grain, consequent on the cessation of the demand for it to supply consumption in Khandesh and Guzerat. Import from *Bengal* increased by the value of 67 lakhs of rupees, accounted for principally by grain, and in a less degree by sugar. The decrease of 18 lakhs of rupees in the value of the exports results from a diminution in the amount of Government opium transferred from the Gházipur to the Patna factory. Imports from the *Panjab* exhibit an increase to the value of 19 lakhs of rupees, due to increase in the import of cotton-goods, liquors (hill beer), and railway materials; exports also increasing in value, but only by 5 lakhs of rupees, principally under the heads of cotton goods and sugar. The returns for *Rajputana* show a large increase in both imports and exports, amounting in the former to the value of 18 lakhs and in the latter to the value of 42 lakhs of rupees. The increase in import is principally due to cotton, and that in export to cotton goods, sugar and liquor (hill beer). Traffic with the *Central Provinces* shows increase in import and a decrease in export, both of small amount; the former falls principally under grain and the latter under silk and grain. The same features mark the traffic transacted with places in the *Bombay* and *Madras Presidencies*, but here, while the increase in import is comparatively small, the decrease in export amounts in value to 30 lakhs of rupees, due, like the similar decrease in the export traffic with Bombay city, to a falling off in the export of food grains.

If the traffic of the year be now examined with reference to the commodities in which it consists, instead of the places between which it runs, it will be found that the greater portion of it is comprised under sixteen headings, six of which are imports and ten exports. These headings are shown below :—

Imports.			*Exports.*		
Name of commodity.	Value in lakhs, Rs.		Name of commodity.	Value in lakhs, Rs.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.		1879-80.	1880-81.
A.—European goods (from Calcutta).			*A.—Exported to Europe (by Calcutta).*		
Cotton goods ...	533	589	Cotton... ...	167	183
Metals	88	96	Oilseeds ...	127	83
			Lac (manufactured)	13	16
B.—Indian goods.			Indigo... ...	65	78
			Hides	28	20
Food grains other than wheat.	14	57	*B.—Exported to places in India.*		
Lac (stick) ...	10	14			
Salt	*122	92	Food grains ...	107	40
			Ghi	14	27
C.—Partly European and partly Indian.			Coarse sugar ...	128	166
			Liquors ...	24	22
Liquors	33	29			
			C.—Exported partly to Europe and partly to places in India.		
			Wheat... ...	81	58
Total ...	800	877	Total ...	754	693
Total imports under all heads.	999	1,185	Total exports under all heads.	1,150	1,134

Looking first at the *imports*, we find that increase under cotton goods represents a real increase in the amount imported, while that under metals is in great measure due merely to a rise in price. The import of salt exhibits a large decrease, the probable cause of which has been shown to be merely irregularity in the quantity imported during different periods of the year. The existence of a net import of grain other than wheat, instead of a large net export, as in the two preceding years, is perhaps the most distinctive

* Including an allowance of 23 lakhs of rupees for value of salt imported direct into Agra city, but not registered.

commercial characteristic of the year, and is explained partly by the absence of any demand in tracts outside the provinces, and partly by the failure of rain in the lower Doab and Rohilkhand which attracted large imports from Bengal.

Amongst *exports* cotton holds the chief place and exhibits a considerable increase, due in the main to the good crop of 1880. Oilseeds show a large falling off, which is wholly accounted for by the cessation of export of rapeseed, export of other oilseeds being somewhat increased. Indigo shows an increase which, considerable in value, is still more considerable in amount, and is the result of a favorable season for its production. The increase under ghi is due to improved pasturage and that under sugar to an increase in demand.

8.—Public Works.

(*a*).—*Buildings and Roads.*

I.—Accounts.

The following statement shows the revenue actually accounted for in the Buildings and Roads Branch during the year 1880-81, which is largely in excess of the original estimate. The main cause of this excess in actuals is the Roorkee Workshops receipts, explanation of which will be found below :—

		Rs.	Rs.
Imperial—Military		1,498	
Other services		15,343	
Thomason Civil Engineering College and Press		29,670	
			46,511
Provincial—Rents of public buildings		9,708	
Sales of produce		11,383	
Sales of houses, land, &c.		17,888	
Sales of old materials		3,459	
Sales of tools and plant		3,159	
Fines, refunds, &c.		13,145	
Roorkee Workshops		3,87,003	
			4,45,475
Local incorporated		...	*Nil.*
Local excluded		...	*Nil.*
Grand Total ...		...	4,91,986

The total budget grants available for expenditure by the Public Works Department in the Buildings and Roads Branch during 1880-81, as finally modified, were as follows :—

			Rs.
Budget grants, Imperial	...	...	4,73,839
Provincial	...	...	28,45,203
Local incorporated ...	...	...	16,42,191
	Total	...	49,61,233

The following figures show the actual expenditure incurred in the Buildings and Roads Branch of the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880-81.

Gross outlay for the year distributed by funds.

				Rs.
Imperial (military and other services)...			...	4,07,631
Provincial ...	...	...	...	26,71,298
Local incorporated	...	...	...	13,38,366
Local excluded ...	...	...	...	*Nil* *
		Total	...	44,17,295
Contributions ...	...	...	...	22,746
Other departments	...	...	...	11,282
Grand Total, Buildings and Roads Branch			...	44,51,323

Expenditure by services and main heads of account.

Service and head of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment, Department Public Works proper.	Establishment, Roorkee College.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial, military buildings ...	39,157	10,898	...	...	...	...	...
Civil (other services) buildings,	88,505	56,709	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	1,27,662	67,607	†47,443	1,67,809	2,929	—5,819	4,07,631

* Cost of maintenance entered in accounts of Irrigation Branch under orders of Government of India.

† Includes Rs. 8,390 for direction and accounts, Roorkee College.

Service and head of account.	Original works.	Repairs.	Establishment, Department Public Works proper.	Establishment, Roorkee College.	Tools and plant.	Increase or decrease of suspense balances.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Provincial, civil buildings ...	6,25,914	3,45,675	...	...	...	...	...
Communications	2,32,460	8,78,266	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements	11,256	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	8,69,630	12,23,941	5,77,761	...	7,568	—7,602	26,71,298
Local incorporated, communications	2,42,753	7,72,262	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous public improvements	16,248	12,026	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,59,001	7,84,288	2,91,126	...	3,951	...	13 38,366
GRAND TOTAL ...	12,56,293	20,75,836	9,16,330	1,67,809	14,448	—13,421	44,17,295

The following statement compares grants and actual expenditure by service and main heads of account:—

Service and main heads of account.	Budget grant.	Actual outlay.	Unexpended balance.	Percentage of lapse to grant.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Imperial	4,73,839	4,07,631	66,208	13·1
Provincial	28,45,203	26,71,298	1,73,905	6·1
Local incorporated	16,42,191	13,38,366	3,03,825	18·5
Grand Total ...	49,61,233	44,17,295	5,43,938	10·9

The lapses under Imperial are subdivided as follows:—

		Rs.
Military ...	...	18,788
Other services ...	...	26,860
Thomason College	...	20,620
		66,208

and are due chiefly to short expenditure on Meerut cantonment and drainage works, on opium buildings for the Gházipur factory, and on educational establishment for the Roorkee College.

The lapses under Provincial are almost entirely accounted for by the reduction of suspense balances by a write-back on account of loss on the Dechauri iron works of Rs. 1,56,598, which should have been made in 1879-80 had the accounts for the concern been in a sufficiently forward state. But for this the short expenditure under this head would have been trifling. Under Local Incorporated Funds there is a very heavy lapse, 18½ per cent. of the total grant not having been spent. This is due mainly to failure on the part of the construction establishment to work up to their allotment, especially under the head of communications.

The total expenditure during the year, Rs. 4,07,631, on Imperial works was distributed as follows :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Military works	60,816	60,816
Other services—		
Administration	22,724	
Postal	56,657	
Telegraph	4,949	
Mint	49	
Opium	65,760	
Educational	19,521	
Customs	775	
		1,76,435
Total		2,37,251
Thomason College, Roorkee—		
Educational Establishment and Press ...		1,70,380
GRAND TOTAL ...		4,07,631

II.—WORKS.

IMPERIAL.

The following are the more important items requiring especial notice.

Military.

Meerut Cantonment Drainage Work.—Completed. See also Local Incorporated Funds for further expenditure.

Forest.

Re-roofing Lakhimpur forest chauki and constructing out-offices.—Roofing chauki about half done, new out-offices completed.

Opium.

Arrangements for prevention of fire and purchase of a steam fire-engine, Gházipur factory.—Completed except fixing the pump, which has been ordered, but not yet received.

Verandahs to cake godowns 1 *and* 9, *Gházipur factory.*—Completed for No. 9 godown and about one-third completed for No. 1.

No progress was made on the "Principal Assistant's house" at the Gházipur factory, the design forwarded to the Government of Bengal not having been approved. It is under revision.

Administration.

Stables for Body Guard and Viceroy's Coachman's house at Dehra.—Stables completed. Materials for Coachman's house collected and work in progress on foundations.

Bellevue House, Mussoorie.—Rs. 4,126 against an estimate of Rs. 5,000 spent during the year in adapting "Bellevue House," Mussoorie, for the ex-Amir of Cabul. Work completed.

The net expenditure during the year on account of the Thomason Civil Engineering College at Roorkee is detailed as follows:—

			Rs.
Works and repairs to College buildings ...		...	19,521
Educational establishment	Rs. 1,49,866		
Press	„ 26,333		
Total ...	Rs. 1,76,199		
Deduct decrease in suspense balances	Rs. 5,819	...	Rs. 1,70,380
GRAND TOTAL		...	1,89,901

Provincial.

Under orders received from the Government of India, the expenditure under this head which in previous years had been lumped together in one account for provincial and local has now been separated, and the following was the total expenditure during the year on works chargeable to the provincial account—

		Rs.	Rs.
Civil buildings	Rs.	9,71,589	
Communications	„	11,10,726	
Miscellaneous public improvements,	„	11,256	
Tools and plant	„	7,568	
Department Public Works establishment	„	5,77,761	
			26,78,900
Deduct decrease in suspense balances		...	7,602
Grand Total			26,71,298

the expenditure on original works and repairs being as shown in the table above.

The following were the principal works in progress during the year :—

Civil Buildings.

New Government house at Naini Tal.—Completed sufficiently for occupation, though certain petty works connected with out-offices, &c., remained for disposal.

Muir College at Allahabad.—Progress not so great as was anticipated, but the funds available for expenditure were fully utilized. The following was the state of the work at the close of the year :—

Tower.—Superstructure constructed to level of lower course of pendentives immediately above lower arched openings, and is now 95½ feet above ground level; stones for pendentive courses in hand.

Great Hall.—Superstructure completed to level of outside walls. The four large wheeled windows in transept completed. The great dome, the transepts and vaulting to wings remain to complete this portion of the building.

Other buildings.—The rest of the superstructure of the College buildings, comprising lecture rooms, professors' rooms, library and store rooms, are completed except fitting doors and windows, lantern of library dome and decorations.

Floors.—First floor of great Hall finished, ground-floor not commenced. In lecture rooms and adjacent verandahs, in verandahs to library and in professors' rooms and corridor leading to store rooms, completed. Marble floor of library in progress.

Compound and grounds.—Nearly all the metal collected and earth-work of approach roads completed, also 2 culverts constructed. Dressing and levelling well in hand. The final total grant for the year for this building was Rs. 97,200, of which Rs. 97,148 was spent: Rs. 67,659 on main building, Rs. 21,379 on floors, and Rs. 8,110 on grounds.

Jails and havalats.—Progress was also made on the following works to the extent of funds available :—

New Central Jails at Allahabad, Benares, Bareilly, and Fatehgarh, and new District Jails at Unao, Bara Banki, Rae Bareli, and Partabgarh, as well as on additions and alterations to existing District Jails at Muzaffarnagar, Budaun, Moradabad, and Benares, and on rebuilding the outer walls of the Meerut Central Jail and re-roofing the Sitapur jail, also on a new havalat and civil prison at Moradabad.

The smallness of the total annual grant at the disposal of the Inspector-General of Prisons and the large and expensive nature of the works required under this head renders the general progress made slow.

Archæological works.—The total expenditure on works only in the Archæological Division under this head during the year was Rs. 81,694 against a budget grant of Rs. 87,280, and good progress was made on the renewals and restorations and repairs. The total charges, including share of establishment and tools and plant, were Rs. 1,06,044.

The following were the more important items carried out during the year:—

Agra Fort.—Restoration of Anguri bagh and repairs to Akhbar's private apartments completed. Repairs to south façade of Machhi Bhawan in progress, and only Chittori gate remaining to be done.

Táj.—Repairs to south enclosure wall with arcades, repairs to fountains, drains and sandstone platforms in Taj garden, and repairs to interior of Táj jawab mosque, completed. Restoration of east and west enclosure walls with two pavilions and two kiosks completed on walls, in progress on pavilions and kiosks.

Etmad-ud-daula's tomb.—Repairs to minarets and restoration of floors and railings of tomb completed. Repairs to river face wall and main building in progress.

Sikandra.—Repairs to Akbar's tomb, completed.

Fatehpur Sikri.—Repairs to Buland Darwaza to Khas mahal and to Ankh-Michauli, completed; and in progress on elephant gate and mosque and dargah gate.

Communications.

Constructing permanent approaches to Ken river on Fatehpur, Saugar and Bánda road in the Bánda district.—Approaches on right bank nearly completed, and work in progress on left bank.

Babugarh bridge over the Kali nadi on Gháziabad and Garh-mukhtesar road, Meerut district.—In progress and about two-thirds completed.

Chandrawal bridge on Cawnpore, Hamírpur Kabrai road, Hamírpur district.—Work all but completed during the year.

Pirai bridge on Sitapur to Sháhjahánpur road, Sitapur district.—Materials collected, well-curbs made, and all preliminary arrangements completed.

Nawab Nala bridge on Badoron and Aonla road, Bareilly district.—Work completed during the year.

Isan nadi bridge on Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway, Cawnpore district.—Work done by railway branch to adapt bridge to carry Grand Trunk Road traffic. Roadway and bridge all but completed during the year.

Bareilly and Naini Tal road.—Metalling cart-road between Jeoli and Naini Tál, Kumaun district; 3½ miles metalled during the year.

New metalled approach road to Ganges through Gházipur city.—Constructed as a feeder to the Gházipur-Dildarnagar branch railway, to enable traffic to have free access to the river Ganges through the city of Gházipur. Materials being collected, houses cleared, compensation under assessment, and earthwork in progress from Pushtaghat.

Protective works, Mohan Pass.—Further protective works and improvements required during the year carried out, but these changes are rather of the nature of renewals necessitated from year to year by floods, &c., and will be so treated in future.

Boat bridge at Bahramghat, Bara Banki district—Work virtually completed, and pontoon bridge open for traffic.

Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

Restoration of tanks, Jhánsi division.—Under this head is treated the expenditure on account of the restoration of tanks in Bundelkhand from the special grant of Rs. 80,000 given by the Government of India. During 1880-81, Rs. 13,000 was granted and Rs. 13,306 spent, including all charges for establishment and tools and plant, &c. The total spent on works was Rs. 11,256. This is a small annual sum to spend, but there is found to be great difficulty in getting labour in Jhánsi under ordinary circumstances. The works carried out during the year and state of progress at its close were as follows :—

Restoring Baragaon Tank ...	Estimate ...	Rs.	10,677
	Expenditure	,,	9,152

Work all but completed. This expenditure includes Rs. 3,816 written back from local funds for expenditure in 1879-80.

Restoring Dhoakar Tank ...	Estimate ...	Rs.	1,389
	Expenditure	,,	1,371

completed.

Restoring Bhokhara Tank ...	Estimate ...	Rs.	526
	Expenditure	,,	245

waste weir nearly finished. Embankment well in hand.

Restoring Bunt Tank ...	Estimate		in hand.
	Expenditure	Rs.	63

Work stopped pending orders on fair estimate, as it is doubtful if this is a restoration. The expenditure is only for preliminary charges; work not being begun

Preliminary survey charges	Estimate ...	Rs.	550
	Expenditure	,,	425

carried out as required for project.

Protective works at Naini Tál.—A special officer was sent to the Naini Tál Municipality to undertake the protective works subsequent to the great landslip in September, 1880. A grant-in-aid of Rs. 50,000 was also promised from provincial funds, but for financial reasons, not connected with the Department Public Works, this expenditure will not be shown until the Budget of 1881-82. Work very satisfactorily executed and, so far as the rains of 1881-82 show, is a success.

Roorkee Workshops.

The financial condition of the Roorkee Workshops has been very greatly improved during the year 1880-81, as not only have the Shops been able to pay off the outstanding debt due to Government for previous years on account of cash and stores supplied, and arrears of revenue for profits earned but not paid, but also they have paid in a portion of the year's profits, leaving a net debt due to Government for arrears of profits made in 1880-81 of probably about Rs. 90,000 against liabilities at the close of 1879-80, of Rs. 4,18,718. This satisfactory state of affairs is due to increased business and receipts, to decrease of debits on account of

stores from England and stock balances generally, and also to adjustment during 1880-81 of outstanding liabilities on account of the Dehchauri Iron Works and certain girder bridges made up for provincial stock under orders of the Local Government. These liabilities should have been charged off before, but this has only now been found practicable.

The following table shows the transactions of the Shops during 1880-81:—

	Rs	Rs.
Payments made by Shops.		
Cash paid to Government credit ...	2,37,482	
Adjustments with Public Works Department by transfer	2,45,793	
Iron girder bridges transferred to provincial stock	81,715	
Expenditure on Dechauri Iron Works written back to Public Works Department	1,51,598	
		7,16,768
Due from Shops.		
Debt on 1st April, 1880, for cash and stores	44,459	
Cash on letters of credit 1880-81 ...	2,62,958	
Other receipts and transfers debited ...	22,348	
		3,29,765
Excess paid by shops in 1880-81 ...	...	3,87,003

The reduction of the debt and improved financial condition of these Shops will now permit of the capital employed being reduced nearly, if not quite, to the normal amount fixed, *viz.*, Rs. 18,00,000.

LOCAL INCORPORATED.

The total expenditure during the year from Local Incorporated unds is shown in the following statement :—

	Rs.
Civil buildings	*Nil.*
Communications	10,15,015
Miscellaneous public improvements	28,274
Tools and plant	3,951
Department Public Works establishment	2,91,126
Total ...	13,38,366

the expenditure on original works and repairs being as shown above. The following works are those deserving special notice :—

Communications.

Constructing a new cart-road above Nalaina on the Ránibagh and Naini Tál road, Kumaun district.—Iron work for girder bridge paid for, and a 10 feet track along the new road cut nearly whole length of the division.

Raising and bridging the Lakhimpur and Sháhjanhánpur road, Kheri district.—A feeder to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Sháhjahánpur ; earthwork, culverts and bridges, including large bridges over the Sukheta Nala completed in section III. between Muhamdi and the North-Western Provinces ; boundary culverts and collection of materials in progress on the other two sections. The whole project is rather more than half done.

Constructing bridge over the Gangan on the Bijnor and Nagina road, Bijnor district.—Collection of materials in hand. Bricks and well-curbs ready. Construction not commenced during the year.

Constructing suspension bridge at Dhekuli and Gharari, Kumaun district.—Nearly all materials at site for the Dhekuli bridge and piers erected. The Gharari bridge over Sual stream completed during the year.

Jumna river protective works, Allahabad.—Budget provision not utilized, work being in abeyance owing to difficulties about a portion of the land required in the Mission compound, which the proprietors refuse to make over, except at an exorbitant rate : as this difficulty appears insuperable, the project is under revision, with a view to avoiding the Mission compound altogether if possible.

Miscellaneous public improvements.

Katlina river clearance and drainage works, Kheri district.—About two miles of channel only cleared during the year. The work so far as it has progressed is a marked success and seems to

indicate that considerably more work can be done for the money granted than was originally anticipated, the rates for work being well within the estimate.

Meerut drainage works.—A portion of these works not debitable to Imperial funds were charged under this head, such as draining swamps, clearing the Abu Nala. Work was completed during the year at a considerable saving over the estimate.

LOCAL EXCLUDED.

The condition of these funds on the 31st March, 1881, is shown in the following accounts :—

Ganges River Works and Tolls.

	Rs.
Unexpended balance on 1st April, 1880	23,638
Collections in 1880-81	19,496
Total Receipts ...	43,134
Outlay on maintenance, public works, and collection establishment in 1880-81	6,161
Unexpended balance on 31st March, 1880-81	36,973

The collections during 1880-81 were Rs. 1,398 in excess of those of the previous year :—

Ferry Fund, 1880-81.

		Rs.
Receipts collected in the Civil Department		7,21,585
Expenditure by Department Public Works—		
Works and maintenance	Rs. 1,30,698	
Share of Public Works Department establishment	„ 45,077	
Collection establishment	„ 7,960	
Share of tools and plant	„ 424	
Total expenditure ...		1,84,159
Surplus ...		5,37,426

Accommodation for Travellers, 1880-81.

				Rs.
Receipts collected in Civil Department from staging bungalows, paraos, &c.			...	35,439
			Rs.	
Expenditure by Civil Department ...		...	19,488	
Ditto by Public Works Department—				
Works and maintenance	Rs.	29,544		
Share of Public Works establishment	,,	6,711		
Ditto tools and plant ...	,,	110		
			36,365	
Total Expenditure ...				55,853
Expenditure less than Receipts ...				20,414

The expenditure of Rs. 19,488 in Civil Department is apparently treated by the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, as ferry collections and charges.

Famine Relief.

No special famine relief operations were required or undertaken during 1880-81 : any works to provide employment for the people wanting it were carried on as ordinary works under regular rules.

Contributions.

The following are the amounts received and expended on this account during the year :—

	Receipts.	Outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.
Imperial	3,410	2,328
Provincial	24,863	20,830
Local incorporated	2,114	1,916
Total ...	30,387	25,074

Works of Public Utility.

The following is an abstract statement showing the works of public utility constructed during the year by private individuals at their own cost :—

Division.	Character of works.								Total cost.
	Wells.	Tanks.	Poor-houses.	Sarais.	Planting trees.	Schools.	Ghâts.	Baolis.	
									Rs.
Meerut ...	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4,550
Agra ...	15	...	...	...	8 miles	1	1	...	8,863
Jhánsi ...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,450
Allahabad ...	36	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	15,150
Rohilkhand ..	52	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	23,460
Benares ..	40	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,245
Sitapur ...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,253
Lucknow ...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,4'5
Rae Bareli ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,200
Fyzabad ...	39	3	...	..	...	...	...	...	9,680
Total ...	313	27	1	1	8 miles	1	1	1	1,05,32

Tools and Plant.

The total expenditure on tools and plant was Rs. 14,599, distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	2,929
Provincial	7,568
Local incorporated	3,951
Contributions	11
Other departments	140
	14,599

which is 33 per cent. on the total outlay, Rs. 44,51,323.

Establishment.

The total charges for establishment during the year were Rs. 9,20,716, or a saving of Rs. 1,41,007, as compared with 1879-80, due to reduction in Department Public Works establishment.

The charges were distributed as follows:—

	Rs.
Imperial	47,443
Provincial	5,77,761
Local incorporated	2,91,126
Contributions	2,315
Other departments	2,071
	9,20,716

Subdivided into different heads, the establishment charges and percentages on total, work out as follows :

	Rs.	Per cent.
Direction	1,38,736	15·1
Accounts	64,483	7·0
Construction	7,02,440	76·3
Ferries and toll collection ...	11,720	1·3
Special	3,337	0·3
	9,20,716	

The special charge of Rs. 3,337 is for Assistant Engineers from Cooper's Hill under training in Roorkee Workshops. The following table shows the percentage of establishment to works, total outlay and budget grants for the three main services of imperial, provincial and local incorporated :—

Service.	Total grant.	Actual outlay including establishment.	Establishment charges.	Outlay on works only.	*Percentages of establishment charges.* To grant, columns 2 and 4.	To total outlay, columns 3 and 4.	To works only, columns 4 and 5.
1	2	3	4	5			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			
Imperial ...	4,73,839	4,07,631	47,443	3,60,188	10·0	11·1	13·2
Provincial ...	28,45,203	26,71,298	5,77,761	20,93,537	20·1	21·7	27·6
Local incorporated ...	16,42,191	13,38,366	2,91,126	10,47,240	17·7	21·7	27·7
Total ...	49,61,233	44,17,295	9,16,330	35,00,965	18·5	20·7	26·2

It will be seen that the percentages are considerably enhanced by short expenditure as the same establishment had to be kept up. Had the grants available been fully worked up to, the establishment charges would have been reasonable enough. The Imperial percentages worked out in the table are somewhat misleading, as the total grant and expenditure include the educational establishment and press charges for the Thomason College, Roorkee, on which only charges for direction and accounts at 5 per cent. are

made. For works only, the charges come to 20 per cent. The Examiner in his financial accounts gives a statement showing the incidence of establishment charges by districts and divisions. These vary very considerably, but this cannot be avoided so long as the grants for districts fluctuate annually. With fixed grants and requirements, the district Public Works Department establishments could be allotted with some reference to the expenditure, but under present circumstances this is not practicable without annual changes which would affect the Public Works administration most prejudicially.

General remarks.

The year under review has been specially remarkable for the extraordinarily high floods which were caused by the abnormal rainfall of the 17th and 18th September, 1880, principally along the lower ranges of the Himalayas, which resulted also in the great landslip at Naini Tál.

The amounts of rainfall reported vary, but as much as 34 inches is stated to have fallen in part of the Bijnor district in 24 hours, and the general average was nearly an inch an hour on the 17th, which was followed by another fall of about ½ an inch an hour on the 18th. The resulting floods in the Meerut, Rohilkhand, and Kumaun divisions were the most severe that have ever been experienced, as far as can be ascertained from records and enquiry, and have swept away whole roads with their bridges and embankments, and seriously injured more or less all the communications, especially in the Tarái portions of the districts affected. The cost of making good these damages will form a heavy charge against provincial resources for some time to come. To provide waterway in bridges sufficient to carry off such floods seems out of the question in ordinary roads, but escapes can be provided in the form of metalled dips or causeways where experience has shown such to be necessary.

In addition to the flood damages, the charges for special repairs to communications generally are steadily increasing, the fears

expressed last year as to the probable result of curtailing expenditure on ordinary maintenance and repairs having proved to be well-founded. The charges on this account will probably be heavier still in 1881-82, and there can be no doubt that such retrenchment is not only not real economy, but is actually more expensive in the long run, to say nothing of the inconvenience to traffic in consequence of the state of the roads resulting. It appears to be demonstrated without doubt that in future, in the event of financial pressure, whatever action may be taken to retrench expenditure, the ordinary maintenance and repairs grant should not be touched.

III.—Administration.

The following special points connected with the Public Works Department administration require notice. The separation of the Superintending Engineers' offices from the Public Works Secretariat was carried out and the head-quarters located, 1st Circle at Agra and 2nd Circle at Lucknow; a redistribution of the provincial circles was also effected, the Ganges forming the boundary generally, except in the case of Mirzapur district, which, being a portion of the Benares division, remains in 2nd Circle. The 1st Circle now consists of the four revenue divisions of *Allahabad*, *Agra*, *Meerut*, and *Jhánsi*, or 21 districts, and the archæological division, the head-quarters of which are at Agra. The 2nd Circle comprises the *Benares*, *Rohilkhand*, and *Kumaun* revenue divisions in the North-Western Provinces and the four revenue divisions in Oudh, or seven divisions with 28 districts. The arrangement has worked fairly, but it has been found in practice that although the East Indian Railway in the 1st Circle and the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in the 2nd Circle greatly facilitate communication, the extent of the Superintending Engineer's charges is far too large for proper and efficient supervision and inspection. The 2nd Circle is by far the larger and heavier of the two. The reconstitution of the 3rd Circle for provincial works, which was recently abolished on reduction of establishment in these provinces, would be a great improvement, as it would reduce the circles to a really workable size.

Both Superintending Engineers have strongly brought to notice the desirability of doing away with the present system of "linked" districts by which one District Engineer attempts to work two districts. Collectors and Commissioners also fully recognize the desirability of having a separate responsible District Engineer for each district even if the less important charges be filled only by good upper subordinates.

The system was referred to last year as being necessitated by reduction of establishment, but after a fair trial it has been found to be a decided failure, and is condemned on all hands. To give a separate District Engineer to each district would of course increase the cost of establishment, but this increase should be more than compensated for by smoothness and efficiency of working, which is not feasible under existing arrangements.

Another reduction effected on the score of economy has also been found in practice to be a mistake. The work to be done by the Personal Assistant to the Chief Engineer in the combined Buildings, Roads, and Railway Branches is far too heavy and responsible for one officer to carry on properly. The two works are quite distinct and when the new lines, &c., proposed are put on hand, the re-creation of an Engineer-in-Chief and Deputy Secretary to relieve both the Chief Engineer and his Personal Assistant will be necessary. Under present circumstances with the small budget grants available for expenditure in the Railway Branch, a separate Personal Assistant in that branch would suffice, and is most certainly required.

(*b.*)—*Railways.*

Muttra-Háthras Railway.—At the end of the financial year 1880-81 this line, constructed on the metre gauge of 3 feet 3⅜ inches, had been working 5½ years, having been opened for traffic on the 19th October, 1875.

The capital expenditure to 31st March, 1881, amounted to Rs. 10,86,470, giving, for a length of line of 29 miles, a cost of

Rs. 37,465 per mile. Only one charge for capital construction was incurred during the year, on account of a new goods-shed at Háthras City, to provide shelter for goods awaiting despatch, costing Rs. 2,907.

The line continues to show increased prosperity, and to earn a fair return on the capital expended ; but as the working expenses have increased, as well as the traffic earnings, the net earnings for the year are only Rs. 4,494 more than in the previous year. The following table shows the earnings and expenses of 1880-81 as compared with those of 1879-80 :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	Increase in 1880-81.
Traffic earnings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Coaching	84,908	90,724	5,816
Goods	33,352	47,452	14,100
Telegraph	...	1,175	1,175
Sundries	1,130	2,143	1,013
Total ...	1,19,390	1,41,494	22,104
Working expenses	65,813	83,423	17,610
Net earnings	53,577	58,071	4,494

The proportion of working expenses to earnings in these years was respectively 55·12 and 58·95 per cent., being an increase in 1880-81 of 3·83 per cent., mainly due to increase in traffic and consequent wear and tear. The increase in working expenses, aggregating Rs. 17,610, is made up as follows :—

	More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.
Maintenance of way and works...	5,944	...
Locomotive expenses	7,710	...
Traffic expenses	2,342	...
General charges	2,146	...
Carriage and wagon expenses	...	249
Miscellaneous	...	283
Total ...	18,142	532
Net excess	17,610	

The number of passengers and quantity of goods carried as compared with previous years are—

	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Passengers, Nos.	255,701	314,762	336,286
Goods, Tons	22,274	30,678	33,092

showing an increase of passengers 22,524 and goods 2,414 tons over 1879-80. This is not so marked an increase as was exhibited in the previous year, but the earnings on goods have been very much greater, as a far larger proportion was carried over the whole length of the line to Muttra for transport to Bhartpur territory, the ton mileage being materially increased. The experience of 1880-81 leads to the conviction that, with the opening of the Muttra and Achneyra line and the construction of the bridge over the Jumna at Muttra, a considerable increase of traffic towards Rajputana by this route may be confidently anticipated.

There was no unusual inducement in the way of more than ordinarily important fairs to attract passenger traffic during the year as there was in 1879-80.

The financial condition of the undertaking at the close of 1880-81 is represented in the following table :—

Expenses.	Rs.	Earnings.	Rs.
Interest on capital outlay and working expenses to end of 1879-80.	4,58,146	Gross earnings to end of 1879-80	4,48,398
Ditto ditto 1880-81 ...	1,27,065	Ditto ditto 1880-81	1,41,494
Total ...	5,85,211		
Surplus profit, 1880-81 ...	4,681		
GRAND TOTAL ...	5,89,892		5,89,892

Hence in 1880-81 the earnings were more than the expenses by Rs. 14,429, which clears off the debt of Rs. 9,748, due to Government at the close of 1879-80 for unrealized interest, &c., and leaves a divisible surplus of 0·43 per cent. on the capital for

1880-81. A larger surplus was anticipated, but the increase in working expenses has prevented its realization.

The whole of the gross earnings, Rs. 5,89,892, will be received by Government, which, *per contra*, has to pay the following sums:—

	Rs.	Rs.
To subscribers for interest and share of surplus profit—		
To close of 1879-80 interest	74,787	
In 1880-81 interest	12,964	
Ditto share of surplus profits	1,396	
Total to shareholders		86,147
For working expenses		3,30,192
Grand Total ...		4,16,339

leaving a surplus to Provincial Funds of Rs. 1,73,553.

The capital on the 31st March, 1881, Rs. 10,86,470, has been subscribed—

	Rs.
By shareholders	3,24,100
„ Government	7,62,370
Total ...	10,86,470

Shareholders have to receive up to 31st March, 1881, Rs. 86,147 on their capital of Rs. 3,24,100, or 26·58 per cent. Government, on its share of Rs. 7,62,370, receives Rs. 1,73,553, or 22·76 per cent.

The less percentage received by Government is due to shareholders having received 4 per cent. interest on their capital from the date they subscribed it, while Government only realized from the date the railway opened for traffic. The agreement with the shareholders is not the same exactly as for guaranteed lines. It provides that when the accumulated interest and working expenses have all been realized, any surplus earnings there may be shall be divided rateably between the Government and shareholders in proportion to the capital held; any surplus received by the shareholders being in addition to the 4 per cent. interest on their subscribed capital.

The current year (1880-81) is the first year there has been any such surplus, though the net earnings have since 1877-78 always exceeded the 4 per cent. interest. Thus they were—

In 1877-78	...	...	...	4·11 per cent.
„ 1878-79	...	...	...	4·41 „
„ 1879-80	...	...	...	4·89 „

The cause of this apparent discrepancy is the agreement made by the Government of India with the shareholders of this line that all the accumulated interest on capital outlay during construction must be a first charge against the revenue earned, and that surplus profits would only accrue when all this interest and the working expenses had been entirely cleared off. The following statement shows how this agreement has worked :—

Year.		*Charges.*			Earnings.	*Balance.*	
		Four per cent. interest on capital outlay.	Working expenses.	Total.		Less.	More.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1873-74	...	358	...	358	...	358	...
1874 75	...	11,664	...	11,604	..	11,604	...
1875-76	...	33,544	19,287	52,831	34,213	18,618	...
1876-77	...	38,875	49,190	88,065	91,335	...	3,270
1877-78	...	41,821	52,5 8	94,339	95,546	...	1,207
1878-79	...	42,107	59,961	1,02,068	1 07,914	...	15,846
1879-80	...	43,608	65,813	1,09,42	1,19,390	...	9,969
1880-81	...	43,642	83,423	1,27,065	1,41,494	...	4,429
Total	...	2,55,019	3,30,192	5,85,211	5,89,892	30,040	34,721

Net surplus at close of 1880-81—

To shareholders' capital ...	Rs. 3 24,100	Rs.	1,396	Rs. 4,681
To Government „ ...	„ 7,62,370	„	3,285	

The working and general management of the line has been highly satisfactory, and there have been no serious accidents during the year. The only special occurrences worthy of notice were the opening of the line of telegraph from Muttra to Háthras road, which came into working for the line in July, 1880, and the transfer of the offices of the line to Cawnpore in December, 1880, and

the concentration there of the provincial management, locomotive, traffic and audit headquarters. A Traffic Inspector has been kept at Muttra in immediate charge of the traffic working, and the arrangement has generally worked satisfactorily, though of course the distance of the line from its headquarters is a disadvantage.

Cawnpore-Farukhabad Railway.—This line, also constructed on the metre gauge, was partially opened for traffic on the 15th December, 1880, as far as Miran Sarái, a length of nearly 49½ miles. On the 1st February, 1881, after completion of the Kali Nadi diversion, the remaining section to Farukhabad was also opened, making a total length of line of 86 miles. It was thus worked for 48 days over 49 miles, and for 59 days over the whole 86 miles.

The capital expenditure to 31st March, 1881, amounted to Rs. 30,45,749, or for 86 miles a rate of Rs. 35,416 per mile to date ; but there is still considerable further outlay to be incurred against capital, chiefly on account of rolling stock, the Kali Nadi bridge, and other works in progress, but not completed during 1880-81.

The following table shows the capital expenditure during the year and to date :—

CAPITAL.

Statement of expenditure during 1880-81.

Heads of expenditure.	Regular estimate, 1880-81.	Expended during 1880-81.	Expenditure to 31st March, 1880.	Total expenditure to 31st March, 1881.	Sanctioned estimate (recast).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses,	8,600	10,845	21,332	32,177	16,024
Land	24,800	22,124	31,197	53,321	32 418
Construction of line...	1,01,100	1,15,760	3,00,631	4,16,391	4,40,124
Ballast and permanent way.	1,79,000	1,91,374	12,16,469	14,07,843	14,80,773
Stations and buildings,	1,41,700	1,62,060	1,48,818	3,10,878	3,55,502
Total Construction Account.	4,55,100	5,02,163	17,18,447	22,20,610	23,69,841

Staetement of expenditure during 1880-81—(concluded).

Heads of expenditure.	Regular estimate, 1880-81.	Expended during 1880-81	Expenditure to 31st March 1880.	Total expenditure to 31st March, 1881.	Sanctioned estimate (recast).
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Plant	8,000	11,609	28,803	40,412	43,403
Steam ferries ..	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock ...	5,32,600	5,29,358	21,405	5,50,763	6,02,000
Establishment ...	60,000	57,418	1,42,618	2,00,036	2,02,503
Total Final heads ...	10,55,700	11,00,548	19,11,273	30,11,821	32,17,747
Suspense accounts ...	15,700	31,497	65,635	34,138	...
Total ...	10,40,000	10,69,051	19,76,908	30,45,959	...
Deduct receipts on capital account.	...	95	115	210	...
Total ...	10,40,000	10,68,956	19,76,793	30,45,749	32,17,747
Deduct expenditure on England.	3,44,000	3,57,858	4,29,991	7,87,849	...
Balance expenditure in India.	6,96,000	7,11,098	15,46,802	22,57,900	...

The actual expenditure in 1880-81 was Rs. 10,68,956 :—

					Rs.
English	...	...	...	...	3,57,858
Indian	...	...	...	...	7,11,098

Against a budget grant of Rs. 10,40,000 :—

English	...	...	...	...	3,44,000
Indian	...	...	...	...	6,96,000

Or an excess during the year of Rs. 28,956 :—

English	...	...	...	...	13,858
Indian	...	...	...	...	15,098

The original sanctioned estimate, Rs. 32,23,021, has not been exceeded, but as there had been considerable differences in heads of expenditure due to alterations found necessary from time to time, it was recast during the year, and finally stood at Rs. 32,17,747. The increases in some heads were more than covered by savings in others, especially under permanent way, due to the favourable terms on which the rails were procured.

The total earnings of the line during 1880-81 were Rs. 49,467, and the working expenses Rs. 36,638, showing net earnings during the year, Rs. 12,829.

The number of passengers carried was 113,589, and the quantity of goods lifted 3,530 tons.

The gross earnings in 1880-81 represent 5·54 per cent., and the working expenses 4·10 per cent., per annum on the capital expended.

The line was opened late in the year, at a dull season as regards trade, and under considerable disadvantages as to working; and no practical results would be attained by elaborating the financial details for so short a period. Its prospects have, however, been steadily improving, and when the proposed extension *viâ* Kháṣganj to Háthras road is completed and through communication without break of gauge to Rajputana established *viâ* Muttra and Achneyra, this railway may be confidently expected to prove a financial success.

The principal works executed during the year and the condition of the line on the 31st March, 1881, were as follows : —

I.—Preliminary Expenses.

Completed in previous year.

II.—Land.

Nearly all the land required, taken up and paid for during the year.

III.—Construction of Line.

Earthwork.—The small portion left unfinished in 1879-80 completed during the year.

Bridgework.—Completed during the year, except the Káli Nadi bridge in 69th mile (5 spans of 60 feet each), where two of the wells gave trouble. A diversion was constructed to carry the line, pending the completion of this bridge, which has since been finished and passed by the Consulting Engineer on the 30th June, 1881.

Level crossing, &c.—Nearly all completed during the year, one or two gates only at the Farukhabad end remaining unfinished.

Fencing.—Almost completed to the extent proposed for the line at present.

IV.—BALLAST AND PERMANENT WAY.

Completed during the year, except at the Káli Nadi bridge.

V.—STATION AND BUILDINGS.

Completed during the year, except the goods-sheds at Bilhaur and Gursahaiganj and some of the staff quarters at roadside stations.

VI.—PLANT.

Completed during the year.

VIII.—ROLLING STOCK.

Locomotives.—10 E class tender engines erected at Cawnpore departmentally, and completed in time to do a good deal of the work of laying the line and moving ballast.

Carriage and wagon.—The manufacture was entrusted to the shops of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Lucknow, and there was some delay in delivery, no passenger carriages being ready when the line was first opened. The total number delivered by 31st March, 1881, was—

3rd class carriages	37
Brake-vans	7
Covered goods wagons	150
Low-sided trucks	50
Timber trucks	10
	254

The old telegraph line to Fatehgarh was dismantled by the Telegraph Department during the year, and a new line put up along the railway. Every station is in connection with it, and the Government office at Fatehgarh has been abolished and the business transferred to the railway offices.

The headquarters of the open line were located at Cawnpore and amalgamated with those of the Muttra-Háthras Railway, both

lines being placed under Mr. C. W. E. Henslowe, C.E., as Engineer-in-Chief and Manager. It is to the energy and business capacity of this officer that the actual prosperity of the older line and the promised success of the newly opened line are very largely due. No accidents occurred to life in 1880-81, and those that did occur at all were insignificant. This fact speaks well for the management and for the station and line staff, the latter being quite new and untrained to the work.

Gházipur-Dildarnagar Railway.—This short branch line, 12 miles in length, connects the Ganges at Tari Ghát, opposite Gházipur, with the East Indian Railway at Dildarnagar, and is constructed on the broad (5 feet 6 inches) gauge. It was opened for traffic on the 5th October, 1880, and has since been worked by the East Indian Railway under an arrangement entered into between the Government and that company.

The capital expended on this line up to 31st March, 1881, is Rs. 5,93,539, which for 12 miles gives a cost of Rs. 49,462 per mile without rolling stock, which is found by the East Indian Railway. The following table details the capital expenditure during the year and to date as compared with the sanctioned estimate :—

Capital appropriation and outlay account, 1880-81.

Main heads of expenditure.	Official year 1880-81.					Net expenditure to end of previous year adjusted to Imperial in the accounts for 1880-81.	Net expenditure to end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipt on capital account.	Net expenditure.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	...	...	5	...	5	2,213	2,218	2,625
Land	...	1,900	1,306	...	1,306	2,743	4,049	7,875
Construction of line	7,000	13,200	7,005	197	6,808	68,505	75,313	1,00,659
Ballast and permanent way ...	15,000	55,000	55,712	...	55,712	2,94,388	3,50,100	4,19,182
Stations and buildings	19,500	59,900	65,896	3	65,893	31,026	96,919	73,502
Total construction account ...	41,500	1,30,000	1,29,924	200	1,29,724	3,98,875	5,28,599	6,03,843
Plant	2,000	1,000	2,304	...	2,304	4,285	6,589	4,200
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	5,500	10,000	12,926	1	12,925	45,426	58,351	26,108
Total expenditure on final heads	49,000	1,41,000	1,45,154	201	1,44,953	4,48,586	5,93,539	6,34,151
Suspense accounts	...	—1,000	—3,749	...	—3,749	3,749	...	...
Grand Total expenditure ...	49,000	1,40,000	1,41,405	201	1,41,204	4,52,335	5,93,539	6,34,151
Deduct debits to the Indian books by credit to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Indian outlay ...	49,000	1,40,000	1,41,405	201	1,41,204	4,52,335	5,93,539	6,34,151

The actual expenditure in 1880-81 was Rs. 1,41,204, all in India, against a budget grant of Rs. 1,40,000—an excess during the year of Rs. 1.204, which is covered by savings on the Muttra-Háthras line. The total of the sanctioned estimate, Rs. 6,34,151, has not hitherto been exceeded, though there have been considerable excesses in some heads, especially construction of line and ballast and permanent way, principally to meet the views of the East Indian Railway officials and the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways. But the expenditure to date by no means represents the total probable capital outlay required, as the Consulting Engineer for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, and the East Indian Railway authorities both represent that a considerable further expenditure, roughly estimated at two lakhs of rupees, is necessary before the line can be considered completed or be worked efficiently.

The details of these requirements are under consideration, but it is evident that, if they are carried out, the sanctioned estimate, Rs. 6,34,151, will be very considerably exceeded, and the line will be a very expensive one, costing between Rs. 60,000 to Rs. 70,000 per mile, without rolling stock.

The working expenses up to 31st March, 1881, were Rs. 23,183, and the gross earnings Rs. 17,878, or a net loss on working of Rs. 5,305 during the year. Thus for 178 days the working expenses were Rs. 130·2 and the earnings Rs. 100·4 per diem, or for each mile open working expenses were Rs. 10·85 and earning Rs. 8·36 per diem on the capital expended.

The working expenses are equal to Rs. 8·01 per cent., and the earnings 6·36 per cent. per annum. The agreement between Government and the East Indian Railway is that the East Indian Railway Company finds rolling stock and works and maintains the line, charging their own train mileage rates and taking two-fifths of the net receipts as their share of the profits.

The line has not been working sufficiently long to permit of certain conclusions being drawn from the financial results herein

indicated, but it is evident that, as the East Indian Railway Company fixes the working expenses, not from actuals but by the proportion the 12 miles of this line bear to the whole cost and length of its own open lines, the earnings must increase to a very great extent indeed to make this short branch a paying concern.

The number of trains originally run was reduced by two per diem as soon as it was found that the line was working at a loss, and further reduction is deprecated as likely to cause falling off in the traffic by driving it back to the road owing to the very long intervals between the trains.

Muttra-Achneyra Railway.—This line, 22¾ miles in length, is still under construction on the metre gauge, 3 feet 3⅜ inches. It joins the Rajputana State Railway at Achneyra, and when completed is to be worked by that State Railway, pending the completion of the Jumna bridge at Muttra and the Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension *viâ* Kásganj, after which it should form a section of a through provincial railway from Cawnpore to Achneyra. It was originally surveyed by the Rajputana Railway authorities in 1878, and a portion of the earthwork was executed by famine labour in the same year, the expenditure to end of 1879-80 being Rs. 53,108 against a sanctioned estimate of Rs. 4,61,806. Nothing further was done until 1880-81, when funds were provided, and after revision of the surveys, a revised estimate was sanctioned for Rs. 7,03,360, and construction recommenced, against which the total capital expenditure to date is Rs. 4,61,806. The estimated cost per mile for 22¾ miles is Rs. 30,916, without rolling stock, which for the present will be found by the Rajputana State Railway.

The following table details the capital expenditure during the year and to date against the revised estimate :—

Capital appropriation and outlay account, 1880-81.

Main heads of expenditure.	*Official year* 1880-81.					Net expenditure to end of previous year.	Net expenditure to end of 1880-81.	Sanctioned estimate.
	Budget estimate.	Regular estimate.	Outlay.	Deduct receipts on capital account.	Net expenditure.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Preliminary expenses	1,000	800	746	...	746	892	1,638	1,892
Land	2,500	2,000	2,037	14	2,023	6,955	8,978	11,037
Construction of line	45,602	42,500	48,559	...	48,559	36,929	85,488	89,170
Ballast and permanent way ...	1,71,732	2,85,000	88,108	...	88,108	...	88,108	4,73,861
Stations and buildings ...	40,659	34,000	34,286	...	34,286	...	34,286	71,430
Total construction account ...	2,61,493	3,64,300	1,73,736	14	1,73,722	44,776	2,18,498	6,47,390
Plant	4,518	1,000	1,980	4	1,976	...	1,976	5,376
Steam ferries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rolling stock	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Establishment	34,889	25,000	23,612	...	23,612	8,332	31,944	50,594
Total expenditure on final heads ...	3,00,900	3,90,300	1,99,328	18	1,99,310	53,108	2,52,418	7,03,360
Suspense accounts	2,49,100	9,700	2,09,388	...	2,09,388	...	2,09,388	...
Grand Total expenditure ...	5,50,000	4,00,000	4,08,716	18	4,08,698	53,108	4,61,806	7,03,360
Deduct debits to the Indian books by credits to "Expenditure in England" for value of English stores received and other items charged off in England.	1,50,000	...	2,175	...	2,175	...	2,175	...
Net Indian outlay ...	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,06,541	18	4,06,523	53,108	4,59,630	7,03,360

The English expenditure booked was only Rs. 2,175, against a provision of Rs. 1,50,000, chiefly for permanent way materials.

The total Indian expenditure during 1880-81 was Rs. 4,06,523, against a budget grant of Rs. 4,00,000, or an excess of Rs. 6,523, which is covered by savings in the Muttra-Háthras line. The following was the state of work on this line on 31st March, 1881:—

I.—PRELIMINARY EXPENSES.

Completed during the year.

II.—LAND.

Nearly all the land required, taken up and paid for at the close of the year.

III.—CONSTRUCTION OF LINE.

Earthwork.—All the earthwork previously completed by famine labour, dressed to formation level and turfed and work completed during the year.

Bridgework.—Completed during the year.

Level crossings, &c.—Approaches completed ; gates and lodges not commenced.

Fencing.—No provision made.

IV.—BALLAST AND PERMANENT WAY.

Ballasting.—Collection nearly completed during the year. Stone ballast for first six miles at the Achneyra end will be brought to line by ballast trains when rails are being laid. Along rest of line most of the under ballast laid along formation and top ballast collected at sides.

Permanent way.—Sleepers collected, but only 200 tons of rails received to 31st March, 1881, and no fastenings. Nothing could therefore be done towards laying the permanent way.

V.—STATIONS AND BUILDINGS.

Stations and offices.—All practically completed during the year.

Workshops and store buildings.—No provision made.

Staff quarters.—Completed, except servants' quarters at Muttra.

Station machinery.—Watering arrangements completed, but rest of work awaiting receipt of stores from England.

VI.—PLANT.

Only about one-fourth of the estimated expenditure incurred during 1880-81.

VIII.—ROLLLING STOCK.

No provision made.

The line will be opened for traffic during 1881-82, but construction has been greatly delayed by non-delivery of permanent way materials from England, especially the fastenings. If there is no further delay, it is anticipated that it will be completed by the 15th October, 1881.

LINES UNDER SURVEY.

IMPERIAL FUNDS.

Patna-Bahraich Railway.—Orders were received in March, 1881, to start the survey of a railway system in the trans-Gogra district of these provinces. The main line would connect the north bank of the Ganges opposite Patna with the Nipálese frontier north of Bahraich *viâ* Gorakhpur, Basti, and Gonda, and such branch lines as might appear desirable as feeders were also to be surveyed. Mr. F. B. Walker, who was deputed as Engineer-in-Chief directly under the orders of the Supreme Government, arrived in Lucknow in March, 1881, but as none of the survey party arrived until the 28th of the month, field work was not commenced during the year. The expenditure during the year and to date on preliminary operations was Rs. 4,318 from Imperial Funds. Every assistance has been afforded to Mr. Walker, and the complete projects already prepared by this Government for a trans-Gogra railway system have been made over to him for reference. This system differed from that now under survey only in running south from Gorakhpur to the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway at Jaunpur, instead of towards Patna.

PROVINCIAL FUNDS.

Cawnpore-Farukhabad Extension.—This is a project to connect the Cawnpore and Farukhabad line with the Muttra-Háthras line, and so complete the provincial communication from Cawnpore to Muttra. This system, on the completion of the Muttra-Achneyra Railway and the construction of a bridge over the Jumna at Muttra, will form a complete provincial system on the metre gauge, joining the Rajputana State Railway at Achneyra. There can be no reasonable doubt that such a line would not only in itself be most desirable in the interests of these provinces, but also be a valuable feeder to the Rajputana State Railway.

The estimate, amounting to Rs. 48,000, for preliminary expenses was sanctioned, and Rs. 8,000 allotted from Provincial Funds during 1880-81.

Survey operations were commenced in December, 1880, and at the close of the year the complete line, 102 miles in length, from Farukhabad *viâ* Kaimganj and Khásganj to Háthras road, had been permanently set out, levelled and check levelled, and field work completed.

The project is being vigorously prosecuted, and the estimate will shortly be submitted, with a view to sanction being obtained and funds provided in 1882-83. The expenditure during the year and to date is Rs. 5,249.

Bhaupur-Kálpi.—This line was originally proposed on the metre gauge direct from Cawnpore to the Jumna at Kálpi, in continuation of the Mau-Ranipur system, and surveys were in previous years completed from Cawnpore to Ranipur; but, at the instance of the Government of India, the Kálpi line is being resurveyed as a broad-gauge line, joining the East Indian Railway at Bhaupur. This line, if carried across the Jumna and joined to the Gwalior-Bhopal system, would give a direct outlet from Rohilkhand to Bombay without break of gauge. The original estimate for preliminary expenses amounted to Rs. 10,000, but a revised es-

timate was subsequently sanctioned for Rs. 16,000, and Rs. 11,000 allotted from provincial funds during 1880-81. The complete line, 33 miles in length, was permanently set out, levelled and check levelled, and field work com pleted during the year.

The project, which has since received the sanction of the Secretary of State as a productive public work, is being got out as rapidly as possible. The expenditure during the year was as follows :—

		Rs.
Metre-gauge line, Cawnpore to Kálpi	...	2,731
Board-gauge line, Bhaupur to Kálpí	...	8,366
Total	...	11,097

The expenditure in the metre-gauge line was incurred in preparing for anticipated famine relief work in September, 1880, before the broad-gauge line was determined upon.

Bareilly-Pilibhít.—This is a metre gauge line from Bareilly to Pilibhít, and is the continuation of a through provincial line from Jaunpur *viâ* Partabgarh, Rae Bareli, Lucknow, Sitapur, Lakhimpur (Kheri), and Gola Gokarnath, towards Bareilly. The present project leaves the proposed Bareilly-Ránibagh Railway about 4½ miles north of Bareilly ; but it is a question whether, if the latter undertaking is really to be carried out, it would not be better to run into it at Richah about 21 miles further north, and so shorten considerably the new line from Pilibhít.

The first estimate for preliminary expenses was sanctioned for Rs. 36,357, and Rs. 11,000 allotted from Provincial Funds during 1880-81 ; but the estimate was subsequently revised and now stands sanctioned for Rs. 54,248. The surveys, which had been in abeyance since 1879-80, were taken up again on a new alignment in October, 1880, and the complete line, 33 miles in length, was permanently set out, levelled and check levelled, and all field work completed during the year.

This project, which has since received the sanction of the Secretary of State as a productive public work, is being prepared as

rapidly as possible, that the estimate may be sanctioned and funds allotted for construction in 1882-83.

The total expenditure to date on preliminary expenses is Rs. 42,920, of which Rs. 11,632 was spent during 1880-81 on the revised project.

The following table shows the capital outlay during the year on railways in these provinces :—

Railways.	Amount.	Increase and decrease of suspense balance.	Total.
IMPERIAL.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Productive Public Works.			
Muttra-Háthras	2,541	—11,691	—9,150
Gházipur-Dildarnagar	1,44,953	—3,749	1,41,204
Cawnpore-Farukhabad	11,00,453	—31,497	10,68,956
Muttra-Achneyra	1,99,310	+2,09,388	4,08,698
Total ...	14,47,257	+1,62,451	16,09,708
Surveys.			
Patna-Bahraich	1,018	+3,300	4,318
Total ...	1,018	+3,300	4,318
PROVINCIAL.			
Surveys.			
Bareilly-Pilibhít	10,676	+956	11,632
Mau-Ranipur	—1,461	...	—1,461
Bánda-Manikpur	—1,596	...	—1,596
Jaunpur	—634	...	—634
Gorakhpur	—637	...	—637
Gonda	—531	...	—531
Lucknow	—846	...	—846
Moradabad	530	...	530
Bhaupur-Kálpi	11,083	+14	11,097
Cawnpore-Farukhabad extension ...	5,200	+49	5,249
Total ...	21,784	+1,019	22,803

GENERAL.

The following is the total capital expenditure during the year and to date on all State railway projects in these provinces :—

Projects.	Outlay.		
	To 31st March, 1880.	During 1880-81.	Total on 31st March, 1881.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muttra-Háthras	10,95,620	—9,150	10,86,470
Gházipur-Dildarnagar ...	4,52,335	1,41,204	5,93,539
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	19,76,793	10,68,956	30,45,749
Muttra-Achneyra	53,108	4,08,698	4,61,806
Imperial Surveys	...	4,318	4,318
Provincial „	3,56,201	22,803	3,79,004
Total ...	39,34,057	16,36,829	55,70,886

The following is an abstract of the earnings and working expenses on open lines for 1880-81 :—

Railways.	Gross earnings.	Working expenses.	Earnings.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muttra-Háthras ...	1,41,494	83,423	58,071	...
Gházipur-Dildarnagar ...	17,878	23,183	...	5,305
Cawnpore-Farukhabad ...	49,467	36,638	12,829	...
Total ...	2,08,839	1,43,244	70,900	5,305
			65,595	Net.

or for a capital of Rs. 47,25,758, expended on these lines :—

Gross earnings	...	...	...	4·4 per cent.
Working expenses	...	...	...	3·0 „
Net earnings	...	...	...	1·4 „

There was no lapse during the year from the Imperial capital grant of Rs. 15,79,000 for Productive Public Works Railways, but an excess expenditure of Rs. 28,531, *viz.*, Rs. 14,089 in India and Rs. 14,442 in England, detailed as follows :—

Railways.	Total Indian grants.	Total Indian expenditure.	Outlay.	
			More.	Less.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Muttra-Háthras	—1,000	9,736	...	8,736
Gházipur-Dildarnagar	1,40,000	1,41,204	1,204	...
Cawnpore Farukhabad... ...	6,96,000	7,11,098	15,098	...
Muttra-Achneyra	4,00,000	4,06,523	6,523	...
Total ...	12,35,000	12,49,089	22,825	8,736
			14,089	Net.

The capital grant for expenditure in England was Rs. 3,44,000 for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway, against which there was an excess expenditure of Rs. 13,858 for the Cawnpore and Farukhabad Railway and Rs. 584 for the Muttra and Háthras Railway, being a total excess of Rs. 14,442.

Guaranteed Railways.

Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.—The length of line, which lies throughout in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, open during the year was 547 miles. The only extension and capital work worthy of notice in progress during the year was that about five miles in length in connection with the Ganges bridge at Benares. The bridge, as designed at the end of 1880-81, was straight throughout, and consists of seven spans of 356 feet and nine spans of 114 feet from centre to centre of piers, and a clear headway of 25 feet above highest known flood level (245 above Great Trigonometrical Survey datum). The railway and road will be carried on the lower boom of the longer spans and the upper boom of the

shorter ones. It is understood, however, that this design has since been altered. Considerable progress was made during the year in collecting plant, machinery, and bricks for the bridge, and the designs for the girders were in a forward state. Earthwork of approaches was also pushed on, but was delayed by difficulties experienced in handing over the land required.

The damages occasioned by floods in 1880-81 were again very heavy, especially in the Ganges, Ramganga, and Gungan valleys. The floods which occurred in September, 1880, were due to exceptionally heavy rain, and were at the Ramganga bridge 1·86 feet higher even than those noticed in the Administration Report for 1879-80.

The results of these floods were very heavy breaches in the embankments, and serious injury to several bridges, though the main bridge over the Ramganga escaped. It was decided to give increased height to certain banks and waterway to nine bridges in the Ramganga and Gungan valleys, but only to renew damages in the Ganges valley. The requisite repairs and new works were well in hand throughout by the 31st March, 1881.

The following table gives the results of working for the last four years:—

Mean mileage open, 546 85.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1878-79.	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Traffic earnings	45,64,674	39,88,644	49,36,846	43,70,132
Working expenses ...	25,25,450	24,91,070	25,73,601	23,80,216
Net profits	20,39,224	14,97,574	23,63,245	19,89,916
Receipts per mile open per week ...	160	140	174	153
Train mileage	1,237,358	1,243,789	1,395,504	1,332,502
Cost per train mile working expenses	32·65	32·04	29·51	28·57
Percentage of working expenses to receipts	55·33	62·45	52·13	54·47

The number of passengers and quantity of goods lifted as compared with previous years were—

	1880-81.		1879 80.		1878-79.		1877-78.	
	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number. or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.	Number or weight.	Earnings.
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.
Up er class passengers ...	21,649½	77,348	19,463	68,104	20,363	76,541	18,492	68,085
Lower ditto ...	2,492,033½	1,769,680	2,669,056	1,556,785	2,663,324	1,560,316	2,490,375	1,380,339
Luggage, parcels, horses &c.,	...	1,34,655	...	1,19,517	...	1,71,574	...	1,10,683
Total coaching ...	...	19,81,683	...	17,44,406	...	18,08,431	...	15,59,108
	Tons.		Tons.		Tons.		Tons.	
Public goods	527,388	21,89,852	4,60 553	18,26,715	604,842	26,66,553	628,726	23,44,822
Railway material ...	103,133	71,825	24,505	23,778	57,115	24,602	81,025	50,018
Telegraph	...	11,963	...	10,306	...	12,015	...	12,891
Sundries	...	3,09,351	...	3,83,439	...	4,25,245	...	403,293
Total goods ...	...	25,82,991	...	22,44,238	...	31,28,415	...	28,11,024
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	45,64,674	...	39,88,644	...	49,36,846	...	43,70,132

The receipts from passengers is thus in excess of any previous year, though the number of lower class passengers carried shows a falling off. The excess is due to raising the lower class fare in January, 1880, from 2 pies to 2½ pies per mile. The Agent attributes the falling off in numbers to depression of trade and to interruption of traffic in September and October owing to flood damages, but it is probably due also to the increase in fares, and the ultimate financial success of the increase in fares is therefore open to doubt. The goods receipts, though better than 1879-80, are still far short of the figures of 1877-78 and 1878-79. The Consulting Engineer's report gives no data about accidents during the year.

The locomotive shops of the Company were employed during the year in the manufacture of vehicle stock for the Rajputana and Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railways, the total outturn being as follows :—

	Completed in 1880-81.	*In hand, 31st March,* 1881.		
Rajputana State Railway—				
Vehicles of sorts	36	9	=	45
Cawnpore and Farukhabad State Railway—				
Vehicles of sorts	254	62	=	316
Grand Total ...	290	71	=	361

(*c.*)—*Canals.*

Capital account.—The capital expenditure on all canal projects for and to the end of the year ending on March 31st, 1881, is shown in the following table* :—

Table A.

Canal.	During the year.	To the end of the year.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges	2,02,850	2,79,00,501
Lower Ganges	17,20,698	2,29,57,042
Agra	22,549	84,03,128
Eastern Jumna	63,956	27,88,094
Dún	—163	6,37,432
Rohilkhand	—2,520	16,59,885
Bijnor	...	
Bundelkhand irrigation works	...	82,916
Ditto ditto survey	382	3,77,705
Sardah canal survey	18,295	18,295
Total ...	20,26,047	6,48,24,998

**N.B.*—The figures in this and the other tables throughout this report are only approximate, the report having been compiled in August, while the complete figures are not available until September.

If the figures of the above table be compared with those of the previous year's report, it will be found that the expenditure on the Ganges Canal has been diminished, while that of the Lower Ganges has been correspondingly increased, irrespective of the expenditure of the year. The reason of this is that the capital expenditure upon the Cawnpore and Etáwah branches of the upper canal has in the year under review been transferred to the capital account of the Lower Ganges Canal, to which these branches now belong, their connection with the new canal having been completed. A similar transfer of revenue outlay and revenue charges has also been made throughout.

Canals completed, in progress, and proposed.—Of the canals included in the table all are now in complete operation, with the exception of the Fatehgarh and Bhognipur branches of the Lower Ganges Canal, the Bundelkhand canals, for which estimates alone have been drawn out, and the Sardah canal, for which an estimate was prepared in 1871. A proposal has recently been made by the Government of India for carrying out the Betwa Canal in Bundelkhand as a work of protection against famine. The scheme for the Sardah Canal, which is designed to irrigate the districts of Oudh lying between the Sardah and Ganges rivers, from the borders of Rohilkhand to the Jaunpur and Azamgarh districts of the North-Western Provinces, was rejected in 1872 and has lain by for some years past. It was brought up as a possible relief work in 1878 and was again dropped. In 1880, however, when the monsoon rains failed over the whole of Oudh and the lower portion of the North-Western Provinces, it was considered prudent to execute the levels and surveys required to complete the project for headworks and main channel situated lower down the river, which had been proposed in 1878, in the event of the drought of last year deepening into famine, requiring the supply of relief works on a large scale. These levels and surveys were most vigorously carried on under considerable difficulties by Captain Clibborn and Mr. Garstin, the Executive Engineers in charge of the surveying parties, and carefully prepared designs and estimates

for a weir across the river, headworks, and a main supply channel running from Kataiyaghát on the Sardah to the Unchakhera regulator on the main line of Colonel Forbes, original scheme, are now almost ready for submission to the Government of India.

The Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra Canals were classed as productive public works during the year, and the Eastern Jumna was admitted into the same category under the sanction of the Secretary of State after the close of the year.

Revenue.—The direct income from water-rates and miscellaneous revenue realized during the year amounted to Rs. 39,66,884, and the share of the land revenue due to the operation of the canals in the North-Western Provinces to Rs. 9,49,631: the gross revenue realized was therefore Rs. 49,16,515; the working expenses were Rs. 17,67,994, and the net revenue was Rs. 31,48,521. The interest charges for works in operation being Rs. 26,64,794, the surplus which represents the net profit to the Government on the operation of the canals after paying all charges was Rs. 4,83,727. If works not in operation be included in the accounts, the profits would be reduced to Rs. 4,08,604.

The revenue assessed during the year, that is, the revenue due on the two harvests included in the year under review, half of which is not collected until the ensuing year, was Rs. 44,94,317. Adding to the assessed revenue the share of the land revenue mentioned in the preceding paragraph (Rs. 9,49,631), we obtain a gross revenue of Rs. 54,43,948, and deducting from this total the working expenses of the year (Rs. 17,67,994), the net revenue (Rs. 36,75,954) exceeds the interest charges of Rs. 26,79,917 by Rs. 9,96,037. The net profit of the year from assessed revenue was 5·7 per cent. on the total capital expenditure of Rs. 6,44,28,998* on works in operation.

Total as in table A ...	Rs. 6,48,24,998
Deduct Bundelkhand surveys and Sardah Canal,	„ 3,96,000
	*Rs. 6,44,28,998

Taking the completed account for last year and the figures given in the review of the year 1880-81, which are close approximations, the net revenue realized to the end of the year was Rs. 3,41,90,796,

and the interest charges to the end of the year on works in operation were Rs. 4,23,53,152. Thus the interest charges remaining unpaid from the commencement of canal irrigation in these provinces amount to Rs. 81,62,356. As already observed, this excess will be reduced by Rs. 4,83,727, the excess of net revenue collected over the interest charges for the year. Considering that the above calculation includes the interest on 1¾ crores of rupees spent on the new portion of the Lower Ganges Canal on which irrigation has only just commenced, the results may be considered satisfactory.

It will be observed that while the direct revenue † *realized* amounts to only Rs. 39,66,864, the direct revenue *assessed* amounts to Rs. 44,94,317. In 1879-80 the collected revenue much exceeded the assessments, which, as explained at the time, was due to the collections on account of the rabi of 1878-79 being much larger than the assessment of the rabi of 1879-80. During 1880-81 these conditions were reversed and the assessments of rabi, 1880-81, largely exceeded the collections on account of the rabi of 1879-80.

† Occupiers' and owner's rate and miscellaneous.

The net profits calculated on assessments for six years are shown in

Table B.

Year.	Amount.		Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.	
	Direct.	Direct and indirect.	Direct.	Direct and indirect.
	Rs.	Rs.		
1875-76	15,38,080	24,60,905	3·77	6·08
1876-77	16,42,419	25,85,369	3·77	6·13
1877-78	22,12,908	31,55,858	4·95	7·26
1878-79	27,46,848	37,12,803	6·24	8·66
1879-80	18,86,917	28,52,872	3·02	4·56
1880-81	27,26,323	36,75,954	4·23	5·70

In comparing the rates with those of previous years, it must be remembered that the net returns of the year under review are lowered by the inclusion in the capital account of the whole outlay on the Lower Ganges Canal without any proportionate increase of revenue, the irrigation being as yet undeveloped.

The following table shows the net profits on revenue of all kinds for the four productive public works, which are also the principal canals :—

Table C.

Year.	Ganges.		Lower Ganges.		Agra.		Eastern Jumna.	
	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.	Amount.	Percentage.
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	
1875-76 ...	17,37,247	6·14	...	...	—17,841	...	6,17,057	26·62
1876-77 ...	18,58,155	6·29	...	...	30,150	0·09	5,86,270	22·97
1877-78 ...	21,94,179	7·18	...	...	2,74,015	3·40	6,25,485	23·94
1878-79 ...	26,92,664	8·54	33,845	0·23	2,39,351	2·94	8,05,588	30·63
1879-80 ...	20,12,627	6·18	46,623	0·28	—23,994	...	7,35,863	27·01
1880-81 ...	*14,47,360	5·87	*11,41,195	4·97	2,72,110	3·23	7,31,816	26·25

* The decrease on the Ganges Canal and the increase on the Lower Ganges Canal is due to the transfer of the old terminal lines from the former to the latter.

Areas irrigated.—The following table shows the areas irrigated in kharíf and rabi for ten years. The area of 1880-81 has only been exceeded by that of 1878-79. The kharíf area of the year under review was 40,113 acres more than that of 1878-79, while the rabi area was 43,942 less than that of 1878-79. Thus the whole area of the year under review was 3,829 acres less than that of 1878-79 :—

Table D.

Year.	Area irrigated in acres.		
	Kharíf.	Rabi.	Total.
1871-72	333,120	519,374	852,492
1872-73	353,621	586,965	940,586
1873-74	401,622	647,712	1,049,334
1874-75	389,707	752,745	1,142,452
1875-76	429,957	758,406	1,188,363
1876-77	463,430	776,356	1,239,783
1877-78	731,585	729,844	1,461,429
1878-79	660,026	1,075,952	1,735,978
1879-80	555,641	843,482	1,399,123
1880-81	700,139	1,032,010	1,732,149

The cause of the large kharif area, the largest on record after that of 1877-78, when the monsoon rains failed entirely, was the deficiency of rain in the lower districts of the Doab. In the districts of Agra, Etáwah, Cawnpore, and Bundelkhand, this deficiency, which commenced from August, ended in an almost complete drought and failure of the kharíf harvest. In the upper districts there was fair rain in June and July, followed by a long break during August and the first half of September, when very heavy and destructive floods occurred. The deficient rain in August and September caused a larger demand than usual in the upper districts for rice and coarser grains. The increase was almost entirely in food grain, of which 165,000 acres more were irrigated in kharíf, 1880, than in the preceding year.

The following table shows the areas of the principal kharíf crops for ten years:—

Table E.

	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877 78.	1878-79.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Sugar-cane,	94,810	97,814	130,578	141,727	109,492	129,605.	139,374	148,060	165,914	135,493
Rice ...	76,850	84,973	74,667	58,205	80,744	84,744	66,587	79,257	75,903	135,570
Indigo ...	119,617	130,985	144,094	156,271	165,865	148,589	214,662	227,238	185,006	194,679
Cotton...	30,365	47,799	16,353	4,702	25,202	40,497	104,596	74,887	57,724	62,878

The area of sugarcane has again fallen off. This is due partly to the state of the market, but partly also to the failure of the plantings.

The area of rice is nearly double the average area of the three previous years, which is principally due to the deficient rainfall of the season. The increase was especially marked on the Rohilkhand Canals, where the area, which had not before exceeded 28,500 acres even in the famine year, suddenly rose to 45,500 acres. This was due to the break in the rainfall during August and September, combined with a good supply in the hill streams which feed the canals.

The increase in the rabi area was due to the same cause as the increase in the kharif—the deficient rainfall in the lower portion of the Doab. The heavy floods of September, which affected all the sub-Himálayan tracts and the adjoining districts of Sahárnpur, Muzaffarnagar, and Meerut, saturated the earth and left it ready for the rabi sowings. But in none of the lower districts could the spring crops be sown without irrigation, and the consequence was a very heavy demand for water on the lower portion of the Ganges Canal and on the Lower Ganges and Agra Canals.

Table F. shows the areas of the principal rabi crops for seven years:—

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Other cereals.	Pulses.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1874-75	445,970	204,896	26,139	48,629
1875-76	471,498	191,812	31,973	35,719
1876-77	532,221	160,361	24,821	26,584
1877-78	415,659	138,627	59,912	64,328
1878-79	586,776	266,472	115,914	66,901
1879-80	481,836	212,489	83,861	33,944
1880-81	545,364	261,813	130,011	56,534

The areas of the year under review correspond very closely with those of 1878-79, but the area of the inferior crops has increased at the expense of the better class.

The following table compares the areas of the two years by canal:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	More.	Less.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges	595,072	664,627	69,555	...
Lower Ganges	402,365	583,475	181,110	...
Agra	57,103	141,405	84,302	...
Eastern Jumna	240,233	235,862	...	4,371
Rohilkhand	85,258	87,629	2,371	...
Dún	14,964	13,308	...	1,656
Bundelkhand	1,742	994	...	748
Bijnor	2,386	4,849	2,463	...
Total ...	1,399,123	1,732,149	333,026	...

The following shows how much of the increase on the Lower Ganges Canal belongs to the old portions which originally formed part of the Ganges Canal and how much is due to the newly-constructed canal :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.	More.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Old portions	362,586	438,508	75,922
New "	39,779	144,967	105,188
Total ...	402,365	583,475	181,110

Of the increase on the new lines 41,000 acres was on the Bhognipur branch, which was not expected to be ready for irrigation during the rabi of 1880-81.

The area irrigated by the Agra Canal, which had fallen off very much in the two years that followed the dry year 1877-78, has risen again to the area of that year, so far as the rabi is concerned. The rabi area of 1880-81 was 105,378 acres, while that of 1877-78 was only 600 acres more, and the areas of the several classes of crops correspond very closely. The effect of the heavy floods of September is seen in the absence of increase on the Eastern Jumna, Rohilkhand, Dún, and Bijnor Canals.

Navigation.—The navigable canals are the Ganges, Lower Ganges, and Agra.

In the year under review navigation had not commenced on the new portions of the Lower Ganges, and the returns refer to the old Ganges Canal, including the Cawnpore terminal line. The table given below compares the figures of chief interest in connection with the navigation for the years 1879-80 and 1880-81 :—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
Revenue collected	Rs.	27,745	28,221
Traffic in tons	...	60,914	65,322
Ton mileage	...	7,531,624	7,899,401
Value of goods carried ...	Rs.	49,85,836	39,42,749
Number of passengers ...	...	10,489	1,182

Expenditure.—The expenditure on new works chargeable to capital was—

				Rs.
On productive public works	...	...	...	19,46,097
Irrigation and navigation	...	...	...	79,950

Upper Ganges Canal.—The expenditure on the Upper Ganges Canal was Rs. 2,02,850. An estimate of Rs. 1,21,832 was sanctioned for enlarging the Jani escape, so as to make it capable of discharging 2,000 cubic feet per second, with a new head above the Bhola falls in the 85th mile of canal. The foundation wells of the head were sunk and filled in with concrete, the well-sinking at the first fall was completed, and one-third of the earthwork of the channel executed. Surveys were made for the Jumna escape, which is to take off at mile 26 of the Etáwah branch. On the Deoband branch the few remaining masonry works were completed. On the Anúpshahr branch, the principal expenditure was on widening the channel above the 40th mile, andthe earthwork of the extension is now complete. The work of enlarging the Mát branch proceeded and the Kot escape was nearly completed. The work of remodelling distributaries of the main canal continued in the Meerut and Aligarh divisions, and in the Aligarh division good progress was made on the supplementary channel which is intended to take up the irrigation of the first 38 miles of the Etáwah branch when the connection between the upper and lower canal is effected. The distributaries of the Deoband and Anúpshahr branches are nearly completed. The Baral drain on the Bulandshahr branch and a number of smaller drainage lines were in progress.

Lower Ganges Canal.—The expenditure on the Lower Ganges Canal was Rs. 17,20,698. In order to obtain a better command of the canal supply, it had been proposed to raise the crest of the weir across the Ganges by one foot and to strengthen the apron below the weir in order to meet the additional strain thus thrown on the work; and an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,02,473 was sanctioned for this purpose. But after the experience of the unusual floods of

September, when the river spilled heavily over into the Mahawar Nadi and breached the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in several places, the proposal to raise the weir was abandoned, and it was determined to fix drop gates 3 feet high on the existing crest. The strengthening of the downstream apron was, however, carried out as originally proposed, in view of the weir being at some future time exposed to such a strain as it would have had to bear during the flood of September, 1880, had not the river spilled freely over its left bank into the Mahawar Nadi, it being not improbable that this natural means of relief may hereafter be stopped by the construction of a marginal embankment, a work that has more than once been suggested. By the end of the yearthe additions to the apron were two-thirds completed, and the arrangements for fixing the drop gates were so far advanced that the whole number were erected shortly after its close.

The main channel is completed down to Jeyra, where the Etáwah and Bhognipur branches are taken off.

On the Fatehgarh branch the earthwork and masonry works in the first 34 miles were well advanced. From 34th to 45th miles the earthwork was in progress and three-fourths completed. Water has been admitted down to the 16th mile.

On the Bewar branch the masonry works are, with few exceptions, complete.

On the Cawnpore branch the five weirs and locks which are being constructed to adapt the channel to the new conditions of supply, arising from its connection with the lower canal, were commenced, materials collected, the foundations excavated, and in some cases laid. The Cawnpore town bridges were completed, with the exception of the Juhi bridge.

Good progress was made on the weirs of the Etáwah branch; these were completed, with the exception of works necessary to finish off. Two-thirds of the work of raising the canal banks was completed.

The largest works of construction were in progress on the Bhognipur branch of the Lower Ganges Canal. The masonry works down to mile 105, four inspection-houses, and excavation down to the trifurcation near the tail of the branch, were completed.

The masonry works of the Balrai escape were completed and also the earthwork so far as first ordered, but some further excavation has been found necessary and is in progress.

The distributaries of the first 34 miles of the Fatehgarh branch are well advanced. The Bachmai and Mohanpur are complete and in full working order. The excavation of the Dandwara and Bhargain in the lower portion is nearly completed, but the heads and some of the other masonry works have not been built. Water has been admitted into the Dandwara.

Five distributaries of the Bewar branch are complete, with the exception of the dependent minor lines, of which two, the Nigoh and Banakia, are still in progress.

The work on the remodelling of the distributaries of the Cawnpore branch was hardly commenced, pending submission of the project for remodelling the Aima distributary, which has since been received and sanctioned. On the Etáwah branch the Karhal distributary was completed and several others were in progress, the most important of which were the Gangsi and Bansak.

The distributaries of the Bhognipur branch consist of the four upper series and the trifurcation series. The heads of all distributaries in the upper four series have been completed, excepting those of the minor lines in the 4th series. The earth-work in the four series was completed, with the exception of two short lengths. One group of the trifurcation series, the Sikandra, was commenced and in rapid progress. The masonry works on the four upper series were also in progress.

Rajbaha escapes are in a backward state, but will be completed in 1881-82. The whole of the first three series of distributaries have been irrigating during the rabi of 1880-81.

Agra Canal.—The expenditure on the Agra Canal was Rs. 22,549. The Chajunagar and Chota Kasi corn-mills were completed. Nine minor distributaries were in progress, of which five were practically completed. Two drainage cuts were in progress.

Eastern Jumna Canal.—The expenditure on the Eastern Jumna Canal was Rs. 63,956. The excavation of remodelled channel of canal was completed down to water-line. Four distributaries were remodelled ; two rajbaha heads and a regulator in canal were built. The Shámli Nala, Fatehpur-Aldi, and four other drainage lines were in progress.

Sardah Canal.—The only new project under consideration was the Sardah Canal, which has been already mentioned. The chief work on this consisted in surveys for fixing the site of head-works about 50 miles lower down the river than originally contemplated, and alignment of main channel from the new head to the main line of the original project.

Heavy flood of September.—The unusually heavy rain which fell over the lower Himálayan hills and the neighbouring districts on the 16th to 19th September caused extraordinary floods, from the effects of which the upper portion of the Ganges Canal narrowly escaped most serious injury. The flood in the Ganges at Hardwár came down so suddenly and brought with it so much drift that it was found impossible at once to close completely the gates of the canal head at Myapur. The water in the river stood so high that it flowed over the roadway of the regulator, and for a time a volume of water double the usual full supply passed down the canal towards the Dhanauri regulator, where, fortunately, the greater portion of it safely escaped into the Ratna torrent. Between Roorkee and Meerut so much drainage water burst through the banks into the canal that opposite the latter place the volume flowing down the channel was estimated at more than 9,000 cubic feet per second, or double the maximum volume usually carried by the canal at this point. Of this the Jáni escape took off over 2,000 cubic feet.

Below the head of the Jáni escape, the excess volume was passed off through distributary heads and breaches in the canal banks into local drainage lines. But it is satisfactory to note that not one of the masonry works on the main canal was injured by the extra strain thus thrown on them. In the river above the canal head, the left wing of the Hardwár dam was damaged and several boats and much material collected for annual head-works at Bhingoda were lost. To repair the dam and replace the boats and material cost about Rs. 80,000, which may be taken as the amount of damage caused by this extraordinary flood.

The flood in the Jumna was not higher than usual, so that the Okla weir had no extra strain to bear. But in the Hindan Nadi at Gháziabad there was an extraordinarily high flood, which breached the railway embankment and scoured holes down to the kerbs above and between the well foundations of the Hindan dam, entailing heavy repairs to this work; but the superstructure showed no signs of failure.

The flood in the Ganges at Narora rose 2 feet above the highest flood previously recorded. The weir stood the extra strain most satisfactorily and the marginal embankment was nowhere breached. But it is estimated that a large proportion of the total flood volume of the river never reached the weir, having spilled over the left bank into the Mahawar Nadi between Ahar and Rajghát; this overspill caused the numerous breaches in the railway embankment west of Rajghat. It was, however, proved by a reference to the river gauges and by the small afflux (only 1·5) caused by the weir that the overspill was due rather to the insufficiency of the waterway of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway's bridge at Rajghát to pass a flood of such extraordinary volume than to any heading up caused by the Narora weir, which is four miles below the bridge. In Rohilkhand the rivers discharged volumes enormously in excess of those previously measured, and earthwork in connection with the Kailas and Kicha weirs suffered considerable damage.

(*d.*)—*Telegraph.*

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9.—POST OFFICE.

1.—*Imperial Post.*

The number of post-offices, &c., in existence at the close of the year, as compared with those in existence at the close of the previous year, were as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Post-offices	556	580
Letter-boxes	164	187
Village postmen	1	1
Letter-box postmen	23	25

Of the 24 places where new post-offices were opened, 21 were previously served by district post-offices. One was opened at Dholpur railway-station for the convenience of the persons employed in the construction of the Chambal bridge. The post-office at the Moradabad station was taken over from bullock train clerk.

Thirty-three new letter-boxes were opened during the year, but four letter-boxes at railway-stations were transferred to the control of the Inspector-General, Railway Mail Service, one at Moradabad was closed on the opening of the post-office there, one was transferred to the district post, and four were closed as not required.

Two letter-box postmen were newly entertained in Gorakhpur.

The total length of each class of postal line open in the year as compared with the number of miles open in the previous year is as follows:—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
Runner	1,986½	1,865
Mail cart	262¼	190¼
Railway	1,021	1,162¼

A total length of 150 miles was taken over from the Imperial by the district post-office.

A line of 16 miles from Zamania to Gházipur was abolished on the opening of the railway, but 45½ miles of new lines were opened.

Seven cases of highway robbery of the mails were reported during the year, all in British territory. In two cases the mails were either wholly or partially recovered, and the persons implicated apprehended and punished. In two cases no clue whatever was obtained nor any of the property recovered, while in the remaining cases the property was either wholly or partially recovered, but the offenders could not be discovered.

There were two unsuccessful attempts made to plunder the mails.

The new money-order system was introduced just before the commencement of the year under report. It has worked most successfully, and the number of orders issued and received is steadily increasing.

The changes introduced during the year, though individually of no great importance, have all tended to render the post-office more useful to the general community. The more important changes are as follows :—

On 1st August, 1880, the rules for the treatment of value-payable articles were revised, the rate of commission was reduced to half and assimilated to that charged for money-orders, the value of contents of a value-payable article was limited to Rs. 600, and arrangement made for remitting to the sender the value of a value-payable article by means of a money-order.

The maximum weight of an inland pattern packet was limited to 40 tolas, and its contents restricted to articles not possessing any saleable value. The limit of weight for packets sent by letter post was raised from 10 to 20 tolas.

To meet the convenience of trading firms and others frequently using the post for transmission of registered letters or parcels, the

senders were privileged to obtain receipts for registered letters and parcels as well as for money-orders in a book instead of getting a separate receipt for each article.

The minimum rate of postage for parcels was reduced from eight annas for 40 tolas to four annas for 20 tolas, the other rates remaining undisturbed, *viz.*, eight annas for 40 tolas and four annas for every additional 40 tolas or a fraction thereof.

The late letter fee was reduced from eight annas to four annas, and the payment of insurance fee on *letters* was ordered by means of stamps affixed to the covers instead of in cash.

To extend facilities for registration to the rural population, village postmen were entrusted with the duty of receiving registered letters, and thus the rural population allowed the advantage of registering their letters at their doors in villages where no post-office exists.

2—*District Post.*

The total number of district post-offices, letter-boxes, village postmen, and letter-box peons, as it stood at the close of the year 1879-80 and 1880-81, as also the number added to or struck off the list during the latter year (an abstract of the return), is given in the subjoined table :—

	District post-offices and receiving-houses.	Letter-boxes.	Village postmen.	Letter-box postmen.	Total.
Number on 31st March, 1880	368	132	659	7	11,66
Number opened or entertained during the year 1880-81.	4	30	11	3	48
Total ...	372	162	670	10	1,214
Number closed or discontinued during the year 1880-81.	50	17	23	...	90
Balance existing on 31st March, 1881 ...	322	145	647	10	1,124
Increase	...	13	...	3	16
Decrease	46	...	12	...	58

Four new post-offices were opened in Oudh and four were closed; 22 post-offices in the North-Western Provinces and 24 in Oudh were transferred from the district to the Imperial establishment.

Of the 30 letter-boxes newly opened, 11 were in the North-Western Provinces and 19 in Oudh.

Two letter-boxes in the North-Western Provinces and 15 in Oudh were either closed as not wanted or transferred to the Imperial post-offices.

The total length of the district post mail lines was 6,320½ miles in the North-Western Provinces and 1,067 in Oudh.

The following table shows the correspondence of the district post this year as compared with the preceding year :—

	Articles received from district post for despatch by Imperial Mail.			*Articles sent from Imperial post-offices for delivery by district post.*		
	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.	Letters.	Packets.	Parcels.
Total district dâk figures for 1879-80.	8,68,510	6,665	6,098	9,53,784	28,994	17,203
Total district dâk-figures for 1880-81.	9,30,744	6,690	2,130	1,015,957	30,892	6,444
Increase	62,234	25	...	62,223	1,898	...
Percentage	7·17	·38	...	6·52	6·55	...
Decrease	...	...	3,968	...	...	10,759
Percentage	...	...	65·07	...	...	62·54

The proportion of articles received by the district post-offices for delivery to the number posted there for despatch is as 1 to ·89.

The figures bear witness to a considerable increase in the correspondence of the rural population ; the decrease in the single item of parcels being merely due to the introduction of the money-order system which has rendered it unnecessary now for persons to send parcels of specie when they wish to remit money. The percentage of articles returned undelivered to the number sent to the district post for delivery was 6·45 in the North-Western Provinces and 10·63 in Oudh. These figures, however, include articles missent to district post-offices as well as those redirected by them and returned to the Imperial post for delivery.

The total cost of the district post establishment with contingencies was Rs. 1,85,222-11-2 (of which Rs. 1,50,472-13-6 was spent in the North-Western Provinces and Rs. 34,749-13-8 in Oudh). This amount includes a sum of Rs. 9,555-8-6 expended in the Kumaun division.

CHAPTER V.

Revenue and Finance.

(a)—Imperial Revenue and Finance.

(1)—Land Revenue.

For North-Western Provinces.

Rainfall and harvests.—The rainfall of the year ending September 30th, 1880, contrasted with that of the five preceding years, is shown in the following statement:—

Division.	*Details from* 1874-75 *to* 1879-80.					
	1874-75.	1875-76.	1876-77.	1877-78.	1878-79	1879-80.
Meerut	59·3	46·8	45·6	39·6	44·5	49·4
Kumaun	45·4	39·9	38·8	22·7	31·7	78·3
Rohilkhand	56·9	38·1	32·3	22·9	37·4	64·2
Agra	40·5	28·7	28·0	14·4	21·8	34·4
Jhánsi	43·6	37·8	42·0	18·3	23·2	35·5
Allahabad	56·3	44·5	40·8	22·7	29·6	36·7
Benares	39·6	40·8	36·0	19·5	21·4	56·6
Average ...	48·8	39·5	37·6	22·9	29·9	50·7

The rainfall, though considerably above the average, was timely, and the outturn of the autumnal harvest of 1879 was on the whole good, especially in the case of the rice crop, which was a bumper one. But in lowlying lands the crops suffered much from inundation, and even in higher lands the growth of weeds and the undue development of leaf and stalk were the natural results of the excessive moisture.

The autumn was also marked by one of the acutest fever epidemics on record. The districts of the Meerut, Agra, and Rohilkhand divisions suffered most severely; but the epidemic spread to the south and east and was very severe in the Doab tracts. The terrible mortality during this season has left an abiding mark on the districts which the disease visited, and had a detrimental effect on the agriculture of the year: for the people were so prostrated that they could neither properly reap the autumnal harvest then on the ground nor fully prepare the ground for the spring crop.

In spite of this sickness which sensibly diminished the area under rabi cultivation, of the late autumnal rain which damaged the sugarcane, of severe frost which injured the *arhar*, and of an

incursion of field rats which did some damage to the cereals in the Agra, Allahabad, and Jhánsi divisions—the rabi crop of 1879-80 was an extremely good one. The heavy and late rains had brought the ground into admirable condition for sowing and facilitated artificial irrigation ; the result was that in the spring of 1880 the provinces were one vast plain of luxurious wheat and barley crops.

Considerable injury was caused by inundation in the autumn of 1879 (especially in the Aligarh and Basti districts), but it was not of such a nature as to call for special action on the part of the Government. Hail too fell in several districts in the spring of 1880, and remissions and suspensions of revenue and cesses aggregating Rs. 5,461 on account of the damage done thereby were granted in 42 mahâls of Pilibhít and Sháhjáhanpur. But these were trifling incidents compared to the terrible outburst in the autumn of 1880, when disastrous floods occurred in the districts of the Meerut and Rohilkhand divisions lying below the Himálayan range, which resulted in lamentable loss of life, both of men and cattle, and in immense destruction of property.

The sudden incursion of millions of field rats during the spring harvest caused some anxiety. The damage caused by these vermin was in some cases very considerable ; and the apathy of the people, who were averse to taking measures for their destruction, made what might at first sight seem an unimportant matter the subject of some apprehension. Prompt measures were taken to meet the evil. Field rats had in previous years overrun parts of the Dekkhan; and an account of the measures there taken for their extirpation, as well as of the various expedients which had been tried with success in some of the districts of these provinces, was communicated to all District Officers. On the whole, though, the damage caused has been less heavy than was anticipated.

Diseases among cattle were neither very fatal nor very widely spread ; but the endeavours made to cope with them seem to have met with but little success. The people believe in charms more than in practical remedies, and beyond the isolation of infected animals, little or nothing has been effected.

Prices.—The ruling prices of the year for the chief grains in the several divisions are shown in the following table :—

Division.	Juar.					Bájra.					Wheat.					Barley.				
	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.
Meerut	29 1/5	32 1/6	14	17 5/8	20 5/6	28 3/5	30 1/8	12 1/4	16 1/8	19	25	25 1/4	13 1/2	13 9/16	15	32	34	16	19 3/4	21
Rohilkhand	36 2/5	32 5/8	13	18	11 1/4	24 2/5	29 1/2	12	16 13/16	20	26 2/5	22 1/4	11 1/2	13 11/16	14 3/5	38 4/5	33 1/8	15	20 1/16	21 2/5
Agra	33 2/3	33 5/8	13 1/8	20 3/8	21	33 1/2	30 1/2	12 1/2	18 1/16	19 1/2	25 1/2	23 1/2	1 1/2	14 5/8	13 1/8	34	34 1/4	13	21 7/8	20 3/8
Allahabad	42 5/6	36 2/5	15 1/5	22 1/8	29 1/3	38	32 1/2	14	17 1/4	23	25 5/6	23	13 1/5	13 1/16	10 1/3	37	32 1/3	15 1/8	19 1/2	25 1/8
Benares	36 1/5	32 2/5	14 5/8	24 5/8	26 1/3	31 1/3	29 1/5	13 1/8	18 1/4	24	26 2/3	21	11 3/4	13 3/8	13 1/3	38 2/3	28 3/4	14 1/2	19 1/4	20 2/3
Jhánsi	32	33 1/4	16 2/3	24 1/2	21 3/5	31	28 1/2	14 3/4	19 5/8	21 3/4	20 1/3	25 1/3	14 2/3	16 3/16	14 1/3	28 2/3	32 1/5	14 3/4	17 1/8	20 3/8

Prices, which were high at the commencement of the year, fell considerably after the outturn of the harvests became known, and when the year closed, they were lower than they had been for a long period. They would have been still lower, but the stocks had been exhausted by the drain upon them in 1877 and 1878, and their replenishment doubtless retarded the fall in prices that would otherwise have followed the good harvests that were reaped.

Land revenue.—The subjoined table shows the receipts from the various sources of income during the years 1878-79 and 1879-80 :—

Number.	Source of income.	Receipts in 1878-79.	Receipts in 1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Land revenue, current demand ..	4,23,95,264	4,26,15,348	2,20,084	...
2	Ditto outstanding balances.	8,52,188	3,22,003	...	5,30,185
3	Land revenue, not borne on the revenue-roll.	1,53,260	1,80,191	26,931	...
4	Owner's rate, current and arrears,	1,37,050	1,09,671	...	27,379
5	Occupier's rate, current and arrears.	39,98,151	34,26,621	...	5,71,530
6	Miscellaneous revenue (net receipts).	70,710	64,788	...	5,922
7	Surplus process fees ...	10,423	11,016	593	...
8	Sale of confiscated and escheated estates.	49,549	1,01,813	52,264	...
9	Sale of waste lands	2,838	1,032	...	1,806
10	Twelve per cent. acreage, school, dák and road cesses.	47,62,754	51,89,145	4,26,391	...
11	Chaukidars' commuted jagirs and cash payments.	1,18,653	1,14,916	...	3,737
12	Patwári rate	24,08,931	23,90,170	...	18,761
	Total ...	5,49,59,771	5,45,26,714	7,26,263	11,59,320

The total receipts from all sources during the year thus fell short of the total for the preceding year by 4⅓ lakhs of rupees (Rs. 4,33,057). This decrease is due almost entirely to the falling off in owner's and occupier's rate for canal water, the natural result of the copious autumnal rains. The demand on the revenue roll for the year was Rs. 4,28,60,050, of which all was collected except Rs. 2,44,702; and of this latter sum Rs. 1,46,117 are in

nominal balance, being due to land acquired for public purposes, diluvion, revision of assessment at regular settlement, losses by hail, &c. The real balance is thus only Rs. 98,585, and this is ·23 per cent. on the demand, a smaller percentage than in any of the preceding five years. Moreover, this balance is made up of small items: the two greatest are of Rs. 15,275 due in Kumaun and Rs. 11,593 due in Sháhjahánpur, both of which sums are in train of liquidation. The balances in Kumaun were due to calamities of season, those in Sháhjahánpur to losses from hail and inundation: both are rapidly being recovered. In the remaining districts of the province the demand was for the most part paid with ease. In Jaunpur, for the first time since the mutiny, it was collected in full; and the large doubtful balances in Jhánsi and Bánda are due in the former district to the spread of kháns and general deterioration in certain maháls, and in the latter to reductions of revenue at the present regular revision of settlement in certain parganas.

Outstanding balances at the beginning of the year were Rs. 8,63,180, of which Rs. 3,22,003 were collected and Rs. 2,47,491 remitted. The balance is Rs. 2,93,686, of which the sum of Rs. 1,90,560 is nominal. The real balance is Rs. 1,03,126 only, and will probably be all collected during the current year. The advance collections made during the year amounted to Rs. 59,68,331, and of this sum Rs. 35,091 remained to be credited during the ensuing year. It is in the Agra division that the advance collections were largest; and the months in which these were largest were November and December, 1879, and April and May, 1880. In all a sum of over 22 lakhs was thus collected in this division, being more than one-fourth of the total current demand for the year.

The demand for revenue not borne on the roll was Rs. 2,38,412. The chief items are—in Moradabad Rs. 40,933, on account of revised assessments not yet sanctioned; in Banda Rs. 22,924, due from estates under direct management; in Hamírpur Rs. 26,695, due to revision of assessment and to estates under direct management; in Gorakhpur Rs. 21,097, due to assessments of grants of waste land; and in Azamgarh Rs. 10,283, due to the assessment

of alluvial lands. Collections amounted to Rs. 1,80,191, and the real balances were 24·21 per cent. of the demand. There is a large balance of Rs. 47,004 in Ballia, due on the attached maháls Shiupur Diara and Kharauni, which were summarily assessed. In the former mahál there is every prospect of the arrears being collected; and in the case of the second mahál the settlement is being disputed in the civil court.

Taking the gross collections on account of revenue—current, arrears, and demand not borne on the roll—the total is Rs. 4,31,17,542, which is nearly three lakhs less than in the preceding year. In that year, however, there were large collections on account of arrears; and the collections on account of current demands are for the year under review the largest on record.

The demand for land-revenue on the roll changed slightly during the year, the result being an increase of Rs. 57,533, due to lapse of revenue-free tenures, revision of assessment, alluvion, progressive assessments, and release of lands from occupation by Government. The demand, as it stood on the 1st October, 1880, was Rs. 4,29,17,582.

Cesses.—For the 12 per cent. cess, which was collected throughout the year under review, the demand was Rs. 47,34,224, and the collections were Rs. 27,12,874, leaving a balance of Rs. 21,350. There were outstanding balances of Rs. 67,978, of which Rs. 27,900 were collected and Rs. 21,176 remitted.

The balances of the current and arrear demand are as under:—

	Rs.
Recoverable	7,141
Doubtful	14,898
Irrecoverable	18,213
	40,252
Nominal ...	5,288
	34,964

The balances are heaviest in Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, Bánda, and Hamírpur, on account of current demand; and there is a balance of Rs. 11,257 due in Jhánsi on account of previous years.

In Moradabad, Bánda, and Hamírpur, the balance is due to revision of settlement; in Sháhjahánpur part is under recovery; in Jhánsi part of the balance will be adjusted when the Encumbered Estates Bill is passed, and part is due to general deterioration.

The balances in Agra and Etah have been wiped off.

In the permanently-settled districts the acreage and other cesses were collected for the whole year for the first time. The demand was Rs. 5,60,246, and the collections Rs. 5,56,368. Outstanding balances were Rs. 11,581, of which there is still a balance of Rs. 1,165. Thus the total balances of current and arrear demands were Rs. 5,044, the greater part of which is either nominal or secure.

Acquisition of land.—A large quantity of land (9,605 acres) was acquired for public purposes, chiefly for the Lower Ganges Canal, in the Agra division.

The following table shows the permanently as well as the temporarily acquired areas in each division, and the amount of compensation awarded :—

Division.	*Total area appropriated.*		*Total compensation paid.*		*Average rate per acre paid as compensation.*	
	Permanently.	Temporarily.	For the area acquired permanently.	For the area acquired temporarily.	Permanent.	Temporary.
	A. r. p.	A. r. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.
Meerut...	975 0 32¼ 4 yards.	148 2 13	23,302 11 6	440 0 0	23 14 5	2 15 3
Kumaun,	90 3 15	...	1,377 3 10	...	15 2 1	...
Rohilkhand.	242 0 25½	38 0 12	8,320 0 3	376 7 7	34 6 1	9 14 4
Agra ...	6,005 3 33½	1,678 0 20¾	2,31,994 12 2	10,777 10 2	38 10 0	6 6 9
Jhánsi ...	79 3 33	...	604 0 0	...	7 8 10	...
Allahabad.	317 3 12¾	7 0 11	51,852 14 6	7 0 0	163 0 11	1 0 0
Benares..	20 3 7	...	3,903 8 7	...	185 14 6	...
Total ...	7,732 2 39 4 yards.	1,871 3 16¾	3,21,355 2 10	11,601 1 9	41 8 11	6 3 0

One thousand and ninety-seven acres were relinquished by Government and made over to the zamindars on payment of Rs. 951 according to the rules.

Resumption of revenue-free tenures and miscellaneous revenue.—The number of plots that lapsed to Government during the year was 170. Of these 28 were in the Meerut, 9 in the Rohilkhand, 111 in the Jhánsi, 11 in the Allahabad, and 1 in the Benares division.

Before the close of the year 157 plots with an area of 10,038 acres 2 roods and 20 poles were settled and assessed to a revenue of Rs. 4,775-5-0.

Two hundred and twenty-six plots were resumed during the year, and of these 221, containing 780 acres, were assessed to Rs. 1,755-2-0. Under this heading come grove lands cultivated since settlement and therefore re-assessed, and also lands taken up for some public purpose and subsequently surrendered and re-assessed.

The receipts under the head of miscellaneous (sayar) revenue have again fallen off. The gross demand of the year was Rs. 76,998 compared with Rs. 82,063 of 1878-79, and the gross collections Rs. 75,643 against Rs. 80,838. The net collections were Rs. 64,788, showing a decrease of Rs. 5,922. Bijnor, Jhánsi, and Mirzapur are the districts in which decrease in revenue is noticeable.

Canal rates.—The demand for canal occupier's rate was Rs. 33,59,472, *i. e.*, about 5½ lakhs less than in the previous year. This decrease was chiefly in the Meerut division, and was mainly due to the heavier rainfall of the year. The balance due is Rs. 4,250 (all real), as compared with a balance of Rs. 70,921 in the previous year. The heavy outstanding balances in Saháranpur, Bulandshahr, and Etah have been collected almost in fell ; and on account of the year under review Dehra Dún and Bulandshahr alone show any considerable balances.

The collections on account of owner's rate amounted to Rs. 1,00,678, while the balance unadjusted at the close of the year was

only Rs. 357 (of which Rs. 102 are recoverable and Rs. 255 doubtful) and the remissions were only Rs. 29.

The balances of owner's rate which required adjustment at the beginning of the year aggregated Rs. 9,003. The whole of this, with the exception of Rs. 10 remitted—Rs. 7 in Meerut and Rs. 3 in Aligarh—was collected during the year.

Sale of State property.—There were 136 revenue-paying Government maháls or shares of maháls, as shown below. The table does not include nazúl properties, the Tarái parganas, the Dudhi tappas, the Sultanpur Khas estate, Chilkia, or the Bhabar :—

District.	At commencement of the year.		Acquired during the year.		Total.		Disposed of during the year.		Remaining.	
	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.	Number.	Revenue.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Muzaffarnagar ...	4	37	...	...	4	37	...	...	4	37
Meerut ...	2	600	...	...	2	600	...	...	2	600
Aligarh ...	1	120	...	...	1	120	...	...	1	120
Bijnor ...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625	...	...	6	1,625
Moradabad ...	19	6,811	2	32	21	6,843	9	3,318	12	3,525
Pilibhít ...	4	751	...	...	4	751	1	191	3	560
Agra ...	...	...	1	720	1	720	...	...	1	720
Farukhabad ...	2	99	...	...	2	99	1	18	1	81
Mainpuri ...	1	5	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	5
Etah ...	2	63	...	...	2	63	2	63	...	...
Lalitpur ...	12	1,584	...	...	12	1,584	2	877	10	707
Fatehpur ...	1	180	...	...	1	180	...	...	1	180
Bánda ...	13	6,534	...	...	13	6,534	1	66	12	6,468
Allahabad ...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865	...	...	51	19,865
Hamírpur ...	14	4,355	1	50	15	4,405	13	3,635	2	770
Total ...	132	42,629	4	802	136	43,431	29	8,168	107	35,263

Deposits of revenue.—In eleven districts, 50 items aggregating Rs. 2,342 remained in deposit at the close of last year.

During the year under report 200 deposits in 15 districts, amounting to Rs. 24,053, were received, making a total number

of 250 deposits of the value of Rs. 26,395. Of these 150 deposits aggregating Rs. 19,791 were paid away, and 100 deposits representing Rs. 6,604 remained on the 30th September, 1880. The date of the oldest item is 26th October, 1877.

Litigation.—The chief feature in the year's litigation is the fall in the number of suits and the increase in the number of applications. This is due to the nature of the season, which was favourable to the cultivators. Rent was paid without difficulty: hence the fewer suits; but applications for ejectment and enhancement of rent are the weapons with which the landlord works to prevent the growth of occupancy tenures and to increase his rent-roll when the opportunity (such as a good season) occurs.

The total number of suits instituted during the year was 63,710 against 73,862 in 1878-79; a decrease of 10,152, or 13·7 per cent.

The following table exhibits the various classes of suits in detail, and compares the number of each class with that for the previous year:—

Class of suit.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Arrears of rent ...	64,764	55,659	...	9,105
II.—Ejectment ...	134	150	16	...
III.—Cancelment of lease ...	67	59	...	8
IV.—Recovery of or compensation for excess rent.	125	137	12	...
V.—Compensation for withholding receipt.	153	155	2	...
VI.—Connected with distraint ...	2,638	2,388	...	250
VII.—By lumberdars for arrears of revenue.	3,182	2,552	...	630
VIII.—By co-sharers for share of profits or settlement of accounts.	2,388	2,313	...	75
IX.—By muáfidars for arrears of revenue.	235	211	...	24
X.—By talukdars for arrears of revenue.	176	86	...	90
Total ...	73,862	63,710	+30	−10,182 Net 10,152

The decrease thus occurs in every one of the 10 classes except ejectment and compensation for (*a*) excess of rent and (*b*) withholding receipt. The greatest falling off is in class I., arrears of rent.

To the 63,710 suits instituted during the year 2,716 cases pending from 1878-79 have to be added. In all 66,426 cases awaited disposal. Of these 63,306 were actually disposed of within the year, leaving 3,120 cases pending. The number of pending cases is larger than at the close of 1878-79, and this is most noticeable in respect to the districts of Farukhabad, Budaun, Moradabad, and Jaunpur.

The average duration of suits was 21 days, thus showing that the business of the rent courts was on the whole promptly disposed of.

The manner in which the suits decided during the year were disposed of is shown by the following figures :—

On their merits	16,681
By confession, &c.	17,450
By default of plaintiff	5,754
Ex parte	16,341
Withdrawn	6,767
From any other cause	313

Of the 17,450 cases disposed of by confession, compromise, or consent 16,214 belong to class I. Of the cases decided *ex parte*, 15,257 were for arrears of rent, and 826 for arrears of revenue, making a total of 16,083, of which 12,957 were decided after personal service of summons.

The percentage of cases decided on their merits to total number of cases disposed of fell from 27·19 in 1878-79 to 26·35 in 1879-80.

The proceedings of the lower courts in granting *ex parte* decrees have been more carefully scrutinised, and the provisions of the law in this matter are more scrupulously observed than before.

The following table exhibits the numbers of each class of applications in the past and previous year and the extent of the increase or decrease:—

Class of application.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
I.—Determination of tenure ...	173	247	74	... 10
II.—Resumption of grants	170	160	...	
III.—Contested ejectment	5,381	5,889	508	... 2
IV.—Determination of value of crops ...	255	248	...	27
V.—Determination of rent	85	58	...	
VI.—Compensation for improvements ...	14	39	25	...
VII.—Enhancement of rent	3,522	2,649	...	873
VIII.—Compensation for wrongful dispossession.	206	202	...	4
IX.—Recovery of occupancy ...	2,348	2,281	...	67
X.—Abatement of rent	27	31	4	...
XI.—Lease and determination of rent of lease or counterpart.	286	318	32	...
XII.—Production of patwáris' accounts ...	2,935	2,479	...	456
XIII—Ejectment for arrears	12,719	11,352	...	1,367
XIV.—Ejectment of tenant without right (section 40).	7,231	9,016	1,785	...
XV.—Crop appraisement	529	600	71	...
XVI.—Deposit of rent	4,875	5,438	563	...
Total ...	40,756	41,007	+ 3,062 Net 251	—2,811

There has thus been an increase under applications connected with ejectment (Nos. III. and XIV.) and for deposit of rent (No. XVI.); and a decrease under those for enhancement of rent (No. VII.) and ejectment for arrears (No. XIII).

As regards the increase in applications for ejectment of tenants-at-will, a growing desire on the part of zamindars to eject tenants before their occupation has reached the twelve years limit, and a more general perception of the means by which this result may be gained, have resulted in an increased number of notices of ejectment served on such tenants, and a correspondingly increased number of cases in which the assistance of the courts was invoked

with this object. At the same time the number of applications to eject occupancy tenants for arrears was less by 1,367 than in the previous year—a sure sign of returning prosperity.

The applications for enhancement of rent were less than in the previous year by 873. The heavy arrears in Bareilly have been almost wiped off; and the new and simplified rules lately issued will doubtless prove of great benefit to all concerned. The districts in which the largest number of these applications were made were Budaun, Agra, and Allahabad.

Applications to deposit rent have also increased; the increase being most marked in Saháranpur, Moradabad, Etáwah, and Gorakhpur.

In Moradabad the embittered relations existing between landlord and tenant due to recent settlement operations and more especially where kind rents have been commuted into cash, have produced a large number of applications for enhancement, for ejectment of tenants-at-will, and for deposit of rent. The large number of enhancement cases in Budaun and the unusually large number of applications for ejectment both of occupancy tenants and tenants-at-will combined with the numerous applications to deposit rent would seem to point to a similar state of things in that district, though the causes are not so apparent. Elsewhere there is nothing very abnormal in the statistics. In Bareilly there was an unusually large number of applications for ejectment for arrears. In Sháhjahánpur, also, the number of these applications was large, though smaller than in the previous year. In Agra the number of enhancement cases rose from 90 in the previous year to 241, and of applications for ejectment for arrears from 325 to 497. In Farukhabad cases of ejectment for arrears were less frequent than in the previous year. In Etáwah there were 260 applications for enhancement against 174 in the preceding year. In Allahabad ejectment for arrears fell considerably, but ejectment of tenants-at-will rose greatly. In Jaunpur the large number of cases of contested ejectment is remarkable, while the number of cases of

ejectment for arrears was small when compared with the previous year. In Gorakhpur the number of applications for recovery of occupancy was large, as was the case in the previous year ; and the number of applications to deposit rent was large (377 against 246 in the former year). In Azamgarh a similar state of things existed, and in Mirzapur the number of applications to eject for arrears was unusually large. In Ghâzipur the number of applications for ejectment for arrears fell from 1,185 in 1878-79 to 608 in 1879-80. But these figures are modified in the case of Ghâzipur and Azamgarh by the constitution of the Ballia district, where the applications for ejectment for arrears were 356.

The average duration of applications was 1 month and 16 days, and the percentage of applications decided on their merits to total of applications made were as under in the case of the four principal classes :—

Contested ejectment	74·03
Enhancement of rent	61·87
Ejectment for arrears	55·52
Ejectment of tenant without rights	82·28

On the whole the applications were disposed of satisfactorily.

The total number of appeals to Collectors from the decisions of 2nd class Assistant Collectors in *suits* for disposal was 1,788, by far the greater number being suits for arrears of rent; of these 1,670 were actually disposed of, and 118 remained pending at the close of the year. In 1,006 cases the decisions of the lower courts were upheld, and in 664 they were reversed, modified, or the cases re-manded for re-trial. The percentage of decisions upheld on decisions appealed was 60·24, which is less favourable than in the preceding year, when it was 63·56.

The appeals were in nearly all districts disposed of with promptness, the average duration being 24 days against 22 days in 1878-79.

Only three appeals to Collectors from orders of Assistant Collectors of the 2nd class on *applications* were filed out of 1,267 cases which might have been appealed.

The total number of appeals to Judges from the decisions of Collectors and Assistant Collectors, 1st class, instituted during the year was 593 ; adding 159, the number pending at the beginning, the total number for disposal was 52 against 807 in 1878-79. In 390 cases the lower court's decision was upheld, in 92 reversed, and in 141 modified or remanded. The percentage of cases upheld on the total number of appeals disposed of was 62·60, which is about the same as in 1878-79. The worst results were in the Meerut division, where out of 101 decisions appealed 50, or one-half, were upset.

The appealable suits decided during the year in the province numbered 1,643. As this number does not vary much from year to year and the number of appeals averages 600, about one decision in every three is appealed and one decision in every five is upset.

The average duration of appeals was 1 month and 14 days against 2 months and 3 days in the previous year.

At the beginning of the year there were 126 appeals to Commissioners from the orders of Collectors and Assistant Collectors on applications pending ; during the year 671 were instituted, making a total of 797 for disposal. Of these 742 were disposed of and 55 remained pending. In the previous year the number of appeals for disposal was 1,080, of which 954 were actually disposed of. There was therefore a considerable decrease in the appellate work of the Commissioner's courts. Appeal was possible in 5,751 cases, of which 504 were appealed against 4,371 and 583 in 1878-79. Of the 742 appeals disposed of the orders of the original courts were upheld in 604 cases, or in 81·40 per cent. of the whole. In 79 only were the lower court's orders reversed, in 14 modified, while 45 cases were remanded for further enquiry.

The average duration of these appeals was 1 month and 5 days.

There were in all 229 cases, including the 71 cases left pending in 1878-79, in which execution of rent decree by sale of land was applied for. Of these 76 were compromised by District Officers

and 101 reported to the Board for sanction, leaving 52 cases for disposal during 1880-81.

The Board sanctioned sale in 96 out of the 101 cases, as there were absolutely no other means of realizing the debt. In one of the five cases in which sale was not sanctioned execution was found to be barred by limitation, while in the remaining four transfer of the properties for a reasonable period was effected. Sale actually took place in 50 out of the 96 cases in which sale was sanctioned. In 22 of the remaining 46 cases the decree was satisfied or a bond executed, in 10 the sales were postponed, 3 were struck off at the decree-holder's request, and in 11 sale proceedings are still pending.

In Kumaun the year under report opened with a pending file of 1,100 cases of summary and regular suits, and 2,823 were instituted during it. In all there were therefore 3,923 cases for disposal as compared with 3,660 in 1878-79; 2,858 cases were disposed of, leaving 1,065 pending at the close of the year.

As regards the cases disposed of 67·74 per cent. were decided on their merits. But two cases only were decided *ex parte*, and these after personal service of summons.

In Kumaun and Garhwál no summary or regular suits were appealed. Of the eight appeals in the Tarái Superintendent's court for disposal, the judgment of the lower court was confirmed in six instances, modified in the seventh, and the case remanded in another.

There were in all 520 appeals for disposal by the Commissioner, of which 394 were instituted during the year under report. The Commissioner decided 342 of these cases; in 73 per cent. of these he confirmed the orders of the lower court as against 72 per cent. in the previous year.

The number of appeals to the Board was small, nine only having been instituted against 33 in the previous year. The Board received 361 petitions for revision, and in 30 of these the order of

the lower court was modified or reversed or the case remanded. The number of cases submitted to the Board by Collectors for review was 177. In 80 of these cases the order was modified or reversed and 66 cases were remanded. Generally, the working of the revenue courts may be said to have been satisfactory.

Deposits of rent.—Of the rent deposits received 1,901 items, aggregating Rs. 55,122, remained unadjusted on the 30th September, 1879.

Four thousand six hundred and fifty-four deposits of the value of Rs. 1,50,062 were received during 1879-80, making a total of 6,555 deposits, representing Rs. 2,05,184.

Of these 4,148 deposits, amounting to Rs. 1,59,034, were paid away during the year under report, leaving a balance unadjusted at its close of 2,407 items of the value of Rs. 46,150.

General.—The writs of demand issued in 1879-80 were 50,846, a fewer number than in either of the two next preceding years, though in 11 districts the number was greater than in 1878-79. In no case, however, was the increase large; while in 25 districts there was a decrease, chiefly in Jaunpur, Basti, Azamgarh, Gházipur, and Ballia. The total number of maháls in the province is 96,068, and writs were issued on 28,510 maháls. The fees realized amounted to Rs. 38,543, and the expenditure in service was Rs. 10,016.

The number of persons arrested was 1,817, or less than in the previous year by 196. The districts of Meerut, Kumaun, Jaunpur, and Mirzapur head the list in this respect. The moveable property of 3,576 defaulters was attached; but in 119 cases only was sale resorted to. One hundred and fifty-three maháls or shares only were attached as against 240 in the previous year, and the number of transfers to solvent co-sharers was also slightly less. In the case of 16 maháls the settlement was annulled; 15 of these were farmed and one was held under direct management. There were no cases of sale during the year. Returning prosperity rendered the demand more easily realizable than

in the two preceding years, and the action taken by the Collectors seems to have been judicious. No better index to the general condition of the landed classes exists than the number of such processes, provided they be used with discretion and caution, and the conclusion to be drawn from less resort to such processes is that the people were really better off.

The number of cases in which land changed hands by succession was 68,952, being more than twice the number recorded in the preceding year, when it was 33,898 only. The increase is doubtless partly attributable to the severe autumnal sickness of 1879. All other classes of mutation show a decrease. Mortgages were considerably less numerous than in the preceding year; sales too, both under the orders of court and by private contract, were fewer.

The price obtained at private sales was 17 years' purchase, against 16 years' purchase in the preceding year. These statistics point unmistakeably to a welcome return of prosperity; but the effects of the years of scarcity are still visible, for the figures of 1879-80 are higher than those (1875-76) immediately preceding the great drought.

Collectors have been able to effect very little in the way of averting sales of ancestral land under decrees of civil courts, for the 16,989 cases in which sale had been ordered were disposed of as follows:—

Sale averted by agreement	8,677
By Collector under sections 321-327, Act X. of 1877 ...	29
By Collector otherwise than by action under section 321,	2,072
In which sale took place	4,265
Pending	1,946

The Government has lately taken action under section 320 of the Civil Procedure Code; and it is hoped that some real progress will be made in the direction contemplated, and that the results of the future will not be so disappointing as those of the past.

Applications for partition have been less numerous (1,719 only being filed against 2,260 in the previous year), and the progress made in disposing of them has been better than in former years. But there is still much room for improvement: there are still many cases dating from 1877; and in Azamgarh there is one case dating from 1874.

Under the Land Improvement Act of 1871, 588 applications for advances were received, of which 499 were sanctioned. These were almost entirely for the making of wells and the reclamation of land. The only districts in which more than a nominal sum was advanced are Budaun, Agra, Jalaun, and Banda. In the latter of these a sum of Rs. 12,000 was advanced to 1,094 tenants for reclamation purposes. The total amount advanced was only Rs. 33,044, a very inadequate sum if the scope of the operations were co-ordinate with the need for them. But the present rules are far too elaborate to admit of prompt action, and there can be no doubt that with a simpler system the people would come forward more readily, and District Officers would be more ready to initiate action in this very important direction.

Advances under the Takávi Act (X. of 1879), aggregating Rs. 40,588 in all, were considerable in Saháranpur, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, Jalaun, and Bánda. In the latter of these districts the sum of Rs. 17,452 was advanced to landlords and tenants. The instalments have generally been realized, but there are considerable balances in Jhánsi and Lalitpur. The very simple rules lately published for granting these advances seem suitable, and an unusually large number of applications is in consequence now being received.

Record-rooms.—The total number of cases disposed of during the year is shown the as 502,960, and the number of files which ought to have been sent to the record-room as 547,222. Of the latter all but 40,788 files had been sent to the record-room, and of those that had been so sent there remained only 23,768 files to be entered in the registers and weeded.

The total number of bundles in the revenue record-rooms at the close of the revenue year was 80,096, of which 41,773 have been already inspected and weeded according to existing rules, leaving 38,323 bundles still on hand.

Some progress has therefore been made in the systematic weeding of revenue records. The subject has hitherto not received that attention from Collectors which it required. New rules have, however, lately been issued, and it is expected that by the end of the current year all the revenue offices will be in a fair state of efficiency and order.

Oudh.

Weather and crops.—The rainfall was copious (the provincial average was 55 inches as compared with 31 inches in the preceding year) and for the most part it was well distributed; consequently the harvests, especially of rice and wheat, were excellent, and revenue and rent were collected with ease. Sugarcane, generally, suffered severely from excessive moisture; and in parts of the Sitapur division much damage was caused by floods. But for the severe epidemic of fever which broke out at the close of the rains and retarded the rabi sowings the year would have been one of extraordinary agricultural prosperity; this sickness was very general, but most acute in the southern and western parts of the province.

Land revenue.—Of the current land-revenue demand proper (Rs. 1,38,70,629), Rs. 1,38,39,691, or 99¾ per cent., were realized and Rs. 30,938 remained uncollected. Of the balance Rs. 8,336 were only nominally due, the remaining Rs. 22,602 being in train of liquidation. The true balance was due in five districts only, the revenue having been satisfied in full in the other seven.

Miscellaneous.—The demand on account of fluctuating land revenue not on the roll was Rs. 10,575, the collections were Rs. 9,865, and the balance amounted to Rs. 710, all in train of liquidation. The most of this revenue is derived from mahâls of which the settlement has been annulled for a term of years as a punitive measure, consequent on revenue default, or by resumed revenue-free-holdings

brought under assessment after the revenue-roll of the year has been sanctioned by Government.

Outstanding balances of the revenue of former years.—The balance due at the commencement of the year was Rs. 4,06,247, composed of the following items :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Outstanding on the 30th September, 1879, on account of revenue on the roll for the year prior to 1878-79, ...	2,74,356	10	7
Balance of revenue on the roll for 1878-79	1,25,632	11	6
Balance of fluctuating land in train of liquidation ...	4,448	1	9
Addition to balance of revenue on the roll for 1878-79 in Partabgarh, owing to an amendment of accounts ordered by the Accountant-General	504	15	5
Additions to the balance of fluctuating land revenue in consequence of errors in the accounts of last year in Bara Banki, Sitapur, and Sultanpur	1,304	15	2

Of this sum Rs. 1,57,086 were collected, Rs. 1,55,539 were remitted, and Rs. 93,622 remained in balance, Rs. 25,013 being nominal and Rs. 68,609 recoverable and in course of realization. Of the remissions, Rs. 1,47,931 represent a nominal balance in Fyzabad merely retained in the accounts pending the formal adjustments consequent on the revision of the settlement. Similarly Rs. 24,947 of the nominal balance is due to the modifications long since approved in connection with the Sultanpur assessments. This sum should have been expunged from the accounts.

Coercive processes.—There were no sales for the recovery of arrears of revenue. The settlements of 43 intermixed mahâls in pargana Khandasa, in the Fyzabad district, were annulled and the estates taken under direct management. The settlements of three other estates (one in Lucknow and two in Bara Banki), assessed to a revenue of Rs. 2,584, were annulled and the estates farmed in order to the recovery of Rs. 3,432. Twenty-eight pattis (15 of these in Bara Banki) in 18 villages were temporarily transferred to solvent co-sharers, who paid the arrears which had accrued. Two hundred and twenty-six defaulters were arrested, but only 22 of these were subsequently imprisoned. In 813 cases moveable property

was attached; in only 49 of these, however, was it necessary to proceed to sale. Twenty-one estates were temporarily attached. Twenty-one thousand three hundred and thirteen writs of demand were issued, a number somewhat in excess of that served in the previous year, but not above the average of past years. The harvests were good and the revenue was collected with ease and success. The action taken against the Khandasa maháls in Fyzabad was a strong measure necessitated by the special circumstances of the case; with this exception, there was no undue resort to coercive processes.

Resumption of revenue-free tenures.—The number which lapsed during the year, in consequence of the deaths of the assignees for life of the Government revenue, was 103; they embraced an area of 17,621 acres, and in consequence of their resumption the land-revenue has been increased by Rs. 16,940. The most considerable resumptions were in the Kheri district, where lands assessed to Rs. 6,995 lapsed on the death of the Raja of Oel.

Collection of cesses and local rates.—The demand for cesses (payable, under engagements entered into at settlement, on account of roads, schools, district post, and margin fund) and local rates (leviable under Act IV. of 1878) was for—

	Rs.
Cesses	3,63,761
Local rates	6,53,543
Total	10,17,304

The realizations were on account of—

	Rs.
Cesses	3,62,567
Local rates	6,51,330
Total	10,13,897

And the balances were—

	Rs.
Cesses	1,194
Local rates	2,213
Total	3,407

of which Rs. 549 were recoverable and Rs. 2,857 irrecoverable.

171. The demands, collections, remissions and balances on account of previous years are shown below: –

Balance at the beginning of the year.			*Collections.*			*Remissions.*			*Balance due at the close of the year.*		
Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.	Cesses.	Rates.	Total.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,405	3,050	5,455	843	1,472	2,315	1,249	1,274	2,523	313	304	617

Advances under the Land Improvement Act.—There were only 50 applications for advances; of these 31 were sanctioned, 12 were rejected, and 7 were pending. In 28 cases advances for sums aggregating Rs. 16,025 were sanctioned for landlords, and in three cases tenants were given Rs. 530. The advances were all for the construction or repair of wells.

The sum recoverable during the year was Rs. 39,845,* of which Rs. 8,620† were overdue on account of the demand of previous years, and Rs. 31,225‡ accrued during the year under review. The collections amounted to Rs. 38,309. The balance was Rs. 1,536.

		Rs.
*Principal	...	31,608
Interest	...	8,257
†Principal	...	5,573
Interest	...	3,047
‡Principal	...	26,035
Interest	...	5,190

Advances under the Takávi Act (X. of 1879.)—No advances were made for the agricultural objects contemplated by the Northern India Takávi Act X. of 1879; this was, no doubt, due to the prosperous circumstances of the year. Of advances made in previous years Rs. 48,284 on account of principal and interest were outstanding; of this, again, Rs. 41,461 were demandable during the year. Rs. 39,361 were collected and Rs. 2,100 remained overdue and

unrealized. Of the overdue balance the only large item was Rs. 1,228 owed by the heavily-encumbered Ramnagar taluka in Bara Banki, but this estate was under Government management and the recovery of the advance was secure.

Notices of ejectment and relinquishment.—Notices of ejectment were 56,686 in number; they were more numerous than in the preceding year (when 51,788 were issued), or, indeed, than in any other year since the passing of the Rent Act except 1870-71, when the number was 59,393; on the other hand there were never so few relinquishments (5,807), excepting in 1878-79, when only 5,405 were filed. These results were principally due to the goodness of the harvests; but, no doubt, in part to the more accurate knowledge of the extent, nature, and rent of the various holdings afforded by improved village papers. Of the notices of ejectment, 25,946, or 46 per cent., were served on Brahmans and Rajputs, and 30,740, or 54 per cent., on other castes. The higher castes contributed largely, but in not so great a proportion to the relinquishments, of which 1,161, or 20 per cent., were filed by Brahmans and Rajputs, and 4,646, or 80 per cent., by other castes. Seven thousand three hundred and thirty-six suits were preferred to contest notices of ejectment; all but ten of these were decided before the close of the year. In 3,917 cases the objection was disallowed; the notices were set aside in 3,409 cases, equal to 47 per cent. of the cases tried and 6 per cent. of the notices issued.

Detailed enquiries were made in order to ascertain what was the ultimate result of the issue of these notices of ejectment and relinquishment; these point to the conclusion that the outside number of persons who in this way ceased to be tenants of land was 2,462. Probably it was not so large, and even of those who abandoned agriculture, a considerable number pursued it only in addition to some more regular and permanent calling.

Partitions.—The work connected with the partition of estates was heavy; the manner in which these cases were dealt with is shown in the following table:—

		Pending at the beginning of the year.	New applications filed during the year.	Total for disposal.	Actually carried out.	Otherwise disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.
Perfect partitions ...	Talukdari ...	16	9	25	...	4	21
	Non-talukdari proprietary ...	277	345	622	165	157	300
	Under-proprietary ...	38	32	70	28	16	26
Imperfect partitions,	Talukdari ...	...	1	1	...	...	1
	Non-talukdari proprietary ...	160	124	284	89	80	115
	Under-proprietary ...	43	40	83	34	18	31
	Total ...	534	551	1,085	316	275	494

More partitions were effected than in the preceding year; and although the institutions were very numerous, the pending file was considerably lighter at the end than at the beginning of the year. The number of cases disposed of otherwise than by partition being carried out is in very large proportion to the total number disposed of; most of these are said to have been struck off in default of the attendance of applicants, or because they neglected to pay the necessary costs. There can be no doubt that the stamp duty imposed, under Act I. of 1879, on instruments of partition presses very heavily on applicants for partition and discourages resort to this measure; this is to be regretted, but it is imperfect partitions that affords most relief to those who suffer from disputes with their co-sharers, and it has been recently decided that this class of cases is not liable to stamp duty.

Village papers.—Speaking generally, the patwâris' papers were filed with fair punctuality, and there was a decided improvement in this respect as compared with preceding years; the results in Lucknow, Sitapur, and Hardoi, were however, disappointing.

Proceedings for the summary recovery of under-proprietary rent under section 158 *of Act XVII. of* 1876.—Section 158 of the Land Revenue Act provides for the recovery under summary process of arrears of rent due by under-proprietors to talukdars. The object of this section is to assist the revenue-payer to recover speedily rents on the realization of which he is more or less dependent for the means with which to satisfy the Government demand, and to save the under-proprietors, as far as possible, from the costs with which they would be saddled were they sued in the rent courts. During the year Deputy Commissioners dealt with 684 applications for proceedings of this nature to be taken in order to the recovery of Rs. 1,76,739; all but 7 of these applications relating to Rs. 1,970 were disposed of; in 545 cases Deputy Commissioners admitted the applications and decided to recover the full amount claimed, Rs. 1,19,973; in 101 cases they admitted Rs. 25,528 out of Rs. 37,187 claimed, and they rejected 31 claims for the recovery of Rs. 17,609. The applications were promptly dealt with, and it is satisfactory to find that there was seldom any dispute about the amount due, that so large a proportion as 82 per cent. of the amount which the Deputy Commissioners were asked to recover was found to be due, and that in so many as 545 out of 677 applications the sums claimed were admitted in full. Testimony is generally borne to the fairness of the claims, and it is explained that where the whole or part of a claim has been disallowed, it has generally been because the case was not one to which the section applied, or because the sum demanded, though equitably due, was barred by limitation or for some reason which did not affect the *bonâfides* of the applicant. Including cases admitted in previous years, there were 760 cases in which Deputy Commissioners exercised the powers conferred by section 158 for the purpose of recovering arrears. The total amount of arrears recoverable was Rs. 1,19,481; in 497 cases the full amount recoverable (Rs. 1,19,077) was realized; 85 cases were withdrawn from the operation of the section when only a part (Rs. 18,948) had been recovered of the whole sum admitted to be due (Rs. 29,225); in 178 cases, in respect of which Rs. 43,178

were due, Rs. 9,772 were recovered and the remainder was in course of realization. The total realizations were Rs. 1,47,797, or 77 per cent. of the amount recoverable.

These results were generally very satisfactory; a considerable sum was realized promptly for the talukdars without resort being had to the rent courts, and very little coercion was found necessary.

2.—Canal Revenue.

For the revenue derived from canals see section upon Irrigation.

3.—Customs. 4.—Opium. 5.—Salt.

The headings 3 and 5 are blank, as Customs is an Imperial head of account, and salt is under the Board of the Lower Provinces; for 4 see under head Excise.

6.—Excise.

The gross receipts compared with the actuals of the previous year and the budget-estimate were as follows:—

	Actuals, 1878-79.			Estimate, 1879-80.			Actuals, 1879-80.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces ...	22,30,502	6	2	24,94,255	0	0	24,54,864	7	10
Oudh ...	6,84,612	3	1	7,73,520	0	0	9,10,536	11	1
Total ...	29,15,114	9	3	32,67,775	0	0	33,65,401	2	11

There is thus an increase of 15·44 per cent. as compared with the gross receipts of the preceding year, which was itself a distinct improvement on its predecessor (1878-79) as regards excise revenue. These actuals do not, however, show the true income of the year under report, because the actual collections above shown include prepayments on account of security for the year under report and the current year, 1880-81. Excluding these prepayments,

the amount realized on account of the year under report and the corresponding amount for the previous year are as follows :—

	Receipts for 1878-79.	Add credited in previous year on account of 1878-79.	Total.	Deduct advance payments for 1879-80.	Real income for 1878-79.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces.	22,30,502 6 2	10,510 5 3	22,41,012 11 5	1,24,040 1 9	21,16,972 9 8
Oudh ...	6,84,612 3 1	491 8 0	6,85,103 11 1	25,540 2 1	6,59,563 9 0
Total ...	29,15,114 9 3	11,001 13 3	29,26,116 6 6	1,49,580 3 10	27,76,536 2 8
	Receipts for 1879-80.			Deduct payments for 1880-81.	For 1879-80.
	Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. Provinces.	24,54,864 7 10	1,24,040 1 9	25,78,904 9 7	1,86,578 7 2	23,92,326 2 5
Oudh ...	9,10,536 11 1	25,540 2 1	9,36,076 13 2	44,387 10 2	8,91,689 3 0
Total ...	33,65,401 2 11	1,49,580 3 10	35,14,981 6 9	2,30,966 1 4	32,84,015 5 5

showing an increase of 18 per cent. in the total excise income of the year as compared with the corresponding figures of the previous year.

The increase arose mainly in Oudh, and under the head of still-head duty, license fees for retail vend of liquor, and sale of opium, as appears from the following table:—

Heads of receipt.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
N.-W. Provinces.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Still-head duty on country liquor.	4,51,510 0 0	5,86,169 0 0	1,34,659 0 0	...
Still-head duty on country rum.	2,92,657 8 0	3,10,147 10 0	17,490 2 0	...
Still-head duty on country methylated.	1,928 8 0	1,955 2 0	26 10 0	...
Distillery fees ...	528 0 0	498 0 0	...	30 0 0
License fees for country spirits. Wholesale	...	1,694 0 0	1,694 0 0	...
License fees for country spirits. Retail ...	4,13,020 0 4	4,53,279 13 10	40,259 3 6	...

Heads of receipt.	1878-79.	1879-80.	Increase.	Decrease.
N.-W. Provinces—(concluded).	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Payment for right of manufacture where the farming system prevails.	1,44,452 13 11	1,65,043 7 4	20,590 9 5	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Wholesale	1,689 1 10	2,530 10 8	841 8 10	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Retail ...	12,371 8 0	22,659 6 8	10,287 14 8	...
License fees for vend of drugs.	3,66,499 2 11	3,38,567 8 9	...	27,931 10 2
License fees for vend of chandu and madak.	36,972 10 5	38,316 7 8	1,343 13 3	...
License fees for vend of tari.	75,220 14 9	70,295 3 5	...	4,925 11 4
License fees for vend of opium.	62,383 15 8	66,703 3 8	4,319 4 0	...
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.	3,69,696 4 0	3,94,601 0 9	24,904 12 9	...
Fines and forfeitures...	729 12 3	869 11 2	139 14 11	...
Miscellaneous ...	842 2 1	1,534 11 11	692 9 10	...
Total ...	2,230,502 6 2	2,454,864 7 10	2,57,249 7 2	32,887 5 6
Net increase ...	...	...	2,24,362 1 8	...
Oudh.				
Still-head duty on country liquor.	4,04,660 6 8	5,65,257 10 0	1,60,597 3 4	...
Distillery fees ...	696 7 11	941 8 0	245 0 1	...
License fees for vend of country spirits. Wholesale	5,741 8 6	11,929 6 3	6,187 13 9	...
License fees for vend of country spirits. Retail ...	1,36,841 1 10	1,64,846 3 4	28,005 1 6	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Wholesale	144 10 8	220 11 5	76 0 9	...
License fees for vend of English liquor. Retail ...	1,611 5 7	3,224 13 5	1,613 7 10	...
License fees for vend of drugs.	66,926 10 11	70,500 11 0	3,574 0 1	...
License fees for vend of chandu and madak.	5,898 8 9	7,567 5 3	1,668 12 6	...
License fees for vend of tari.	10,203 12 5	10,730 8 7	526 12 2	...
License fees for vend of opium.	5,075 7 10	8,762 6 10	3,686 15 0	...
Price of opium at Rs. 8-12-0 per seer.	45,569 2 3	66,115 0 0	19,545 13 9	...
Fines and forfeitures,	178 13 4	312 1 0	133 3 8	...
Miscellaneous ...	64 2 5	128 6 0	64 3 7	...
Total ...	6,84,612 3 1	9,10,536 11 1	2,25,924 8 0	...
Net increase ...	...	...	2,25,924 8 0	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	...	...	4,50,286 9 8	*i. e.*, 15·44

The net receipts were :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	23,40,937	10	8
Oudh	8,92,928	6	8
Total ...	32,33,866	1	4

showing an increase of 15·61 per cent. on the corresponding figures of the preceding year.

There was an increase in the North-Western Provinces under every head of excise income, except drugs, tari, and distillery fees.

In the North-Western Provinces the ordinary distillery system has been in force in eight whole districts and in nine parts of districts. The number of licensed stills at work was 312, being an increase of 50 over the previous year. The number of retail shops was 1,687, being 104 more than in the previous year.

The number of gallons issued was 393,765, being an increase of 106,215 gallons over the previous year.

The increase in gallonage was most marked in Saháranpur and Moradabad.

The receipts were as follows (omitting fees for wholesale vend of native liquor and for wholesale and retail vend of English liquor) :—

	Still-head duty. Rs.	Distillery fees. Rs.	License fees for vend. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1878-79	... 2,87,550	436	2,52,032	5,40,018
1879-80	... 3,93,765	382	2,79,573	6,73,720

Thus under the ordinary distillery system the gallonage has increased by 36·9 per cent., and the receipts by 24·7 per cent.

Under the modified distillery system there were nine whole districts and six parts of districts. The number of licensed stills at work was 128, being 22 less than in 1878-79. This decrease was chiefly in Agra and Sháhjahánpur. The number of licensed shops was 1,504, being 30 more than in the previous year. The number of gallons issued was 191,377, being 27,417 more than in the previous year. The districts which show an increased gallonage are

Bareilly, Cawnpore, Allahabad, Gorakhpur, Basti, Azamgarh, and Gházipur. There is a decrease in Bulandshahr, Agra, Mainpuri, and Etáwah.

The receipts were as follows :—

	Still-head duty.	Distillery fees.	License fees for vend.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	... 1,63,960	92	1,60,987	3,25,039
1879-80	... 1,92,404	116	1,73,706	3,66,226

There was thus under the modified distillery system an increase in gallonage of 10·6 per cent., and in receipts of 12·6 per cent.

Under the farming system there were eight whole districts and 21 parganas in other districts. In these tracts the income rose from Rs. 1,44,452 to Rs. 1,50,058.

In Oudh the ordinary system was in force in 11 districts, and the modified system in one only—namely, Bara Banki.

The former eleven districts show an increase in gallonage of 43 per cent., and in receipts of 37 per cent., as under :—

	Still-head duty.	Distillery fees.	License fees for vend.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1878-79	... 3,76,004	436	1,24,910	5,01,350
1879-80	... 5,37,985	915	1,48,347	6,87,247

In Bara Banki the gallonage fell off slightly, but the receipts rose by 92 per cent. on account of increased fees for retail licenses.

In the North-Western Provinces the average number of persons to each shop is 6,310, and in Oudh 3,736. In Muttra there are no less than 25,275 persons, and in Etah no less than 21,381 persons, to each shop: while in Gházipur, a thickly populated district, there are only 3,265 persons to each shop.

In Oudh the average population per shop varies from 2,580 in Kheri to 5,519 in Lucknow, and the incidence of revenue from spirits per head of population varies widely. The average is higher in Oudh than in the North-Western Provinces, and so is the average consumption of spirits.

The average cost per gallon of country spirit is as low as 6 annas 9 pie in Rae Bareli and as high as Re. 2-3-0 in Etah. The average price at which it is sold to retail vendors is Rs. 1-1-11 in the North-Western Provinces and 13 annas 8 pie in Oudh. The average price per gallon to the public varies from Re. 1-12-0 in Partabgarh to Rs. 5-4-0 in Muttra. The cost price of the materials from which the liquor is distilled has been lower in this year than in the preceding year; but there are no statistics to show how far the cost of liquor to the public has been affected thereby.

The still-head duty on rum has considerably increased, but the consumption has fallen off; the only districts which consume any considerable quantity being Cawnpore, Allahabad, Meerut, Agra, and Lucknow. The greater part of the spirit was exported, chiefly to Bengal.

There was a decrease in the number of shops for the sale of English liquor, both wholesale and retail; but a considerable increase in the receipts for licenses, both wholesale and retail. The decrease in the number of licenses is due to the increase in the fee prescribed from the commencement of the year. District officers have, however, been authorized to propose a reduced fee when local circumstances render it advisable.

The revenue derived from opium shows a considerable increase in both provinces, especially in Oudh, where, however, the receipts are still much smaller than they ought to be, having regard to what is believed to be the actual consumption of opium.

The figures noted below contrast the results in the two provinces :—

	Number of retail licenses.	*Amount of license fees.*			*Proceeds of sale of opium.*		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces ...	513	66,703	3	8	3,94,601	0	9
Oudh	75	8,762	6	10	66,115	0	0

The receipts from sale of opium have increased by 6·73 per cent. in the North-Western Provinces and by 41·97 per cent. in Oudh. But the quantity sold in Oudh is comparatively small.

The only branch in which there was any considerable falling off in revenue was the drug farm, which realized in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 3,38,567, and in Oudh Rs. 70,500, or a total of Rs. 4,09,067. The average collection for the five next preceding years were Rs. 4,04,418, and for the year 1878-79 were Rs. 4,33,425.

This decrease is confined to the North-Western Provinces, and is most marked in Cawnpore (Rs. 7,200), Jaunpur (Rs. 2,449), Benares (Rs. 11,900). In Oudh there has not been any marked decrease in any district, and there has been a considerable increase in Unao and Partabgarh. In some of these cases the decrease is is nominal; and in others where it was real, the decrease in the bids was due to the partial failure of the *ganja* crops in Lower Bengal, and a rise in the price of Nimar and Bengal ganja, owing to enhanced duty levied by the Local Government.

Of the decrease shown under tari in the North-Western Provinces all, except a sum of Rs. 854-12-0, is nominal.

The following table gives the incidence of revenue per head of population for each of the following country spirits, opium and its preparations, hemp and its congeners, in a few principal districts:—

		Country spirit.	*Opium and its preparations.*	*Hemp and its congeners.*
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	...	·05	·03	·008
Bareilly	...	·03	·01	·01
Agra	...	·03	·02	·01
Cawnpore	...	·03	·03	02
Allahabad	...	·04	·02	·02
Benares	...	·02	·07	·05
Ghâzipur	...	·04	·003	·01
Lucknow	...	·1	·05	·02
Sitapur	...	·05	·005	·003
Fyzabad	...	·08	·004	·006
Rae Bareli	...	·08	·002	·006

The figures are too minute for accurate comparison, but wo uld seem to show that the consumption of any one of the several articles

has not much effect on that of the others. It shows, however, clearly what has been often noticed, *viz.*, that in Oudh the consumption of spirits is higher, and of opium and drugs lower, than in the North-Western Provinces.

The following balances were unrealized at the close of the year under report:—

North-Western Provinces.		Rs,	a.	p.	*Oudh.*		Rs.	a.	p.
1874-75	...	1,150	4	0	1874-75	...	...		
1877-78	...	3,788	8	0	1877-78	...	389	1	6
1878-7	...	810	7	1	1878-79	...	...		
1879-80	...	1,116	5	11	1879-80	...	...		
Total	...	6,865	9	0	Total	...	389	1	6

Of the balances in the North-Western Provinces Rs. 62-0-7 were realized after the close of the year, Rs. 5,072-3-7 are in train of recovery, and Rs. 1,731-4-10 are reported irrecoverable.

The number of the cases instituted for breach of the Excise Act X. of 1871 during the year under report was 1,208 as compared with 1,093 in the previous year. Out of 1,730 persons tried, 1,409, or 81·44 per cent., were convicted as compared with 78·94 per cent. convicted in the previous year. Fines amounting to Rs. 24,288-10-3* were imposed, out of which Rs. 16,081-11-1 were realized during the year as compared with Rs. 24,637-0-9 and Rs. 14,960-2-6 respectively in the preceding year. Rewards paid from fines realized amounted to 10,962-7-3 against Rs. 11-664-9-5 of the previous year.

	Rs	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces,	16,988	6	3
Oudh	7,300	4	0
Total ...	24.288	10	3

The number of cases instituted for breach of the opium laws (Acts XIII. of 1857 and I. of 1878) was 844, *viz.*, North-Western Provinces 437 and Oudh 407, as compared with 1,101 in the previous year. Of the 1,076 persons tried, 829, or 77·04 per cent., were convicted, as compared with 78·98 per cent. in the previous year.

Fines amounting to Rs. 16,590 were imposed, out which of Rs. 13,400-13-7 were realized, as compared with Rs. 19,076-7-9 and Rs. 13,777-7-3 respectively in the preceding year.

Rewards paid from fines realized amounted to Rs. 8,909-11-4 against Rs. 10,719-11-7 of the previous year.

7.—Stamps.

During the year ending 31st March, 1881, a total sum of Rs. 53,55,715 was realized from stamps of all kinds. The total charges were Rs. 1,02,733, and the net receipts Rs. 52,52,982. This sum was realized as follows :—

				Rs.
From general stamps	...	...	...	13,82,233
„ court-fee „	...	...	...	38,70,749

The gross receipts for the united provinces for the last seven years have been as follows :—

				General stamps.	Court-fee stamps.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1874-75	...	...	...	10,15,065	34,40,050	44,55,116
1875-76	...	...	...	10,04,803	34,44,448	44,49,251
1876-77	...	...	...	10,03,121	35,84,720	45,87,841
1877-78	...	...	...	12,07,317	35,87,013	47,94,411
1878-79	...	...	...	12,29,575	38,59,387	50,88,964
1879-80	...	...	...	13,32,021	36,17,498	49,49,519
1880-81	...	...	...	14,52,085	39,03,630	53,55,715

The gross income was thus larger in this year than in any of the previous years. In the North-Western Provinces the receipts from both general and court-fee stamps have been larger than in any years since 1870-71. In Oudh the receipts from general stamps have been larger than in any year since 1874-75, and from court-fee stamps have been larger than in any of the six preceding years, except 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78. Taking both classes of stamps together, the receipts both in Oudh and the North-Western Provinces have been larger this year than in any previous year for which records are available.

The charges amount to 1·9 per cent. of the receipts.

For general stamps the income was obtained under the following heads: —

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
One-anna adhesive	68,944	75,939
Foreign bill	1,352	4,322
Share transfer	527	377
Bill of exchange	1,00,597	1,02,598
General stamps	11,44,549	12,41,821
Other receipts	16,052	27,028
Total receipts ...	13,32,021	14,52,085
Charges ...	66,985	69,852
Net receipts ...	12,65,036	13,82,233

General stamps therefore furnish the bulk of the receipts. Hundi stamps bring in about a lakh of rupees, and one-anna adhesive stamps about Rs. 76,000. The district in which the largest income was realized was Cawnpore, which also showed the largest income in the two preceding years. Agra, Benares, and Moradabad stand next. In Oudh, with the exception of Lucknow, where over Rs. 50,000 were realized, no district had an income of as much as Rs. 27,000.

That there has been an increase in the sale of one-anna adhesive stamps, notwithstanding the extension of the money-order system and changes in the law which tend to restrict their use, is satisfactory evidence that the requirements of the law are becoming more generally known and are better observed. Districts with large centres of trade naturally show the largest revenue from this source. In Agra, Cawnpore, Allahabad, and Lucknow, the receipts amounted to Rs. 25,996, or one-third of the whole provincial revenue under this head. But there is no branch of the stamp revenue in regard to which it is easier to evade the requirements of the law, or evasion is more general. Careful attention on the part of supervising officers is gradually securing a stricter compliance with the law and leading to an increase of the revenue; but there are still not a few districts, such as Budaun, Bijnor, and Hamírpur, and also Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Mirzapur, Benares, Bara Banki, and Sultanpur,

in which the revenue would certainly be larger if the stamps were invariably used when the law requires; and this is in a measure true of all districts.

The total value of foreign bill adhesive stamps sold was Rs. 4,322, of which no less than Rs. 3,946 were realized in Agra. There is reason to believe these stamps were bought for sale at other places—Bombay, Indore, and Gwalior—where no discount on sale is allowed. In 1879-80 the value of these stamps sold at Agra was Rs. 1,028 out of Rs· 1,352 in the united provinces. In 1880-81 the value sold at Agra has more than trebled. The sales at Allahabad and Cawnpore, though small compared with those at Agra, largely exceed the sales of the previous year. On the other hand there has been a considerable falling off at Benares under this head and no foreign bill stamps were sold in Oudh. In fact these stamps are only sold (to any extent worth mentioning) in five districts in the united provinces.

The sales of share transfer stamps were very small, the reason being that share transfers can be drawn on ordinary impressed stamp paper. The use of the adhesive stamp is optional and is confined to cases of transfer by endorsement. The receipts under this head were for the most part realized at the embossing press. Under hundi stamps there has been a small increase in the North-Western Provinces and a larger increase in Oudh; and the increase would have been larger but for the extension of the system of post-office money-orders which have largely supplanted *hundis* for small amounts, so that several men in one district have closed their hundi business being unable to compete with the State. On the other hand, in the districts containing large trade centres, and also in the aggregate receipts of both provinces, there has been an increase under this head of revenue. And this is only what might perhaps be expected to happen, for, although the receipts under the money-order system have increased enormously, the money-order premium, one per cent., is from eight to thirty-two times greater than the hundi stamp duty: and this difference comes to be appreciated in large transactions, though it is disregarded in the case of petty remittances.

Under impressed general stamps there has been a considerable increase, amounting to 9 per cent., as compared with the previous year, in the North-Western Provinces, and a small increase of 5 per cent. in Oudh. The districts in which the increase is most noticeable are—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Muzaffarnagar	20,350	26,249
Meerut	36,799	45,937
Bulandshahr	24,542	31,760
Aligarh	38,266	45,650
Farukhabad	22,441	39,778
Mainpuri	19,927	26,476
Etah	18,058	22,656
Moradabad	52,061	60,766
Cawnpore	33,895	40,281
Unao	15,633	21,414
Bara Banki	17,643	25,830

There is no very marked decrease in any district. An increase of transactions requiring stamps of this class may indicate either distress or prosperity ; but on the whole the increase in the year under review indicates prosperity. Calamity may have been the cause in Moradabad, but it is probable that the increase is due in the main to increased prosperity, accompanied by an enhancement of the dues in some cases and a general better observance of the law.

The other receipts were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Duty realized by the Collector under sections 37 and 38.	1,203	3,609
II.—Penalties realised by the Collector under section 37,	3,805	7,821
III.—Duty realized by civil courts under section 34 ...	437	1,199
IV.—Penalties realized by civil courts under section 34,	4,356	12,393
V.—Duty and adjudication fees realized under section 30,	4,631	464
VI.—Miscellaneous	1,617	1,541
Total ...	16,049	27,027

The number of documents on which these fees were levied was as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	No.	No.
I.—Number of documents on which duty and penalty have been levied by civil courts, sections 34 and 35, clause 1.	481	687
II.—Number of documents sent to the Collector, section 35, clause 2.	1,848	1,800
III.—Brought to notice under section 30	40	54
IV.— Ditto ditto „ 38	110	108
V.—Disposed of by Collector under section 37 ...	491	970

The action taken under each section of the Act was as follows :—

Under section 30, 54 cases were brought to notice for adjudication, and the duty and fees realized thereon were Rs. 464. Under section 34, 687 insufficiently-stamped instruments were admitted in evidence by civil courts on payment of duty amounting to Rs. 1,199, and of penalty amounting Rs. 12,293. Under section 35, clause 2, 1,800 documents were sent to the Collector, &c., 1,090 by civil and other courts, 196 by registering officers, and 514 by others. On these documents duty amounting to Rs. 3,609 and penalty amounting to Rs. 7,821 were realized. But the sum of Rs. 3,609 includes also the duty paid on 108 documents brought to the Collector under section 38. In 970 of these cases the Collector levied a duty, and in 927 he instituted a prosecution. There seem therefore to have been 97 cases in which both duty was levied and prosecution instituted. The figures show a very varied action on the part of Collectors in different districts. In Partabgarh 62 cases were brought to notice almost exclusively by civil courts: in one case the Collector levied penalty and duty and in 61 cases he prosecuted. In Lucknow 72 cases were brought to notice, and in 36 of these the Collector levied duty and penalty and in 44 he prosecuted. In Meerut 211 cases were brought to notice. The Collector levied duty and penalty in 94 of these and prosecuted in 197. In Aligarh 10 cases were brought to notice; 9 of these were disposed of by the Collector, and in one he prosecuted. In Allahabad 36 cases were brought to notice. In 23 of these penalty

and duty were levied and in 13 prosecution was directed. In Ballia 47 cases were brought to notice, and in all of these duty and penalty were levied ; and there were no prosecutions. The figures point to one clear conclusion, *viz.*, that both civil courts and Collectors have paid more attention to this branch of the stamp administration than in former years ; and less than 3 per cent. of the instruments which came before the High Court were understamped as compared with more than 4 per cent. in the previous year. The understamped documents were chiefly copies, leases, and conveyances, and the understamping was evidently unintentional. On the whole the documents sued on are not often understamped. The bulk of the documents requiring stamps of this class come under the notice of civil courts and registering officers only. The action of the officials of the civil courts in this respect lies entirely within the sphere of the High Court ; and it is by them that the bulk of insufficiently stamped documents has been brought to notice. The sum, however, realized by civil courts themselves under section 34 is Rs. 1,199 only as duty and Rs. 12,393 as penalty. These sums, though very much larger than those realized in the preceding year, are perhaps small when the large number of stamped documents coming under the notice of the civil courts, and the fact that those courts, if they validate at all, can only do so on payment of a penalty equal to ten times the deficient stamp duty are considered.

The charges were as follows :—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.
Discount	30,282	32,486
Penalties remitted	1,793	66
Refunds under chapter VI.	24,016	29,062
Refunds to vendors	1,295	1,067
Rewards to informers	1,148	559
Establishment	2,743	2,927
Contingencies	5,708	3,685
Total ...	66,985	69,852

The number of licensed vendors was 1,553, and the total value of stamps sold with discount was Rs.1 1,6.',695. The total value of all stamps sold was Rs. 14,25,057, so that but a small portion of the sales were made by Government servants. The average profits made by each vendor were Rs. 20-14-8.

The system of sale by deputy postmasters still continues, and patwáris have also been employed in this duty in Fatehpur and schoolmasters in Jaunpur. By this agency stamps of the value of Rs. 75,943-2-0 were sold, subject to a discount of Rs. 1,526-9-2. Postage, insurances, and miscellaneous charges added Rs. 407-13-2 to the charges. The system has grown and seems likely to be a permanent success. The sales have largely increased, and the charges have fallen by 52 per cent. ; and it is hoped that the difficulties now experienced in the matter of transmission of the stamps and sale proceeds will soon be removed, while proper precautions against fraud and embezzlement are provided.

Three cases of embezzlement of sale proceeds and two cases of overcharging on the part of deputy postmasters occurred. In one case, the deputy postmaster absconded and has not yet been arrested; the others have been prosecuted to conviction.

The total net receipts of court-fee stamps as compared with the preceding year were :—

					Rs.
1879-80	...	—	...	...	35,93,400
1880 81	...	...	...	...	38,70,749

In the North-Western Provinces the net receipts for the two years were :—

					Rs.
1879-80	...	...	...	...	29,13,219
1880-81	...	...	...	...	31,14,722

showing an increase of Rs. 2,01,503.

This increase is partly accounted for by the enhanced rates of process fees introduced in the civil courts about June, 1880, which account for about Rs. 50,000 of the increase. Fees for civil court amíns also—collected for the first time in court-fee stamps—account

for Rs. 1,21,000 more. If these unusual receipts be deducted, the net increase of receipts in 1880-81 over 1879-80 is reduced to Rs. 30,503.

In Oudh the net receipts were as follows :—

	Rs.
1879-80	6,80,180
1880-81	7,56,026

giving an increase of Rs. 75,846.

In Oudh process fees have been reduced rather than enhanced, but there has been a large increase in litigation as compared with the preceding year, stimulated by the new organization of the civil courts, and there has been an increase in receipts in every district except Partabgarh. The receipts were, however, below what they were in 1875-76, 1876-77, and 1877-78.

The gross receipts of the process-serving establishments in revenue courts were Rs. 2,86,421, the charges Rs. 1,99,745, leaving a net surplus of Rs. 86,676.

In the civil courts the net receipts from process fees were Rs. 4,17,914 ; the charges, Rs. 1,58,526 ; and the net surplus, Rs. 2,59,387.

The surplus in the case of the revenue courts was 30·2 per cent., and in the case of civil courts 62·06 per cent.

In the case of civil courts the surplus in the North-Western Provinces was 66·7 per cent., and in Oudh was 30·3 per cent.

The inspection of record-rooms by district officers continues to receive full attention, and special care is taken with regard to the punching and second punching of court-fee labels. Minor omissions have been corrected wherever they have been found to occur, but no instances of fraud or of gross neglect have been brought to notice.

8.—Currency.

The number of notes issued during the year was 96,285, and the value Rs. 1,49,66,840, as against 90,364 issued in the preceding year for Rs. 1,79,60,100. The following is a comparative table

showing the total number of each kind of note issued in the two years :—

Value of note.		Number issued.	
		1879-80.	1880-81.
Rupees	5	12,136	12,750
"	10	20,168	19,266
"	20	15,402	16,144
"	50	14,262	15,447
"	100	16,121	21,002
"	500	1,747	3,238
"	1,000	10,131	8,276
"	10,000	407	162

The number of notes received during the year was 95,456, and the value Rs. 1,27,22,860, as against 90,557 notes worth Rs 1,78,23,870 received in the previous year. Receipts therefore again fell off in value, though the actual number of notes received was greater than it was in the previous year by 4,899. This is due to the fact that only 6,511 notes for Rs. 1,000 and 142 notes for Rs. 10,000 were received as against 9,798 and 407 notes respectively received in 1879-80. In notes of lower value there has been an increase in receipts this year as compared with last.

Variations, in the circulation especially of notes of higher denominations are mainly owing to the action of the Allahabad branch of the Bank of Bengal, which usually takes these notes as certificates of the coin balance held for Government.

The number and value of foreign circle notes cashed by the Allahabad circle during the year is as follows :—

Circle.	Number.	Value.
		Rs.
Calcutta	5	145
Lahore	1	5
Bombay	135	4,145
Akola	2	150
Nagpur	7	380
Karachi	3	120
Madras	3	160
Calicut	...	...
Coconada	1	50

The following figures show the value of shroff-marked rupees received during the year 1880-81 :—

Shroff-marked.	Notched.	Otherwise defaced.	Total.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,43,063 8 0	1,134 0 0	525 0 0	16,44,722 8 0

The receipts and issues of small change during the year were as follows :—

	Receipts.	Issues.	Net issues.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Half rupees ...	6,971 0 0	14,125 8 0	...
Quarter rupees ...	6,998 12 0	25,571 8 0	...
One-eighth rupees ...	4,549 4 0	13,983 4 0	...
Copper ...	355 0 0	26,996 0 0	...
Total ...	18,874 0 0	80,676 4 0	61,802 4 0
Total, 1879-80 ...	5,234 4 0	86,249 0 0	81,014 12 0

No new agencies were opened and no old ones closed during the year. The transactions at them were as follows :—

Number of agencies.	Issue of notes.	Receipt of notes.
	Rs.	Rs.
Four	2,13,900	2,11,000

The total number of notes of the Allahabad circle paid on indemnity bonds was 143 and the value Rs. 6,900.

Of these 84 (value Rs. 5,295) were half notes lost in the post, 38 (value Rs. 1,305) were half notes lost accidentally, and 8 (value Rs. 100) were mutilated, while 13 notes (value Rs. 200) were mismatched. There has been no case of fraud or forgery in regard to any of the notes of this circle. Notes to the number of 11,854 and value of Rs. 20,68,560 were cancelled at the Allahabad Currency Office during the year, and the total value of notes of the Allahabad circle outstanding on December 31st, 1880, was Rs. 65,30,155.

(b.)—*Revenue and Finance other than Imperial.*

The revenues and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh continued, as in the preceding year, to be classified as under—

I.—Imperial. | II.—Provincial. | III.—Local Incorporated. | IV.—Excluded.

The details of the classification remained unaltered, though under the recent resolutions issued by the Government of India for the further decentralization of the revenues and expenditure of Local Governments, and also for entrusting to local control such items as can conveniently be so treated, considerable changes in the distribution between provincial and local will have to be made.

In this account items of receipt and expenditure classed as Imperial are entirely omitted, and though under excluded local funds there are considerable receipts raised under cantonment, dispensary, town, and especially municipal, the good administration of which is of vast importance to the well-being of the provinces, yet as their income is in no way at the disposal of Government and cannot be spent except on certain specified objects, their existence is of comparatively small importance as affecting the general financial position of the provinces, except in so far as they meet expenditure which may be said to be almost inevitable and so relieve the pressure of general taxation.

The items of receipts and charges under which the actuals were subsequently found to differ from the figures given in the final accounts for 1879-80 are as follows:—

Receipts.	Rs.	*Charges.*	Rs.
XVII., Police, Provincial ...	+747	4, Land revenue, provincial,	−75,016
XX., Medical, do. ...	+320	18, Minor departments, provincial.	−15,054
XXIV, Miscellaneous, do. ...	−324	20, Police, provincial ...	+16,547
XXVI., Irrigation and navigation, provincial.	−11,323	25, Stationery and printing, provincial.	+2,050
XXVII., Other public works, local.	−75,015	30, Miscellaneous, local ...	−1
Imperial allotment for provincial services.	−19,340	32, Railways, provincial ...	−63,930
Contributions, local ...	+5,37,622	33, Irrigation and navigation, local.	+9,065
		34, Other public works, local,	−9,065
		Contributions, provincial ...	+5,39,635
Total ...	+4,32,687	Total ...	+4,04,231

There was thus an increase of Rs. 4,32,687 under receipts and of Rs. 4,04,231 under charges, the net result being an increase of Rs. 28,456 under receipts.

The chief cause of these differences was that the charge made on account of the surplus ferry fund for the year 1878-79 has been treated as a contribution from Provincial to Incorporated local funds. The remainder are merely corrections or transfers and adjusting entries found necessary after closing the accounts of the year and call for no special notice.

In the final accounts for 1879-80 the opening balances are shown as provincial Rs. 24,26,444, local Rs. 39,67,885; total Rs. 63,94,329. In the final accounts for 1880-81 they appear as provincial Rs. 26,50,420, local Rs. 34,30,250; total Rs. 60,80,670, *i.e.*, provincial is + Rs. 2,23,976 and local — Rs. 5,37,635. This is due to the adjustment of the following sums merely added to or deducted from the balances of provincial services and incorporated local funds :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance as per final account for 1879-80	+24,26,444	+39,67,885	63,94,329
Surplus ferry fund for 1878-79, transferred to the credit of incorporated local funds by a debit and credit under "contributions"	+5,37,622	—5,37,622	...
Amount taken in excess in the accounts for 1878-79 on converting rupees into pounds	+10	...	+10
Amount passed through the journal entries for March, 1879, but adjusted in the books for 1879-80 and in the revenue and finance accounts for that year by a debit to contributions ..	+2,012	...	+2,012
Amount of shares in the Muttra and Háthras and Gházipur and Dildárnagar Light Railways transferred to the credit of the Government of India	+8,24,900	...	+8,24,900
Amount of loan and capital expenditure incurred on account of the Muttra and Háthras and Gházipur and Dildárnagar Light Railways up to 31st March, 1879, adjusted through journal entry to the credit of provincial, but not so treated by the Comptroller-General in the revenue and finance accounts	—11,40,578	...	—11,40,578
Difference due to conversion of rupees into pounds	+10	—13	—3
Total ...	26,50,420	34,30,250	60,80,670

The closing balances for 1879-80 were given in the final accounts for that year as—

	Rs.
Provincial	60,67,884
Local	24,26,307
Total ...	84,94,191

while the opening balances on 1st April, 1880, are now shown as provincial Rs. 58,57,708, local Rs. 23,51,280; total Rs 82,08,988.

The difference of Rs. 2,85,203 (*i.e.*, provincial Rs. 2,10,176 and local Rs. 75,027) is thus explained :—

	Provincial.	Local.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Closing balance of 1879-80 ..	60,67,884	24,26,307	84,94,191
Net result of additions and deductions in receipts	−29,920	+4,62,607	+4,32,687
Difference in opening balance of 1879-80	+2,23,976	−5,37,635	−3,13,659
Total ...	+62,61,940	+23,51,279	+86,13,219
Net result of additions and deductions in charges	−4,04,232	+1	−4,04,231
Opening balance on 1st April, 1880	58,57,708	+23,51,280	82,08,988

It is naturally unavoidable that, after the accounts of the year have been formally closed, adjusting entries and transfers of the nature described above should have to be made owing to the complicated nature of the transactions involved. When, however, the principles on which the classification of the accounts is to be made have been finally settled these differences will become less, and even as it is, they do not materially affect the general accuracy of the accounts as a whole, though they obscure to a certain extent the real results of the year.

The following is a comparison between the actuals of 1880-81 and those of 1879-80 and the budget estimates of the year under each major head of account :—

RECEIPTS.

I., Land Revenue.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,95,744	3,26,208	2,87,000

There was an increase of Rs. 30,464 over the actuals of last year and an excess of Rs. 39,208 over the budget estimate. These receipts depend mainly on the collections from the Tarái Bhabar and Dudhi estates, and are, therefore, materially influenced by the harvests of the year and the state of prices as affecting the ability of the cultivators to pay their rents.

IV., Excise.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31,33,897	36,91,132	30,92,000

There was an excess of Rs. 5,57,235 over the actuals of last year and of Rs. 5,99,132 over the estimates. This large increase is due almost entirely to the improved condition of the people, and is particularly gratifying on that account as well as from a financial point of view. It is certainly the most marked feature of the year, but it may be considered as now proved by experience that this source of revenue is peculiarly liable to fluctuations, and the estimates may in any abnormal year be to some extent departed from.

V., Assessed taxes.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
6,00,000	5,99,999	6,00,000

The income under this head consists of a fixed allotment by the Government of India from the license-tax proceeds, which yielded in all a sum of Rs. 12,97,009, the balance Rs. 6,97,009 being credited to Imperial funds.

VI., Provincial rates.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
79,88,499	76,52,448	77,24,500

The total collections amounted to Rs. 87,52,448, of which sum 11 lakhs have been transferred to the credit of Imperial on account of contributions for famine insurance. This fixed contribution of

11 lakhs on account of famine insurance to the Imperial exchequer being left out of account, the receipts fell short of those of last year by Rs. 3,36,051 and of the estimates by Rs. 72,052. The deficiency is most noticeable under local rates and patwári cess and arises chiefly from short collections and to some extent from reductions of revenue and consequent reductions of demands. The previous year's receipts were swollen also by collection of arrears.

X., Stamps.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
49,49,459	53,55,696	49,08,000

As in the case of excise there was a marked increase in receipts which was not anticipated; they exceeded those of the previous year by Rs. 4,06,237 and the estimates by Rs. 4,47,696. Stamp revenue depends mainly on the litigation of the provinces, which is greater in prosperous years, and on the general activity of trade. The large increase under this and excise is a proof that the masses are recovering from the severe pressure felt by them during the late disastrous seasons. Receipts were also swollen by amíns' fees being realized in court-fee stamps instead of in cash as heretofore, there being a corresponding decrease under law and justice.

XI., Registration.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4,90,825	5,82,304	4,64,000

There was an excess of Rs. 91,479 over the actuals of 1879-80, and of Rs. 1,18,304 over the estimates, chiefly due to the rise in record-room receipts.

XV., Minor Departments.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
61,354	73,251	74,000

The receipts very closely approximated the budget estimate and call for no remark.

XVI., Law and Justice.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
10,74,304	10,17,958	10,38,000

Receipts fell short of those of the previous year by Rs. 56,346, and of the budget estimate by Rs. 20,042. The deficit is, however, a nominal one only, due to the change made in collecting amíns' fees as noticed under stamps above.

XVII., Police.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,76,269	3,76,973	3,67,000

Receipts were almost the same as those of the previous year, but exceeded the budget estimate by Rs. 9,973. Though the receipts under "police supplied to railways" fell short of the estimate on that account by Rs. 14,000, the collections under the head "police supplied to municipal, cantonment, and town funds" exceeded the estimate by Rs. 4,000, and those under the head "fees, fines, and forfeitures" by Rs. 19,000. The last two heads (*viz.*, "police supplied to municipal, cantonment, and town funds," and "fees, fines, and forfeitures) thus show excess collections of Rs. 23,000 against a deficit of Rs. 14,000 under "police supplied to railways," resulting in a net increase of Rs. 9,000. The receipts for 1880-81 are very nearly the same as those for 1879-80.

XIX., Education.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1,36,655	1,71,764	1,27,000

Receipts exceeded those of 1879-80 by Rs. 35,109, and the budget estimate by Rs. 44,764, owing to the credit of Rs. 40,000 on account of the sale proceeds of Government promissory notes belonging to the Muir College Building Fund, and excess collections from endowed lands appropriated for the maintenance of the Agra College.

The figures under *XX., Medical, XXI., Stationery and Printing,* and *XXII., Interest,* call for no comment.

XXIV., Miscellaneous.

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
3,17,802	2,87,503	2,36,000

Receipts fall short of the actuals of 1879-80 by Rs. 30,299, but exceed the budget estimate by Rs. 51,503. This difference is partly due to excess collections under sundry receipts, nazúl, and patwári, and partly to the provision on account of "receipts from travellers" (ferry) having been made under XXVII., "Other public works," in the budget. The difference between the actuals of 1879-80 and those of 1880-81 is attributable partly to the credit in the former year of Rs. 36,471 on account of sale proceeds of Government promissory notes belonging to the staging bungalows and margin funds.

XXV., Buildings; XXVI., Irrigation and Navigation; XXVIII., Other Public Works.

The receipts under these heads compare as follows with the details of 1879-80 and the budget estimate :—

	Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.	Compared with 1879-80.	Compared with budget estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
XXV. ...	1,23,350	1,94,407	2,75,000	+ 71,057	− 80,593
XXVI. ...	37,18,058	36,26,022	35,25,000	− 92,036	+1,01,022
XXVII. ...	10,77,330	14,90,538	9,14,000	+4,13,208	+5,76,538

The Public Works income (XXVII) is detailed below :—

IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC WORKS OFFICERS.

Provincial.

	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls	13,103	
Rents	9,739	
Sale of land, houses, &c.	35,921	
Profits from Roorkee Workshops ...	3,87,004	
Miscellaneous	1,564	
		4,47,331

IN CHARGE OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

	Provincial. Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Tolls at bridges, ferries, &c.	7,24,679		
Fees for masonry graves	697		
Fees on cemetery monuments	1,768		
Sale proceeds of grass and fruits belonging to cemeteries	349		
Sale of old boats, &c. (ferry)	2,203		
Miscellaneous receipts (ferry)	1,233		
Sale of grass, dry wood, and fruits (nazúl) ...	22,900		
Share of Panjáb ferry receipts	11,199		
Miscellaneous	1,591		
		7,66,619	12,13,950
Local.			
Tolls on steamers, &c. (Ganges river toll),	19,496		
Sale of grass, dry wood, and fruits (road) ...	5,388		
Arboriculture receipts (road)	22,122		
Miscellaneous	10		
Receipts on account of Bhábar improvement,	2,29,572		
		2,76,588	14,90,538

The net results under the three heads show an excess of Rs. 3,92,229 over the actuals of 1879-80 and of Rs. 5,96,967 over the budget estimate.

These are all the heads of provincial and local receipts proper, but on the receipt side are also shown :—

(1) Imperial allotment for provincial services.

(2) Contributions.

(3) Debt.

The figures under these heads are as follows :—

	Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.	Compared with 1880-81.	Compared with budget estimate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) ...	84,55,954	81,10,856	84,10,000	— 3,45,098	— 2,99,144
(2) ...	54,15,567	15,62,568	...	— 38,52,999	...
(3) ..	13,123	6,044	...	— 7,079	...

The Imperial allotment figures for provincial services are as follows:—

		1879-80.	1880-81.
		Rs.	Rs.
Allotment as per Government of India, Financial Department Resolution No. 1807 of 20th March, 1877 ...		83,66,000	83,66,000
Add—			
On account of Government House furniture at Lucknow ...		3,000	3,000
On account of model farm		9,000	9,000
On account of Government estates		16,000	16,000
Amount of Oudh deduction restored		58,000	58,000
On account of police force in Bhábar		1,584	1,584
On account of salary of Surgeon-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh		21,600	21,600
Moiety of deficit in the net revenues of excise, stamps, and law and justice, to be made good by the Government of India		110	...
Amount sanctioned in aid of the restoration of Jhánsi tanks,		...	80,000
On account of European stores for 1879-80 and 1880-81 ...		...	920
On account of maintenance of portions of the Jhánsi-Cawnpore and Jhánsi-Nowgong roads, transferred from the control of the Central India Agency to that of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...		...	18,000
Total ...		84,75,294	85,74,104
Deduct—	Rs.		
Moiety of surplus on account of excise, stamps, and law and justice	4,32,665		
Net amount debitable to North-Western Provinces and Oudh for payments made by other Governments and *vice versâ* during 1880-81 ...	30,398		
		...	4,63,063
		84,75,294	81,11,041
Net moiety surplus between the estimate for 1879-80 and the net receipts of excise, stamps, and law and justice,		19,340	...
Amount remaining unadjusted in 1880-81 out of Rs. 1,584 on account of police force in Bhábar shown above ...		...	184
Total ...		84,55,954	81,10,857

The total net receipts on account of excise, stamps, and law and justice having exceeded the contract amount of Rs. 83,75,000, the Imperial moiety of the surplus Rs. 4,32,655 is deducted.

Contributions are of two kinds—provincial to Imperial and provincial to local and *vice versâ*. The former only really affect the receipts of the provinces as a whole; the latter are merely adjusting entries, to enable the receipts and expenditure to be properly

classified and the correct balances under provincial and local to be shown. The subject is further noticed under charges.

The total receipts of 1879-80 aggregated Rs. 3,83,91,538,—Rs. 2,88,92,482 under provincial and Rs. 94,99,056 under local. Those for 1880-81 were Rs. 2,66,99,848, under provincial and Rs. 85,90,590 under local, or Rs. 3,52,90,408 in all, compared with a budget estimate of Rs. 3,20,74,000. Taking the opening balances into account, the grand total for 1880-81 is Rs. 4,34,99,426 as compared with Rs. 4,44,72,208 in 1879-80. In estimating the true results of the year, however, contributions between provincial and local must be left out of account, and the falling off is then apparent only.

CHARGES.

1,—*Interest on funded and unfunded debt.*

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
26,27,569	28,71,601	28,70,000

There was an increase of Rs. 2,44,032 over the actuals of the preceding year and of Rs. 1,601 over the estimate. The details are as follows:—

			Rs.
Irrigation—Interest on capital outlay on productive public works ...			24,49,848
Ditto on works not classed as productive			2,30,461
			26,80,309
Railway—Interest on capital outlay on productive public works	Rs. 1,52,808		
Interest on debenture loans on account of the Muttra and Háthras Light Railway ...	11,892		
Ditto Gházipur and Dildáranagar Light Railway	15,164		
Ditto Cawnpore and Farukhabad Light Railway	11,428		
			1,91,292
Total ...			28,71,601

According to the sums shown above as paid for interest on account of capital outlay on canals and railways, the total capital for which this Government is liable to the Imperial Government is in round numbers approximately Rs. 6,29,33,000 bearing interest at 4½ per cent., while it has raised Rs. 9,62,100 at 4 per cent., from debenture

holders, or Rs. 6,38,95,000 in all. In addition to this a considerable amount of capital has been supplied from provincial revenues on account of which no interest is charged. The capital invested in canals and railways may therefore be said to amount to between six and seven millions of pounds sterling. It is obvious the financial future of the provinces must mainly depend on the returns being sufficient to defray working expenses and interest charges. The net receipts under both heads for the year amount to Rs. 18,26,637, so that they fall short of the interest charges by Rs. 10,44,964. It must be remembered, however, that these works are intended to serve as a protection against drought and famine as well as a source of actual revenue, and the indirect benefits thus derived from them must not be left out of sight in any computation of their real value to the provinces.

(3) *Refunds and drawbacks.*

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate,
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
2,53,126	2,58,912	1,48,000

The increase over the estimate of Rs. 1,10,912 is chiefly under assessed taxes, *i.e*, license tax.

(4) *Land revenue.*

Actuals, 1879-80.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Budget estimate.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
55,86,660	57,52,873	27,10,000

The difference of Rs. 42,873 under land-revenue in 1880-81, as compared with the estimate for that year, is attributable to the excess charge of Rs. 86,000 under "charges for the management of estates the rental of which belongs permanently or temporarily to the estate," minus the saving of Rs. 43,000 under Collectors and Deputy Commissioners. The excess charge is due to advances (including takávi) made from the Tarái revenues on account of estates under direct management. The actuals of 1879-80 are less than those of 1880-81 by Rs. 1,66,213, *viz.*, under Collectors and Deputy Commissioners, &c., establishments (Rs. 44,000), charges for the management of estates the

Rs. 34,15,468 respectively in 1879-80, the increased receipts being almost entirely under municipal. The closing balances on 31st March, 1881, were Rs. 8,63,965 compared with Rs. 7,07,436 on 31st March, 1880, or an increase of Rs. 1,56,529, which sufficiently testifies to their solvent condition.

CHAPTER VI.

Vital Statistics and Medical Services.

1.—Census.

The census of the provinces was taken on the night of the 17th February, 1881, simultaneously with that of the rest of the Indian Empire. The operations were conducted mainly on the lines laid down by the committee on census which assembled, under the presidency of Mr. W. C. Plowden, in January, 1878.

Proceedings were commenced on the 12th March, 1880, by the issue of a circular letter from the Secretary to Government through the Commissioners to all district officers, wherein they were requested to make certain preliminary arrangements.

On the 15th April Mr. Edmund White, C.S., Officiating Joint Magistrate, 1st grade, was appointed to superintend the census proceedings, under the designation of Deputy Superintendent, Census Operations. He held the position of Under-Secretary to Government in the Census Department.

Under his directions detailed instructions for the operations were issued to the district officers. The first work was the numbering and registering of every house, parao, ghát, or other locality in these provinces where people were likely to be found on the night of the census. A number was painted near the principal entrance to every house and the houses grouped into blocks of about 60 houses each; an enumerator was then appointed to the block to write up the schedules of the residents. Over every 10 enumerators a supervisor was appointed to assist them and check their schedules. Each district or town was then divided into convenient tracts in the charge of a superintendent.

While this was going on the Government Press, Allahabad, was employed in printing the blank forms for the enumerators' schedules. The paper used was Calcutta buff royal made at the Bally Mills (3,868 reams were used). The distribution of the blank forms to the

different districts was effected entirely by the despatching department of the Government Press through the ordinary channels of the post-office, railways and carrying companies.

The information which was required to be recorded regarding each person was as follow:—

1. The name.
2. Conjugal condition.
3. Sex
4. Age.
5. Religion and sect.
6. Caste of Hindus.
7. Mother tongue.
8. Birthplace.
9. Occupation.
10. Education; whether literate, illiterate, or learning.
11. Whether the person was inflicted with any of the following four infirmities:—

(1.) Unsound mind. (2.) Deaf mute. (3.) Blind. (4.) Leper.

The preliminary test of entries in the enumerators' schedules was generally begun at the close of the rains and completed by December. The enumerator proceeded from house to house within his block and by personal enquiry ascertained the required particulars regarding each inmate. His record was then checked by the supervisor and superintendent.

Much instruction had to be given to the enumerators by the superintendents before they could fill up the apparently simple form properly.

From the beginning of December until the census night the district staff was engaged in personally testing the accuracy of this preliminary record and the sufficiency of the arrangements for the final census.

On the night of the census every enumerator was required to be at his post at 9 A.M. with his book of the preliminary record ready; he visited every house in his block and ascertained who was present; he then struck out from his preliminary record the names of all persons absent and added the names of new comers with all the requisite details.

During the fortnight after the census the final record thus corrected was checked by the district staff and tahsíl officials.

The rough totals were then made out. These were totalled up for the province by the 13th April, 1881, eight weeks after the cen-

sus. They showed the population of these provinces to be as follows:—

	Both sexes.	Males.	Females.
Oudh	11,407,625	5,860,960	5,546,665
N.-W. Provinces	32,699,493	17,041,043	15,658,450
Total ...	44,107,118	22,902,003	21,205,115

The increase on the last census of Oudh taken in 1869 was 1·67 per cent; on that of the North-Western Provinces taken in 1872 was 6·27 per cent. The increase on the whole was 5·4 per cent.

The following is a statement showing the agency employed in taking the census:—

No. of Superintendents—		
District staff	1,513	
Other departments	294	
Non-officials	555	
		2,362
No. of supervsors—		
Patwáris	4,538	
Other district staff	1,342	
Other departments	2,674	
Non-officials	8,458	
		17,012
No. of enumerators—		
Patwáris	24,317	
Other officials	7,194	
Zamindars	24,489	
Zamindars' agents	5,603	
Schoolboys	1,673	
Other non-officials	86,851	
		150,127
No. of enumerators writing—		
English	508	
Persian	43,935	
Nagri	61,852	
Kayathi	43,832	
		150,127
No. of houses to which private schedules were issued—		
English	2,430	
Persian or Nagri	275	
		2,705
No. of paid enumerators		934
Amount paid to enumerators		Rs. 2,465

of which Rs. 999 were paid by the Lucknow Municipality.

Thus the charge to the Government on account of the enumerators and their supervisors was Rs. 1,466.

The cost of the actual enumeration and the operations subsidiary thereto was Rs. 69,366-12-11 as follows :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Deputy Superintendent at Rs. 400 for 10½ months ..	4,200	0	0
Officiating allowance to substitute at Rs. 200 for ditto ..	2,100	0	0
Office establishment	2,675	10	2
Travelling allowances	1,321	7	4
Contingencies	614	4	10
Cost of paper for printing enumerators' schedules ..	13,820	6	1
Cost of printing ditto	7,513	2	0
Cost of distribution	2,698	7	11
Miscellaneous work, circulars, &c.	7,479	11	5
Pay of enumerators	2,465	0	0
Establishment for supervision in districts ...	18,804	3	4
Contingencies in districts	5,674	7	10

The attitude of the people towards the census was generally one of indifference. In some few places disquieting rumours were spread, which, however, the people themselves laughed at afterwards. In no instance was it necessary to institute proceedings under the Census Act.

2.—Births and Deaths.

The mortuary statistics of the year will be found in the section on Sanitation.

3.—Emigration.

Blank.

4.—Medical Relief.

Dispensaries.

The number of dispensaries open at the close of 1879 and 1880 contrast as follows :—

	1879.	1880.
1st class sudder	44	48
2nd ditto	12	12
1st class branch	60	57
2nd ditto	53	53
3rd ditto	29	31
Total ...	198	201

There was thus an increase of three in the number of dispensaries as compared with last year. Besides the above, there were

the European Hospital at Allahabad, the Civil Dispensary, and the Maharaja of Balrampur's Hospital at Lucknow. The staff in charge consisted of 1 Assistant Apothecary, 49 Assistant Surgeons, 130 Hospital Assistants, 29 Native Doctors, and 1 Compounder, or 210 in all. One extra Assistant Surgeon was attached to the Thomason Hospital, Agra, and Sudder Dispensary, Allahabad; two extra Hospital Assistants to the Thomason Hospital, Agra; and one to both the Balrampur Hospital and the King's Hospital, Lucknow.

The work done contrasts as follows with that of the preceding year:—

			1879.	1880.
In-door patients	Total treated during year		39,913	39,486
	Number cured		24,323	23,740
	Number relieved		5,192	5,598
	Discharged otherwise		4,558	4,914
	Died		4,224	3,681
	Ratio of deaths per cent. of total treated,		10·58	9·32
	Number of beds available	Male	1,740	1,697
		Female	671	695
	Daily average number	Men	1,191·18	1,144·48
		Women	389·92	344·21
		Children	154·74	143·65
	Total		1,735·83	1,632·34

			1880.
Out-door patients	Attended personally	1,210,483	1,276,486
	Represented by friends	182,997	154,765
	Total treated	1,393,480	1,430,454
	Average daily attendance	10,927·6	11,149·93
Total number of patients treated, both in-door and out-door.		1,433,[illegible]93	1,469,940

While therefore the number of in-door patients shows a slight decrease of 427, the number of out-door patients exceeded that for last year by 36,974. This was scarcely to be expected, as the attendance then was unusually large on account of the fever epidemic; but is due probably partly to the exertions of the medical subordinates and partly to the people having learnt during the epidemic to appreciate the advantages offered them by the hospitals.

The treatment of in-door patients was, if anything, slightly more successful than last year; as, though the number of those cured or relieved was 177 less, there was a decrease of 543 in the number of deaths, and the percentage to the total number treated fell from 10·58 to 9·32. The daily average attendance was 1,632·34, compared with 1,735·83 in 1879; but as the number for out-door patients rose from 10,927·6 to 11,149·93, the total daily average attendance of patients of all kinds was 12,782·27, compared with 12,663·46, or an increase of 118·81.

The diseases of the in-door and out-door patients treated are shown in the following table, which gives the number under each kind as compared with that for 1879 :—

		1879.	1880.
Order A.—Febrile or zymotic diseases.	Small-pox	242	79
	Malarious fever, ague and remittent.	400,285	279,990
	Cholera	3,139	4,482
	Other diseases of this order ...	11,628	12,419
Order B.—Constitutional diseases.	Rheumatic affections ...	71,356	88,101
	Syphilitic affections ...	40,839	39,774
	Scrofula	3,203	3,100
	Anæmia	3,943	4,067
	Leprosy	3,907	4,608
	Phthisis	1,765	1,948
	Dropsy	5,163	4,949
	Other diseases of this order ...	16,372	18,300
Local diseases	Ophthalmia	51,093	70,601
	Inflammation of the external ear,	44,121	49,140
	Goitre	35,835	29,927
	Respiratory affections ...	69,735	96,012
	Heart diseases	828	850
	Dysentery	37,476	38,522
	Diarrhœa	38,012	37,033
	Worms	9,097	11,021
	Liver diseases	3,809	4,494
	Spleen diseases	22,924	42,675
	Gonorrhœa and its complications,	25,446	23,252
	Abscesses, boils and whitlows ...	54,615	60,850
	Skin diseases	89,835	114,050
	Ulcer	104,290	111,875
	Labour: premature, natural and difficult	219	221
	Other local diseases ...	222,562	257,949
	Debility and old age ...	14,263	15,899
	Poisons and poisonous wounds ...	3,582	4,033
	Injuries	45,109	44,719
Total number of in-door out-door patients treated,		1,433,393	1,469,940
Operations ...	Major	6,348	7,649
	Minor	60,783	66,561

In round numbers there is a falling off of 120,000 under fever alone and of 6,000 under goitre. For almost all other kinds there is an increase which is most marked under rheumatic affections, ophthalmia, respiratory affections, spleen diseases, skin diseases, ulcer, and other local diseases.

The daily average number of in-patients under treatment was 1,632·34 as shown above—*i.e.*, men 1,144·48, women 344·21, children 143·65. The most numerous cases were under injuries 8,230, fever 4,036, skin diseases 2,267, syphilitic affections 2,102, and ophthalmia 1,872. The percentage of cures was highest for fever (82·45) and lowest for heart disease (18·60). There was an increase in most of the classes of disease as compared with the preceding year, and the decrease was chiefly in the classes which were specially rife in 1879.

At Meerut, Azamgarh, Sháhjahánpur, Jaunpur, Farukhabad, Gházipur, Muttra, and Muzaffarnagar the average number of in-patients was in excess of the accommodation; while at Saháranpur, Gorakhpur, Etáwah, Hamírpur, Basti, Jhánsi, Lalitpur, Almora, Srinagar, Rae Bareli, Sitapur, Bahraich, and Kheri it was considerably below.

The number of police and voluntary cases, and the number of each class who dieted themselves is as follows:—

	Number of patients.		*Dieted from dispensary fund.*		*Paid for their own diet.*		Police cases whose diet was paid by Government.	Percentage of voluntary cases who dieted themselves.	Percentage of police cases to total number of patients.
	Police.	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.	Police.	Voluntary.			
North-Western Provinces.	8,551	22,941	1,276	13,966	4,984	8,975	2,291	39·12	27·15
Oudh ...	1,123	6,769	405	4,899	680	1,870	38	27·62	14·22
Total ...	9,674	29,710	1,681	18,865	5,664	10,845	2,329	36·50	24·56

As compared with last year there was a decrease of 454 in the number of police and an increase of 733 in the number of volun-

tary cases in the North-Western Provinces; while there was a decrease of 293 in the police and of 382 in the voluntary cases in Oudh. The police cases in the North-Western Provinces were 27·15 per cent. and in Oudh 14·22 per cent., compared with 28·84 per cent. and 16·52 per cent. in 1879 respectively. Out of the 9,674 police cases in both provinces, 17·37 per cent. were dieted from dispensary funds, 58·55 per cent. dieted themselves, and 24·08 were dieted by Government; the corresponding figures for 1879 being 20·24, 49·12, and 30·64. Out of 29,710 voluntary cases 63·49 per cent. received diet from the dispensary funds and 36·51 per cent. dieted themselves, against 68·63 per cent. and 31·37 per cent. respectively in 1879. The number of out-door patients treated for fever fell off largely, as might have been expected; the decrease in goitre cases (confined as the disease is to certain localities) is due to successful treatment in past years; and there was a satisfactory decrease in the number of syphilitic cases. There was a decided increase under both major and minor operations during the year, the figures for the year 1879 and the year, under report being as follows :—

	1879.	1880.
Major	6,348	7,649
Minor	60,783	66,561

There was thus an increase of 1,301 under major operations and of 5,778 under minor.

Major operations fell under the following classes :—

Lithotomy—	
Up to 5 years of age	262
From 6 to 10	239
From 11 to 20	147
From 21 to 30	86
From 31 to 40	91
Above 40	127
Amputation, hip-joint...	...
Ditto thigh	22
Ditto leg	40
Ditto foot	16
Ditto shoulder-joint	8
Ditto arm	33

Ditto forearm	17
Excision of knee-joint	3
Ditto elbow-joint	6
Ditto other joints	8
Dislocations (reduced)	488
Hernia, strangulated and operated on	32
Ligature of arteries	12
Large tumours and cancers removed	543
Lithotrity (adult)	23
Hæmorrhoids	39
Hare-lip	29
Cataract (operated on)	2,672
Other major operations	2,706
Total ...	7,649

5,257 were cured, 964 relieved, 846 discharged otherwise, 237 died, and 345 were remaining under treatment at the end of the year. The percentage of those cured was 68·7 compared with 67·7 in 1879 and 66·0 in 1878.

As last year there were more than 200 major operations at nine dispensaries, *e. g.* :—

Gházipur	580	Mirzapur	385
Benares	543	Jaunpur	282
Agra	539	Sahárunpur	281
Bareilly	468	Moradabad	251
Azamgarh	464		

The operations were performed as follows :—

	Lithotomy.	Cataract.	Other major operations.	Total.
By Civil Surgeon	410	1,757	1,455	3,622
„ Assistant Surgeon	452	785	1,741	2,978
„ Hospital Assistant ...	16	...	574	590
„ Native Doctor	32	1	129	162

There were 952 lithotomy cases in all as against an average of 598 in the preceding 18 years, out of which total deaths were 79, or 8·3 per cent., compared with an average of 7 per cent. for the preceding eight years. Budaun comes first with a total for 18 years of 1,137 and an average of 63·1, the numberin 1880 being 52. Moradabad next with a total of 1,646 and an average of 58·1, the

number in 1880 being 68, the highest at any dispensary for the year. Some, where the average was very small, show a considerable increase, and 21 cases occurred at the new sudder dispensary at Ballia. In Oudh the number is much smaller than in the North-Western Provinces, the total for the year being 142 against an average of 119·3 for the three preceding years. Partabgarh and Rae Bareli show the best results. The number of cases at the two large Lucknow hospitals, only 34 for the four past years, is disappointingly small.

Out of 2,672 cataract cases, 1,671 gained good sight, 278 some amount of sight, 521 were unsuccessful, 41 left the hospital, and 161 cases were remaining at the end of the year. Operations are now more generally distributed over all dispensaries instead of being mainly confined to a few. Benares comes first in 1880 with 351 cases; and Mirzapur (where the number has risen from 16 in 1878 and 63 in 1879 to 285 in 1880) next. Operations on the eye other than for cataract have risen from 650 in 1879 to 1,095 in 1880, many being to produce artificial pupil. At Dr. Hall's Eye Hospital at Allahabad during nine months of the year there were 1,202 cases and 134 operations, of which 78 were for cataract and 36 for artificial pupil.

Of the 1,469,940 persons who were treated during the year, 349,092 were men, 296,672 women, 324,176 children, classified as follows: 1,144 Europeans, 9,027 Eurasians, 916,182 Hindus, 507,318 Muhammadans, 36,269 other classes; 58·09 per cent. were men, 20·77 per cent. women, and 21·14 per cent. children. The most noticeable feature is that the number of children rose from 13·90 per cent. to 21·14 per cent.

The income of the year from all sources, exclusive of the opening balance, was Rs. 3,75,950 as compared with Rs. 3,94,192 in 1879 and Rs. 4,19,194 in 1878. This was made up as follows:—

	Rs.		Rs.
Government contributions ...	2,08,669	Interest on investments ...	27,587
Local or other funds ...	35,829	European subscriptions ...	14,258
Municipal fund ...	39,661	Native subscriptions ...	49,946

The Government contributions contrast as follows with those for the previous year :—

	1879.	1880.
	Rs.	Rs.
Salaries	1,44,372	1,53,852
On registers and forms	1,974	2,781
European medicines	46,185	28,266
Diet of police cases	3,342	2,802
Special allowance	14,513	20,968
Total ...	2,10,386	2,08,669

The increase of Rs. 9,480 under salaries is due to the opening of new dispensaries at Koribar Sataon, Maharajganj (Rae Bareli), Pawayan (Sháhjahánpur), and Gháziabad (Meerut), special allowances for charge of certain dispensaries, new appointments of Assistant Surgeons at Ballia, Unao, Sikandrabad, and Khurja, and increases of pay to Assistant Surgeons and Hospital Assistants on promotion. The slight increase of Rs. 807 for registers and forms is due to the requirements of new dispensaries, and of those which had not been previously supplied with them. The large decrease of Rs. 17,919 under European medicines is due to the introduction of fixed allotments to each dispensary, based on daily average attendance, further supplies being obtainable at the charge of the dispensary fund or of special subscriptions at the discretion of the committee. There was an increase of Rs. 283 under European subscriptions, and of no less than Rs. 10,130 under native.

The following table shows the expenditure under each head for this and the preceding year :—

	1879.	1880.	Difference.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
On establishment	2,07,371	2,20,477	+13,106
Bazaar medicines	14,417	13,697	—720
European medicines from Government stores and purchased.	50,393	34,039	—16,354
On diet	35,116	27,621	—7,495
On miscellaneous charges	54,741	42,639	—12,102
On buildings or repairs...	24,676	23,069	—1,607
Invested during year	10,500	4,495	—6,005
Total ...	3,97,214	3,66,037	

The total expenditure was thus Rs. 31,177 less than last year, and there was a saving under every head except that of establishment. The cost per patient fell from 4 annas 3 pie to 3 annas 11 pie, and the cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1,03,046 against Rs. 94,815, an increase of Rs. 8,231.

Thus more patients have been treated at a less cost, and the financial results are decidedly satisfactory.

Eight dispensaries failed to realize the guaranteed income.

The number and pay of the medical subordinates in charge of the dispensaries was as follows :—

Assistant-Surgeons.	Pay	..	Rs. 200	Rs. 150	Rs. 100	Total.			
	No.	...	3	15	31	49			
Hospital-Assistants.	Pay	...	Rs. 60	Rs. 55	Rs. 35	Rs. 25	Rs. 20	Total.	
	No.	...	1	56	47	29	9	142	
Native Doctors locally entertained.	Pay	...	Rs. 40	Rs. 35	Rs. 30	Rs. 25	Rs. 20	Rs. 12	Total.
	No.	...	2	1	7	11	15	1	37

The invested capital at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 9,03,400, bringing in an income of Rs. 37,372. The amount actually invested during the year was Rs. 4,500, *i. e.* :—

					Rs.
Nagína, Bijnor	...	...	...	...	2,000
Najíbabad, ditto	...	...	...	...	1,000
Naini Tal	..	...	...	...	1,500

As to inspection visits to branch dispensaries by superintendents and the number of meetings of dispensary committees there is some improvement on last year ; but there are still some districts in which no meetings of the dispensary committees were held. Fifty dispensaries were inspected by the Surgeon-General and 42 by the Inspector-General of Prisons, Sanitary Commissioner, and Superintendents of Vaccination—a considerable advance on last year, when only 49 institutions in all were visited.

Seven pupils were sent from the Agra Medical School for duty at dispensaries, the pay of six being fixed by the Principal at Rs. 10 per mensem and of one at Rs. 7 per mensem.

The number relieved at the leper and poor asylums, poorhouses, &c., was :—

Blind	1,317
Lepers	1,392
Poor	8,719
Total ...	11,428

an increase of 1,200 on last year, when the number was 10,228. The number remaining on 31st December, 1880, was :—

Blind	399
Leper	403
Poor	2,409
Total ...	3,211

The total income of these institutions was Rs. 1,31,182, made up as follows:—

	Rs.
Balance of 1st January, 1880	29,844
Interest of Government securities	22,406
Government grant, including grant from local fund ...	27,855
Municipal contributions	17,669
Private subscriptions	22,381
Profit of inmates' labour	576
Miscellaneous	10,451

and expenditure :—

Pay of establishment	8,795
Cost of diet	32,125
Cost of clothing	2,715
Cost of medicines	315
Cost of repairs or new buildings	2,981
Miscellaneous	3,424
Pensioners...	31,701
Indigent travellers	1,783
Total ...	83,839

leaving a cash balance in hand of Rs. 47,343. The cost to Government was Rs. 27,855 against Rs. 29,709 in 1879, and the expenditure from local subscriptions was Rs. 55,984 against Rs. 60,766. Expenditure in 1879 was Rs. 90,475, and the decrease, considering the greater number relieved, is satisfactory. Nine mission dispensaries were open during the year at Lohaghát, Pithoragarh, Paori,

Bhim Tal, Dwara Hat, Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, and Lodhipur (Sháhjahánpur). The work done by them is as follows :—

	Fevers.	Cholera.	Rheumatism.	Syphilis.	Goitre	Eye.	Dysentery.	Diarrhœa.	Other diseases.	Total.
Out-patients ...	13,216	136	2,407	799	1,499	4,9	1,149	1,783	22,247	48,110
In-patients ...	121	7	12	26	2		30	38	395	684

The total number of patients treated was thus 48,794 and the daily average attendance of both classes was 255·51; 29 major and 54 minor operations were performed. The chief feature is the falling off in the number of in-patients from last year, when it was 2,654 and the increase from 31,616 to 48,110 in the number of out-patients.

Twelve temporary dispensaries were opened during the year, all of which, except those at Afzalgarh in Bijnor and at the Chowk, Lucknow, were to meet the special requirements of fairs. Expenditure incurred was Rs. 1,547, *i. e.*—

	Rs.
Native Doctors (16)	644
Compounders (16)	117
Other servants (13)	45
Medicines	534
Contingencies	207

By far the largest expenditure, Rs. 983, out of the total amount was at the Chowk Hospital, which is to be permanently kept up independent of Government control.

The amount expended on account of fever epidemic was Rs. 7,617, of which Rs. 52 was spent on salaries, Rs. 106 on travelling allowance, Rs. 6,833 on cinchona febrifuge, Rs. 428 on quinine, Rs. 134 on other medicines, and Rs. 65 on contingencies. Cholera expenditure came to Rs. 5,239, the staff employed being 48 Hospital Assistants, 45 Native Doctors, 38 Compounders, and 21 other servants. Salaries amounted to Rs. 2,462, travelling allowance to Rs. 1,729, medicines to Rs. 809, and miscellaneous to Rs. 240.

Of the seven canal dispensaries at two only were there in-patients, eight in all. The number of out-patients was 4,391, of whom 13 are shown as died, 4,354 as cured or relieved, and 24 remaining; but probably the figures of cured and relieved out-patients are not very correct. There was a decrease of 1,336 in the number of patients treated compared with 1879, owing to fever being less prevalent. The dispensary at Sunna was closed and one at Bhongaon opened instead. To sum up, and looking at the transactions of the year as a whole and the general working of the department, it appears that, taking both provinces together, there is a total area of 134,388 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1872, of 42,724,741 to be dealt with. Two hundred and five dispensaries were open, at which 1,469,940 in and out door patients, or 3·44 per cent. of the total population, were treated. The amount spent by Government was Rs. 2,08,669 towards the support of the dispensaries, Rs. 1,476 on the tour allowance of the Surgeon-General, and Rs. 7,961 on that of medical officers for visiting dispensaries. Rs. 39,661 were spent from municipal grants and Rs. 1,17,706 from local subscriptions and other receipts. Government also spent Rs. 1,547 on temporary dispensaries, Rs. 7,617 in relief of the fever epidemic, Rs. 5,239 in relief of the cholera epidemic, and Rs. 27,855 on leper asylums and poorhouses. On these last Rs. 55,984 were also spent from local receipts. Four thousand three hundred and ninety-nine persons were treated in canal dispensaries, 48,794 in mission dispensaries, and 11,428 in leper asylums and poorhouses; 64,621 in all, or ·15 per cent. of total population. Seven thousand six hundred and forty-nine major and 66,561 minor operations were performed at civil hospitals and charitable dispensaries and 29 major and 541 minor at mission dispensaries. As compared with the previous year, 50,935 more persons were treated, while Government spent Rs. 39,508 less, and municipal and local funds Rs. 8,256 less. There was an increase of 1,318 in the number of major, and of 5,910 in the number of minor operations. Increased relief has thus been given with less expenditure, and these figures justify the working of the year being pronounced satisfactory in a high degree.

5.—Lock Hospitals.

The following table shows the results of the year at each station in regard to admissions of European soldiers into hospital as compared with the results of the previous five years and the average of five years preceding the introduction of the present system:—

Number.	Station.	Daily average strength of European garrisons in 1880.	Admission to hospital for venereal disease in 1880.			Ratio of admission to 1,000 of strength in 1880.	Mean ratio of preceding five years.	Mean ratio of five years previous to the opening of lock-hospitals.	Remarks.
			Gonorrhœa and minor forms disease	Syphilis.	Total.				
1	Allahabad...	1,007	127	90	217	215·4	240·5	307·0	
2	Cawnpore ...	964	83	126	209	216·8	263·6	324·0	
3	Agra ...	761	132	175	307	203·4	236·0	212·0	
4	Meerut ...	990	155	93	248	250·5	162·6	324·0	
5	Lucknow ...	2,128	177	237	414	194·5	275·8	272·0	
6	Bareilly ...	720	130	80	210	291·6	188·8	228·0	
7	Fyzabad ...	355	35	16	51	143·5	282·6	287·0	
8	Benares ...	453	107	113	220	485·6	420·5	373·0	
9	Moradabad,	247	58	52	110	445·3	223·6	300·0	
10	Sháhjahán-pur	467	86	75	161	344·7	273·9	361·0	
11	Ránikhet ...	659	92	90	182	276·1	271·4	*153·0	*Open only one year: hospital closed during 1880.
12	Sitapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	316·2	342·0	
13	Roorkee ...	84	8	7	15	178·4	146·0	210·0	
14	Jhánsi ...	338	34	11	45	133·1	131·2	310·0	
15	Naini Tál ...	225	13	53	66	293·3	204·6	244·0	
16	Muttra ...	37	8	6	14	378·3	166·4	216·0	
17	Chakráta ...	313	15	5	20	63·8	126·4	142·0	
18	Fatehgarh,	206	69	58	127	616·8	...	...	Opened in 1880
	Total 1880,	9,954	1,329	1,287	2,616	262·8	231·1	278·2	Omitting Ránikhet.
	Total 1879,	10,262	1,487	1,154	2,641	257·3	254·3	278·2	

The Lock Hospital at Sitapur was closed throughout the year owing to the absence of European troops. A new one was opened at Fatehgarh, so that the number actually open remained the same as in 1879. The total number of prostitutes registered was 1,785, as compared with 2,063 in 1879, a decrease of 278; while 693

removed their names, died, or absconded, against 835 last year. The monthly average of prostitutes on the register was 1,152 against 1,286; and the monthly average attending periodical examinations, 964 against 1,106. The total number of cases reported to a Magistrate for non-attendance in the year was 875 against 1,069; and the total number of cases of disease discovered and retained for treatment, 2,952 against 3,449. The total number of admissions for gonorrhœa and other minor forms of disease was 1,976 against 2,341, of whom 1,881 were discharged, 2 died, and 93 were remaining at the end of the year. There were 1,149 admissions for syphilis against 1,426 last year; 1,049 were discharged and 100 were remaining. The total number of cases of all forms of disease was 3,125 against 3,767, and the monthly average of prostitutes in hospital was 204 against 278.

The total cost was Rs. 31,768 against Rs. 36,711, of which Rs. 13,266 were for pay of medical officers in charge, Rs. 9,426 for pay of establishment, and Rs. 9,076 for other expenses. Rs. 11,968 were contributed by Government and Rs. 19,799 from cantonment or other funds. Rs. 86 were realized in fines against Rs. 174 in 1879. The average expenditure was per woman registered, Rs. 27-9-2; per woman examined, Rs. 32-15-3; per case of disease treated, Rs. 10-14-5. These amounts vary little from last year, when they were Rs. 28-8-4, Rs. 33-1-7, and Rs. 10-9-9 respectively.

The real test of success is the extent to which the spread of disease amongst British soldiers was checked. The statement given above shows that the daily average strength of European garrisons at the 17 stations where lock hospitals were open was 9,954 in 1880 against 10,262 in 1879. The total number of admissions for venereal disease was 2,616 against 2,641, *i.e.*, 1,329 for gonorrhœa and minor diseases (1,487 in 1879) and 1,237 for syphilis (1,154 in 1879). The ratio of admission to 1,000 of strength was 262·8, compared with 257·3 in 1879, 231·1, the mean ratio of the preceding five years, and 278·2, the mean ratio of five years previous to the opening of lock hospitals. The proportion of admissions is lower in Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Bareilly,

Fyzabad, Ránikhet, Roorkee, Jhánsi, Naini Tál, and Chakráta than in 1879, and higher in Meerut, Lucknow, Benares, Moradabad, Sháhjahánpur, and Muttra. Improvement was most marked in Chakráta, where the ratio per 1,000 fell from 201·9 to 63·8; Jhánsi is next best, with a ratio of 133·1, and then Fyzabad with a ratio of 143·5; on the other hand, Fatehgarh was worst with a ratio so high as 616·8, Benares next with a ratio of 485·6, and Moradabad with a ratio of 445·3.

But little success has as yet been attained in stamping out disease, which is as prevalent as ever. The lock hospital system, in order to be efficient in this respect, requires that the soldiers should have intercourse only with registered women. The above figures only confirm the experience of past years, that existing arrangements are utterly inadequate to ensure this, and the system therefore unfortunately fails in accomplishing its main object.

6.—Sanitation.

Births, &c.—This was the second year of registration of births amongst the population generally, and the returns for 1879 and 1880 contrast as follows:—

	Population.			*Births registered.*			*Births to 1,000 living.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1879...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	669,921	555,911	1,225,832	15·68	13·01	28·69
1880...	22,609,299	20,115,442	42,724,741	747,983	642,887	1,390,870	17·50	15·05	32·55

Births were also registered by municipal committees in 108 towns with an aggregate population of 2,835,048 persons, and the number per mille here was 30·42 as compared with 29·59 last year. The death-rate for the general population is 29·99 per mille, while in municipal towns it is so high as 37·37 per mille. While, therefore, for the general population there is an excess of 2·56 per

mille of births over deaths, for the municipal population births fall 6·95 per mille below the deaths, and such a result can probably only be due to a partial neglect of birth registration. Considerable improvement, however, is hoped for from the introduction of village registers to be used by the chaukidars, the present reporting agency. There are considerable discrepancies in the district returns. In Gorakhpur the ratio of recorded births per mille is so high as 61, in Lalitpur it is 59, in Basti 45, in Jhánsi 42, in Sahárunpur 41, and in Ballia 40. On the other hand, in Kumaun and in Etah it is so low as 16, and in Dehra Dún and in Muttra it is 18 only. After these come Aligarh 19, Garhwál and Allahabad 21, and Hardoi, Farukhabad, Agra, Bara Banki, and Unao 22. In 15 districts the lowness of the rate probably points to imperfect registration. In 10 out of 11 fever-stricken districts the birth-rate was unduly low. The severe distress prevalent in the preceding years may have co-operated in some degree to produce the same effect, though the results in the Rohilkhand and Rae Bareli divisions hardly confirm such a supposition; but where fever and scarcity were combined, as they were in several of the districts specified, a low birth-rate is no matter for surprise. In 24 out of the 49 districts in the provinces births exceeded deaths; in 25 they fall short of them. The excess was greatest where the birth-rate was highest, *e.g.*, Gorakhpur (25 per cent.) and Lalitpur (21 per cent.) In this respect there is a remarkable uniformity throughout divisions. There is an excess of births in all the districts of Rohilkhand except Sháhjahánpur, and the whole of Rae Bareli, Fyzabad, Benares, and Jhánsi. On the other hand there is an excess of deaths in the whole of Kumaun, Sitapur, Meerut, Agra, and Lucknow. In Allahabad the districts are equally divided: Jaunpur, Hamírpur, and Bánda showing an excess of births, and Cawnpore, Fatehpur, and Allahabad a deficiency. Even though the returns are not strictly accurate, there can be little doubt that the indications they afford are correct, and that in certain well-defined tracts the conditions were much more favourable to human life than in others. It may also be noted that in all districts more males were born than females.

Deaths.—This was the thirteenth year of mortuary registration in the North-Western Provinces. From 1870 to 1877 the number of deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh per mille ranged from 16 to 21; in 1878 it rose with a sudden bound to 35; in 1879 was so high as 44; and in 1880 it has sunk to 29·99. The total of deaths registered in 1880 was 1,281,155 amongst a population of 42,724,741, or one death to every 33·3 persons. The death-rate was highest in the Tarái (53·41 per mille) and lowest in Gházipur (20·93 per mille). Bulandshahr and Aligarh, which, owing to excessive fever, headed the list last year, are now 22nd and 35th respectively. Amongst Hindus deaths were 29 per mille, and amongst Muhammadans 31 per mille; but amongst Native Christians so high as 61 per mille. Their total number is only 10,683, and there is probably some error in the figures of the population on which the ratio is calculated. In the North-Western Provinces (statistics for Oudh are not available), amongst infants less than one year old the mortality was 178·58 per mille; amongst children one to 15 years old, 18·86 per mille; amongst adults, 15 to 45 years old, 14·99 per mille; and amongst old persons, above 45 years old, 74·94 per mille: 699,817 deaths of males were registered as against 581,338 deaths of females; and the birth returns so far indicate a large preponderance of males over females, which accounts for these results. The excess of deaths over births in municipal towns seems to be the rule rather than otherwise, having occurred in five out of the eight past years. The highest death-rate is shown for Naini Tál, 99 per mille; but this is because the population is taken to be so small as 3,571; whereas during the season, when most of the deaths occur, it is very much higher. The disastrous landslip in the month of September contributed also to swell the mortality to a higher rate than usual. In Cawnpore it is so high as 65·56 per mille. Of the other large towns, Lucknow has a death-rate of 39·76 per mille, Benares 38·54. Agra 34·05, and Allahabad 32·28 per mille. But it is probable that in many the population has varied since the last census. The population of the 24 cantonments in the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh is put at 173,429, and the recorded death-rate for them is 29·27; but the returns for Moradabad and Fyzabad, which give a ratio of 5·31 and 10·60 per mille, cannot possibly be correct, unless the existing population be very much smaller than it is assumed to be in making the calculation. The small number of deaths from cholera (82) and from small-pox (13) is gratifying, as showing that cantonments were almost entirely free from these destructive diseases.

The number of deaths in each month of the year was as follows:—

January	129,777
February	84,407
March	85,092
April	109,804
May	103,639
June	104,474
July	78,730
August	111,551
September	116,398
October	119,043
November	123,245
December	114,995
Total ...	1,281,155

January, the coldest, was the month of greatest mortality; and the rainy and cold-weather months appear to be more fatal to life than the hot weather, the mortality from August to January being considerably greater than in the remaining six months. The average prices of wheat, barley, juar, and gram, show that 1877-78-79, years of scarcity, have at last been succeeded by one of comparative plenty; and the condition of the people, especially in those districts where the population has been thinned by disease, must undoubtedly have improved. The abnormal mortality of 1878 and 1879 has been checked, and with favourable seasons, it may be hoped, will not recur. The year was one of deficient rainfall, the average being exceeded in eight districts only, while in 41 it was less, and in 33 very considerably so: the deficiency ranging from 10 to 20 inches.

The chief causes of death compare as follows with the figures for 1879 :—

	1880.	1879.
Cholera	71,546	35,892
Small-pox	8,240	73,653
Fever	987,220	1,616,108
Bowel complaints	80,312	73,124
Injuries	20,553	21,371
All other causes	113,284	94,351
Total ...	1,281,155	1,914,499

The mortality from cholera, 1·67 per mille, was nearly double what it was in 1879, and in fact was higher than in any previous year till so far back as the great cholera outbreak of 1869. This year the disease was chiefly confined to the districts lying north of the Ganges and extending from Mirzapur in the east to Sháhjahánpur in the west ; *i. e.*, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Gorakhpur, Basti, the 12 districts of Oudh, and Sháhjahánpur, 18 districts in all. In these 64,952, out of the 71,456 deaths registered, occurred. It began in the eastern districts—Gorakhpur, Mirzapur, Jaunpur, &c.—in April and worked its way to the west. In July the eastern districts were free from it, and in June and July the western began to suffer. In September all were free from it, except Hardoi, Sitapur, Kheri, and Sháhjahánpur ; in the two last it lingered on till October, and in Kheri till November, when it entirely ceased. This argues in favour of the rule that cholera commences in the eastern districts in the hot season, but in the western does not break out till the rains have set in, though in 1879 the outbreak caused by the Hardwar Fair was an exception to this. Of the districts affected, Sháhjahánpur and Hardoi, with six deaths per mille ; Kheri, 5·9 per mille ; Basti, 5·7 per mille, Gonda, 4·9 per mille ; and Sultanpur, 4·7 per mille, suffered most. In 1870 the deaths in Gonda were 51 per mille, in Fyzabad 22 per mille, and in Sitapur 20 per mille. In 1879 they were 15 per mille in Kumaun, 11 per mille in Garhwál, and 10 per mille in Hamírpur ; so that the disease this year was rather widespread than raging with great violence in special tracts, the total mortality—1·67 per mille for

the whole provinces—being far greater than in 1870, when it was only 0·44 per mille. There was a remarkable absence of small-pox, deaths from it being only ·01 per mille, and 30 districts were almost entirely free from it; and the year, if on this account only, must be regarded as an exceptional one in the history of the diseases of the provinces. The ratio of deaths from fever is 23·11 per mille, as compared with 37·82 per mille in 1879, and 20·91 per mille, the mean for the past five years. The mortality from this cause therefore, though far short of that in 1879, was still high. The worst districts were :—

Tarái	43·54
Muzaffarnagar	42·52
Meerut	42 27
Fatehpur	32·06
Sahárunpur	31·98
Etáwah	31·01
Farukhabad	29·83
Mainpuri	29 75
Cawnpore	29·05
Bulandshahr	28·94
Hardoi	28·33
Jhánsi	27 40

In the Tarái the mortality was greater than in any previous year, due to the excessive rainfall in September and consequent floods. Bowel complaints were less prevalent than usual. The mortality from them was greatest as usual in the hill districts and in Bundelkhand. Five hundred and twenty-one males and 1,609 females committed suicide, 14,358 died from wounds or accident, and 4,930 from snake-bite or attack of wild beasts.

Vaccination.

The number of successful primary vaccinations has risen from 199,674 in 1870 to 640,224 in 1880, the highest number yet attained. It is estimated that the annual number of births is 1,505,000; and that as soon as that number is reached, the protection against small-pox may be said to be complete. The progress so far is most satisfactory and affords much hope for ultimate success. It is clear the prejudices of the people, always prone to look on any

innovation with suspicion (especially when connected, as they are in the case of vaccination, with religious feelings) are slowly yielding to the pressure brought to bear on them ; and in the next generation, when more enlightened views prevail, it may be confidently hoped the benefits of vaccination will be recognised and appreciated, and that it will be readily welcomed and sought for as the boon it really is.

Five hundred and ninety-eight vaccinators were on an average employed throughout the season and vaccinated 377,523 males and 351,662 females, or 729,185 in all. Of these 708,274 were primary cases, 242,653 being under one year of age, and 397,571 over one and under six : 20,911 persons were re-vaccinated ; 90·57 per cent. of the primary cases were successful, and 23·46 of the re-vaccinated cases. In all the number of successful cases was 12·93 per mille of total population, and the average number of persons operated on by each vaccinator, 1,219·36. This is by no means excessive, and falls considerably short of the number attained in the Panjab, *viz.*, 2,357, and in Bengal 1,442. In Kumaun and Garhwál the average number was 4,744 ; and if all could work up to even half that average, it would suffice to protect almost the entire population from small-pox. Many districts show a marked improvement, notably Saháranpur, Aligarh, Lalitpur, Bareilly, Hardoi, Allahabad, and Hamírpur. The falling off in Muttra, and possibly in Bijnor and Budaun also, is due to the effects of the fever epidemic being still felt. The Oudh districts are still very backward, and Partabgarh is the one district of serious failure. The vaccination staff consisted of three superintendents of circles, seven deputy superintendents, 48 native superintendents, 214 vaccinators of the 1st class and 381 of the 2nd class, and 61 chaprasis and servants. The expenditure was Rs. 1,22,465 for pay of establishment, Rs. 3,958 for tour allowances, and Rs. 2,896 for contingencies—Rs. 1,29,319 in all; and this was met—Rs. 1,08,822 from provincial funds, Rs. 8,267 from local funds, Rs. 10,382 from municipal funds, Rs. 1,488 from Native States. Six hundred and forty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two successful vacci-

nations having been performed, the average cost of each successful case was 3 annas 2 pie.

Sanitation works, civil.—In almost every town something of value in the way of sanitary improvements was effected. The most important scheme projected is that of an improved water-supply for Benares, which is still under consideration: the difficulties to be overcome are mainly, but by no means entirely, of a financial nature; but while there are not funds available for works on a grand scale, all small improvements achieved are to be welcomed, though individually each may have no dazzling effect when described in an annual report. The aggregate of the improvements effected in the large towns in these provinces, since municipalities were constituted, is very great, and probably they have been attended with better results than would have been realized if they had been neglected in favour of some ambitious project. As last year, the great majority of works carried out consisted of making and paving roads, clearing out drains, filling up excavations, constructing and improving latrines, cleaning out old wells and making new ones, &c. A decided step in advance has been made as regards rural sanitation; and in ten districts—*i. e.*, Meerut, Hamírpur, Bánda, Allahabad, Kheri, Sitapur, Hardoi, Bahraich, Jhánsi, and Lalitpur—marked attention was paid to sanitary improvements of a simple kind, a commencement being made with villages with a population of 1,000 and upwards. The people can be induced, if a little trouble be taken, to follow the instructions laid down for their guidance, and even learn to appreciate the advantages derived, for the best way of combating disease is to aim at its sources, of which impure water and unwholesome dwelling-places are the chief. Above all things the co-operation of heads of villages and landed proprietors is to be desired; and once this is secured, the task will be comparatively easy.

7.—Lunatic Asylums.

The year ending December 31st, 1880, was marked by a still further decrease in the number of insanes confined. The total

number was 1,093 against 1,158 in the previous year, and the average number fell from 832 to 820. The chief decrease was in criminal lunatics, who numbered 168, or 41 less than in the previous year.

The number confined in the various asylums on the first day of the year was 811. Two hundred and eighty-two were received during the year and 268 were struck off the registers. Of these 173 were discharged cured or made over improved to their friends, 2 escaped, and 76 died.

The actual number of escapes was eight, of whom all but the two above mentioned were recaptured. The escapes were confined to the Bareilly and Lucknow Asylums. It appears that criminals not unfrequently pretend insanity partly through the hope of having a better chance of escaping, and partly perhaps for the sake of the lighter work and greater privileges of an asylum.

Out of the 282 cases admitted, the cause of insanity was ascertained in 137 cases only. The large majority were due to physical causes, of which *charas, bhang, &c.*, were the chief.

The 76 deaths were distributed thus over the four asylums:—

Bareilly	29
Benares	20
Agra	13
Lucknow	14

These figures give a percentage of mortality on the total population and on the average strength of each asylum as under:—

	Total population.	*On average strength.*
Bareilly	6·94	9·09
Benares	8·44	10·66
Agra	5·06	7·43
Lucknow	7·73	10·17

The mortality was much smaller than in the previous year, when there were 129 deaths. The death-rate was slightly higher in Lucknow and Benares; but in Agra and Bareilly, where it had been abnormally high in the previous year, it fell considerably.

The cost per head for rations was much lower than in the previous year, as the following table shows :—

	1878.			1879.			1880.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bareilly	27	15	0	30	6	7	26	4	1
Benares	37	2	11	25	15	10	19	14	11
Agra	33	2	2	34	0	3	27	14	9
Lucknow	29	11	5	35	2	3	24	6	6

Receipts from the relations of lunatics fell to Rs. 789-14-10, which is lower than even in 1878. The falling off was chiefly in Bareilly. Agra and Benares show an increase.

The financial results of the labour of the inmates are shown in the subjoined statement:—

1		2			3			4			5			6		
		Total credits.			Total debits.			Excess of credits or profits.			Excess of debits or loss.			Amount of outstanding bills due to asylums.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bareilly...	Factory...	176	5	1	135	1	9	41	3	4	...			8	0	0
	Garden ...	636	9	3	204	11	8	431	13	7	...			...		
Benares...	Factory...	770	11	6	691	9	7	79	1	11	...			...		
	Garden ...	316	14	2	141	9	6	175	4	8	...			...		
Agra ..	Factory...	558	14	10	229	15	5	328	15	5	...			...		
	Farming,	1,321	11	3	1,164	8	2	157	3	1	...			82	7	0
	Garden ...	393	7	1	228	10	6	164	12	7	...			...		
Lucknow,	Factory...	202	10	1	52	5	4	150	4	9	...			2	9	0
	Garden ...	406	10	5	108	5	11	298	4	6	...			...		

CHAPTER VII.

Instruction.

1.—General System of Public Instruction.

See page 173 of Administration Report of 1874-75.

2.—Education.

The departmental changes in the Educational Department during the year were comparatively few and unimportant. The pay of Sub-Deputy Inspectors of the 3rd grade was raised from Rs. 30 to Rs. 40. The number of 3rd grade teacherships in tahsíli schools was reduced, and a corresponding increase in the higher grades sanctioned. The tenure of middle class vernacular scholarships was extended from two to four years. In the new district of Ballia an increased grant-in-aid was given to the local Anglo-vernacular school, instead of establishing a zila school of the ordinary type. The aided schools of the Church Missionary Society at Allahabad and Chunar were closed, and the savings thus effected utilized in a grant to a new Sanscrit and Hindi school at Almora and increased grants to ten other important schools. The eleven district training schools in Oudh have been organized, and a Hindi department added to the Sanskrit school at Ajudhya.

There was an increase in the attendance of pupils of 3,286, the number having risen from 222,117 on 31st March, 1880, to 225,403 on 31st March, 1881. This shows a small recovery from the great falling off of 20,463 in the previous year, caused by the widespread illness then prevalent. Mortality was greatest amongst those of tender years, and being far above the average must have considerably reduced the number of children in the provinces. The increase gained is therefore as much perhaps as could be hoped for. It took place almost entirely in the lower schools of the North-Western Provinces. In Oudh there is actually a falling off of 100. A still more encouraging feature is the fact that the average daily attendance rose from 164,460 in 1879-80 to 172,232 in the year under report.

The total expenditure was Rs. 19,75,933, or Rs. 34,805 less than last year. Direction cost Rs. 34,461 ; inspection, Rs. 2,05,731 ; instruction, Rs. 16,75,955 ; building grants, Rs. 10,900 ; and miscellaneous, Rs. 48,886. This was met by non-Government contributions, Rs. 4,69,690, and Rs. 15,06,243 expended by Government. The former were made up of municipal grants, Rs. 52,401 ; subscriptions, &c., Rs. 1,94,573 ; fees, Rs. 1,46,849 ; endowments, Rs. 75,867. The income from these sources in 1879-80 was Rs. 4,84,753. There was an increase in municipal grants of Rs. 4,776, and in subscriptions of Rs. 597. On the other hand, there was a falling off in fees of Rs. 2,728, and in endowments of Rs. 17,708. The latter is, however, nominal only. The decrease in fees is disappointing; but is due to temporary causes only and will not be permanent.

The following table shows the leading statistics of all classes of schools for the past year, and compares them with the figures for the year preceding :—

	Number of schools.		Number of students.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
I.—Government Schools.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Colleges	4	4	441	590
High and middle	568	559	6,270	5,972
Lower	5,785	5,615	1,94,877	1,98,093
Special	20	22	401	410
II.—Aided Schools.				
Colleges	6	6	263	283
High and middle	100	84	3,462	3,086
Lower	260	262	14,329	15,484
Special	3	3	203	196
III.—Private Schools				
Colleges	2	1	25	15
High and middle	6	3	203	42
Lower	56	36	1,643	1,232
Special	...	...	...	...
Total	6,810	6,595	2,22,117	2,25,403
Total average attendance ...	...	...	1,64,460	1,72,232
Total cost to Government ... 1879-80			...	15,25,625
Total cost to Government ... 1880-81			...	15,06,243

There were thus 6,595 schools of all kinds against 6,810 in 1879-80, with a total number of students of 225,403 against 1222,17. The average attendance has, however, risen from 164,460

sity Entrance Examination, which all students are required to pass. The provision of a boarding-house will materially tend to attract scholars, as its want had previously been much felt. The College was remarkably successful in the examination of the year, the percentage of successful candidates being no less than 73 for 30 sent up. In the Benares Sanskrit College the number of students increased from 307 to 418. A plan for giving officially recognized diplomas has been introduced, and a new Benares Sanskrit series started as a successor to the *Pandit*. In the English College the numbers rose from 54 in December, 1880, to 70 on 31st March, 1881. A fair degree of success was attained in the examination. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh is making rapid progress, and the Canning College has maintained its former high place in the examination, having passed more candidates than any other. There were 110 students in the Arts department and 107 in the Oriental. Each student in the former cost Government only Rs. 150, which is in marked contrast to the cost in the Government Colleges in the North-Western Provinces. The number of students in the Law department has fallen from 34 to 11, owing to payment of fees being now insisted on, instead of instruction being given free as heretofore.

Secondary instruction is imparted in high and middle schools, English high schools being tested by the Entrance Examination of the University, and middle schools—English and Vernacular—by the departmental middle class examinations.

The number of these schools and attendance at them during the year was as follows:—

Boys.	*Schools.*	*Attendance.*
(a) English—		
Government	65	2,680
Aided	67	2,535
Unaided	3	42
(b) Vernacular—		
Government	494	3,292
Aided	5	202
Total ...	634	8,751
Girls.		
English aided	12	348
GRAND TOTAL ...	646	9,099

department and 410 in the Oriental; in aided, 139 scholars in the English department, 121 in the Oriental, and 23 in the Law classes; in unaided, 15 scholars in the English department: 368 scholars in all were learning English and 751 a classical language. Judged by examinations, the results for the year were fairly successful. The Muir College passed all its four candidates for Honors in Arts and for the degree of M. A., while the Canning College passed three out of four, and two out of three for the degree of Bachelor of Law. In the B. A. Examination 22 students out of a total of 41 candidates for the united provinces passed, while for the F. A. Examination 48 out of 91 candidates passed. The cost, however, of each scholar in the English department of the Government colleges was no less than Rs. 1,035, of which Rs. 760 was borne by the State. In aided institutions it was only Rs. 427, of which Rs. 156 was borne by the State. Taking the different colleges, each scholar at Benares cost Rs. 684, the share paid by Government being Rs. 595; at Allahabad Rs. 1,149, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,028; at Agra no less than Rs. 1,610, but owing to the large endowments, only Rs. 485 of this is paid by Government. That the cost to the State of the higher education should be disproportionately great is under existing circumstances, and considering the comparatively short time that has elapsed since it began to be sought for, no matter for surprise. But allowing for these considerations, it is impossible to disguise the fact that these figures raise grave doubts as to whether Government, which can allot only a certain sum for educational expenditure, is not neglecting to an undue extent the interests of the many in order to provide high class education for an almost infinite simally small proportion of the total number of the population. The Oriental departments are said to be doing well, as also the Law classes; but the Urdu Law classes, which were to have been started at Allahabad, are still unformed, not appearing to be really required or appreciated. The number of students in the Muir Central College has risen from 64 to 79; but it has been prejudicially affected of late by the severity of the Calcutta Univer-

sity Entrance Examination, which all students are required to pass. The provision of a boarding-house will materially tend to attract scholars, as its want had previously been much felt. The College was remarkably successful in the examination of the year, the percentage of successful candidates being no less than 73 for 30 sent up. In the Benares Sanskrit College the number of students increased from 307 to 418. A plan for giving officially recognized diplomas has been introduced, and a new Benares Sanskrit series started as a successor to the *Pandit*. In the English College the numbers rose from 54 in December, 1880, to 70 on 31st March, 1881. A fair degree of success was attained in the examination. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College at Aligarh is making rapid progress, and the Canning College has maintained its former high place in the examination, having passed more candidates than any other. There were 110 students in the Arts department and 107 in the Oriental. Each student in the former cost Government only Rs. 150, which is in marked contrast to the cost in the Government Colleges in the North-Western Provinces. The number of students in the Law department has fallen from 34 to 11, owing to payment of fees being now insisted on, instead of instruction being given free as heretofore.

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Unaided	3	42
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Government	494	3,292
Aided	5	202
Total ...	634	8,751
Girls.		
English aided	12	348
GRAND TOTAL ...	646	9,099

Last year the total number of schools was 674, and the attendance 9,241, so that there has been a slight falling off in both ; 5,599 pupils were learning English, 5,047 a classical language, and 5,632 a vernacular language. The classification according to race and creed of the scholars was as follows :—Europeans and Eurasians, 573; Native Christians, 251 ; Hindus, 6,740 ; Muhammadans, 1,522; and others, 14. The cost of educating each pupil was in English Government schools Rs. 94-8-11, of which Rs. 83-9-1 was borne by Government; in aided schools Rs. 84-4-5, of which Rs. 31-3-8 was borne by Government; and in unaided schools Rs. 44-6-10. In vernacular Government schools it was Rs. 22-3-10, of which Rs. 20-10-3 was borne by Government; in aided schools Rs. 16-1-9, of which Rs. 6-13-0 was borne by Government; while for girls' schools cost was Rs. 134-3-0, of which Rs. 29-11-5 was borne by Government.

Four hundred and twenty-five candidates in all went up for the Entrance Examination in December, 1880, of whom 270 passed—60 in the first division, 159 in the second division, and 51 in the third division. These figures show an immense improvement on the preceding year, when only 151 passed, with 8 in the first division ; but this unusually high success is chiefly due to a great and sudden reduction of the standard rather than to the better quality of the candidates and of the instruction received by them. Government schools sent up 211 candidates as compared with 200 last year, of whom 142 passed ; 150 went up from aided schools, of whom 101 passed ; and 64 from private unaided schools, of whom 27 passed. Benares sent up the largest number amongst Government schools and passed most, but several passed all that went up. The only entire failures amongst aided schools were the Church Mission Schools at Jaunpur and Lucknow, and amongst private unaided schools, the *Mufid-i-Khalaik* School at Aligarh : these, however, sent up but very few candidates.

The results of the departmental middle class Anglo-vernacular examination for the different classes of schools were as follows:—

	Number of boys examined.	Passed.	Failed.	Details of failure.				Percentage passed.
				English.	Second language.	History and geography.	Elementary mathematics.	
Government High Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	387	94	293	67	115	126	281	24·2
Government Middle Schools, North-Western Provinces.	89	29	60	10	28	21	57	32·5
Aided High Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	262	34	228	75	128	110	220	12·9
Aided Middle Schools, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	68	9	59	23	31	35	58	13·2
Private schools and candidates, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	77	6	71	29	35	42	68	7·7
Total ...	883	172	711	204	337	334	684	19·4

These results are most unsatisfactory and not nearly so good as last year, when 151 passed from Government schools as compared with 123 and 222 in all. The failure is most conspicuous in aided high schools, from which only 34 out of 262 passed. The standard is comparatively higher than that of the University Entrance Examination; but the main reason of failure is that in many schools both masters and students regard the University Entrance Examination as the only goal worthy of their serious thoughts, and will not exert themselves to teach or learn thoroughly the subjects of study in the vernacular.

Only the Meerut, Farukhabad, Etáwah, Sháhjahánpur, Bara Banki, Sitapur, Bulandshahr, and Mainpuri schools did well.

The results of the middle class vernacular examination are shown in the following table for the different classes of schools from which candidates are sent up:—

Schools.	Number.	Candidates.	Passed.
Tahsíli	170	644	211
Halkabandi	156	312	82
Pargana	45	112	32
Inferior zila	7	35	8
Total ...	378	1,103	333
B. or aided	8	56	5
C. or indigenous	18	51	10
Teachers	1	1	...
Total ...	27	108	15
Total ... 1880 ...	405	1,211	348
Total ... 1879 ...	313	829	357

Though nearly 100 more schools sent up candidates who numbered 382 more than last year, 9 fewer passed, and this is anything but a satisfactory result. Here also the cause is owing to too ambitious a style of education. Of the divisions, Agra again shows the best results and Rohilkhand the worst in the North-Western Provinces. The Oudh divisions are all bad, Sitapur having a percentage of successful candidates of only 9 per cent., and the total for the province is but 19·3 against 30·8 last year. For the North-Western Provinces it is 32·1 as compared with 46·7. For aided and indigenous schools it has also fallen from 26·3 to 13·9.

Meerut division.—The Government zila schools of Meerut and Aligarh compare favorably with the aided schools competing with them, which are the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, St. George's College, Mussooree, and the Mission School, Meerut, both as regards quality of education and cost, which for the former is Rs. 171 per head, and for the latter Rs. 326 per head. As high, middle, and primary schools, they also compare favourably with last year. There is an increase of 26 in numbers,

of Rs. 11 in fees, and the examination results all round are better. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh, is making rapid progress, and on 31st March it had 248 students, or 77 more than last year. In spite of its competition, however, the Aligarh zila school continues to hold its own and has 236 scholars on its rolls. Middle vernacular schools numbered on 31st March 56 with 415 scholars, against 56 with 433 scholars the year before. Forty-three out of the 56 schools sent up 156 candidates and passed 39 for the middle class vernacular examination, the percentage of success being 31 against 36 last year. The districts rank in order of merit thus:--(1) Meerut, (2) Aligarh, (3) Muzaffarnagar, (4) Bulandshahr, (5) Saháranpur, (6) Dehra. Koil, Meerut, and Bulandshahr have especially good tahsíli schools.

Agra division.—The Agra College school is prospering, and so are the Etawáh, Muttra, and Farukhabad high schools. The division ranks first in the middle class vernacular examination. Seventy-one schools sent up 199 candidates, of whom 90 passed, the numbers for last year being 61,148 and 103 respectively, so that the percentage of success fell from 69·5 to 44·7. This, however, is due to the effects of the previous year's sickness and not to lax work. The most successful schools were Farukhabad, Firozabad, Lakhna, Etah, Kásganj, and the Muttra zilla branch school.

The number of middle vernacular schools was 101 last year, with a roll of 376 pupils. It is this year 119 with 516 pupils. Ninety pupils passed the middle class vernacular examination out of 199 candidates, a percentage of 44 against 69 last year.

Rohilkhand division.—The Bareilly high school is prospering, and a First Arts class has been added with most beneficial results so far. The high schools of Moradabad and Sháhjahánpur did well in the Entrance Examination, but all schools as elsewhere failed comparatively in the Anglo-vernacular examination. On the last day of the official year there were 209 pupils on the united rolls of the four Government schools as against 197 in the previous year. There were 75 Government middle vernacular schools in the division against 73 last year. Of these 75, 32 are town (tahsíli and

pargana), and the remaining 43 village or halkabandi schools. The number of pupils on the rolls of these middle schools at the close of the year was 444, an average of nearly six boys to each school. For the middle class vernacular examination 55 schools sent up 168 candidates, of whom 43 only passed. Sháhjahánpur is especially backward, and the state of education there is by no means creditable.

Allahabad division.—The Allahabad and Cawnpore zila high schools are on the whole doing well, and the numbers of scholars attending them are increasing. The Banda school compares unfavourably with these and requires more attention. The Jaunpur and Fatehpur zila school are flourishing, but the attendance in Hamírpur continues to be scanty. Except in Fatehpur and Bánda, considerable improvement is reported in middle vernacular schools; and in these districts the special causes which have hitherto retarded the progress of these schools have ceased to operate. The Allahabad Girls' High School is very favorably reported on, as also the Boys' High School, the City Free Schools for girls and boys, and the Kuttra Mission School. These institutions are doing much good and useful work which will bear fruit hereafter, and Allahabad enjoys educational advantages which few towns can boast of. Sixty-eight schools in the division sent up 171 candidates for the middle class vernacular examination, of whom 45 passed; in 1879, 45 schools sent up 89 candidates, of whom 27 passed.

Benares division.—The College School, Benares, did exceedingly well in the Entrance Examination, but only 5 out of 74 students who went up succeeded in passing the middle class examination. There are ten high schools in the division, with 2,621 pupils on their rolls, classified as follows:—

High	243
Middle	663
Primary	2,306

At the Entrance Examination they did fairly well, but failures were unusually numerous at the middle class Anglo-vernacular

examination. Of the aided high schools, the London Mission School, which has suffered a very great loss by the death of Mr. Sherring, is doing well, and the others are fair. In the seven districts of this division, there are 89 middle class schools with a total of 505 pupils in the 1st and 2nd classes, and a grand total of 5,876 on their rolls, including all classes from the 1st to the 7th. Many of these schools have not yet attained the prescribed standard, for at the middle class examination, though 89 schools were represented by 234 candidates, yet only 72 pupils passed. As regards the number of pupils under instruction in these schools, there has been an increase of 136 pupils in the middle and of 646 in the lower classes. The Benares division ranks second in the provinces; but these figures do not contrast favourably with those of 1879, when 172 candidates went up for examination, of whom 77 passed. Benares, Basti, and Azamgarh have improved, as also Ballia; Mirzapur is stationary, but Gorakhpur and Gházipur have declined, showing an unusually large number of failures.

Jhánsi division.—Education is backward here. There are in all 21 schools which come under the category of middle schools, vernacular, *viz.*, 13 tahsíli, 7 halkabandi, and one unaided, with a total roll of 51 boys at the time of the examination; but 22 candidates only went up for the middle class vernacular examination from Jalaun and Jhánsi, of whom 8 passed, while from Lalitpur not even one put in an appearance.

Kumaun division.—The Naini Tál Diocesan Schools continue to do well. The 19 middle schools comprise nine tahsíli, seven halkabandi, and three aided schools. Twelve schools sent up 17 candidates for the middle class vernacular examination, of whom four passed, and the schools in the division generally are in a satisfactory condition.

Oudh division.—There are 15 schools which may be ranked as high schools in Oudh, *viz.*, 11 Government zila schools, three aided schools, and La Martinière, Lucknow. All these schools are in a fairly flourishing condition. The aided schools are the school department of the Canning College, Lucknow, which supplies the

place of a zila school, the Raja-ka-bazar School under the Church Mission Society, and the Balrampur School in Gonda maintained by the Maharaja. The first of these did remarkably well in the Entrance Examination, passing 23 out of 30 sent up from a class of 50, more than it has ever done before. The number of middle sections teaching English and the number of scholars enrolled on 31st March, 1881, as compared with the numbers in the previous year was as follows:—

Year.		Number.	Enrolment.
I.—Government ...	1879-80 ...	11	523
	1880-81 ...	11	289
II.—Aided	1879-80 ...	10	558
	1880-81 ...	8	424
III.—Unaided	1879-80 ...	3	126
	1880-81 ...	1	18
Total ...	1879-80 ...	24	1,207
	1880-81 ...	20	731

All these schools failed comparatively in the Anglo-vernacular examination, though Fyzabad passed 8 out of 36—an unprecedented success. The Canning School passed 6 out of 39, but expected much more. The aided middle English schools for girls in Lucknow, of La Martinière and Lal Bagh, are both doing extremely well. Including 17 Anglo-vernacular schools reduced from the beginning of the year to vernacular, there were 52 Government middle vernacular schools. Thirty-five of these sent up 156 candidates for the middle class vernacular examination, of whom 29 only passed. The causes assigned for failure are sickness, mismanagement, and bad teaching, the want of a first class in many schools; while, it is alleged, the present middle class standard is not so popular as the old one; that the teachers are not efficient enough for it; that the fee system and change in the scholarship arrangements introduced at the amalgamation tend to thin the middle classes; and that parents of boys in Oudh towns are too poor to keep their sons at school. The new Sanskrit school at Ajudhya promises to be a success, though it is subjected to severe competition

by the numerous private *patshalas* which are maintained on a liberal scale there.

The following comparative statement shows the number of primary schools and their attendance for this and the preceding year for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

	North-Western Provinces.				Oudh.			
	Number of schools.		Attendance.		Number of schools.		Attendance.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
Boys.								
English—								
Government ...	36	38	2,997	3,394	22	24	1,251	1,701
Aided ...	62	60	5,769	6,390	13	13	1,247	1,547
Unaided ...	12	10	364	281	4	3	225	208
Vernacular—								
Government ...	4,328	4,183	140,472	143,246	1,210	1,210	46,016	45,995
Aided ...	52	40	2,407	2,125	13	9	490	415
Unaided ...	8	10	202	237	13	10	436	361
Total ...	4,498	4,341	152,211	155,676	1,275	1,269	49,665	50,227
Girls.								
English—								
Government ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aided ...	18	12	1,002	905	5	5	440	429
Unaided ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vernacular—								
Government ...	130	111	2,821	2,600	59	49	1,320	1,029
Aided ...	85	100	2,697	3,085	12	15	277	307
Unaided ...	14	6	300	205	5	5	116	130
Total ...	247	229	6,820	6,795	81	74	2,153	1,895
GRAND TOTAL ...	4,745	4,570	159,031	162,471	1,356	1,343	51,818	52,122

The number of schools has slightly decreased, but this is more than compensated for by a larger, and at the same time more regular, attendance. The condition of these schools is tested by

the upper and lower primary examinations, and the results are shown below :

	North-Western Provinces.			Oudh.		
	Number of pupils.	Passed.		Number of pupils.	Passed.	
		Upper	Lower.		Upper.	Lower.
Boys.						
English ...	10,068	1,096	1,260	3,456	207	336
Vernacular ...	145,608	5,054	12,728	46 771	1,210	2,110
Total ...	155,676	6,150	13,988	50,227	1,417	2,446
Girls.						
English ...	905	59	125	429	18	16
Vernacular ...	5,890	46	261	1,682	32	118
Total ...	6,795	105	386	2,111	50	134

In the North-Western Provinces out of 155,676 boys 20,138 passed by both tests, and in Oudh 3,863 out of 50,227; 491 girls passed out of 6,795 in the North-Western Provinces and 184 out of 2,111 in Oudh. Taking both provinces together, the percentage of passed boys is 11·6, and for girls 7·5. Last year 26,052 pupils passed out of a grand total of 210,849, and this year 24,676 out of 214,809, so that in this way the results are not quite so favourable.

Meerut division.—The number of primary schools of all descriptions and their attendance on 31st March are shown in the margin.

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance
Dehra ...	1879-80 ...	17	636	2	75
	1880-81 ...	29	929	2	145
Sáharanpur ...	1879-80 ..	138	4,556	21	571
	1880-81 ...	128	4,586	15	429
Muzaffarnagar	1879-80 ..	133	3,821	2	39
	1880-81 ..	123	3,639	2	32
Meerut ...	1879-80 ...	210	6,538	3	91
	1880-81 ...	199	6,297	3	113
Bulandshahr ...	1879-80 ...	115	3,888	5	106
	1880-81 ...	117	4,295	4	98
Aligarh ...	1879-80 ...	185	5,095	9	171
	1880-81 ...	185	6,023	9	199
Total ...	1879-80 ...	798	24,334	42	1,053
	1880-81 ...	779	25,769	35	1,016

There is an increase of 2,047 in the attendance at primary vernacular schools, 202 out of 774 of which were inspected. Of 3,564 boys examined 1,909 passed the upper and lower primary examination; Saháranpur having the highest percentage of success (67).

Agra division.—The table in the margin gives the statistics of primary schools for this and the preceding year. The aided schools are generally in good condition. The attendance of boys in primary schools has slightly fallen off. Absenteeism of teachers is a common evil and a difficulty is experienced in obtaining good teachers. This is doubtless owing in some measure to the post of teacher not being sufficiently attractive, but in most districts the appointments are graded, and there is thus some prospect of promotion to deserving men.

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Muttra ...	1879-80	142	5,126	6	134
	1880-81	137	5,162	5	130
Agra ...	1879-80	198	5,978	17	803
	1880-81	200	6,248	16	781
Farukhabad ...	1879-80	137	4,354	7	199
	1880-81	137	4,623	14	357
Mainpuri ...	1879-80	132	3,564	7	142
	1880-81	131	3,888	8	176
Etáwah ...	1879-80	127	3,450	13	229
	1880-81	118	3,254	2	36
Etah ...	1879-80	116	3,613	7	171
	1880-81	121	3,928	7	185
Total ...	1879-80	852	26,085	57	1,678
	1880-81	844	27,403	52	1,665

Rohilkhand division.—The table in the margin shows the primary schools and their attendance. The four Government primary English schools have done very well. The attendance has risen from 289 to 348 and 126 pupils passed the upper and lower tests, compared with 85 the year before. The number of primary vernacular schools has decreased by seven, but the number of pupils has increased by 480. The division generally is backward in education, more especially Sháhjahánpur and

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Bijnor ...	1879-80 ...	109	3,190	9	205
	1880-81 ...	108	3,638	9	188
Moradabad ...	1879-80 ...	148	4,242	27	666
	1880-81 ...	138	4,614	26	715
Budaun ...	1879-80 ...	112	3,861	23	446
	1880-81 ...	113	4,036	27	487
Bareilly ...	1879-80 ...	118	4,184	7	385
	1880-81 ...	121	4,287	7	373
Sháhjahánpur	1879-80 ...	122	3,970	10	188
	1880-81 ...	122	3,963	14	238
Pilibhít ...	1879-80 ...	57	2,177	1	60
	1880-81 ...	52	2,025	1	61
Total ...	1879-80 ...	666	22,024	77	1,950
	1880-81 ...	654	22,563	84	2,062

Pilibhít; but considerable interest is being taken in the schools, and progress may be confidently looked for.

Allahabad division.—The table in the margin gives statistics for the schools of the different districts in the division. Primary education here has long been neglected, but there is now a general improvement in the condition of the schools.

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Cawnpore	1879-80	188	6,265	8	190
	1880-81	188	6,512	7	169
Fatehpur	1879-80	121	3,925	1	12
	1880-8	121	3,952	1	14
Bánda	1879-80	162	4,373	...	...
	1880-81	135	3,792	...	...
Hamírpur	1879-80	92	3,439	2	42
	1880-81	80	3,443	...	...
Allahabad	1879-80	194	6,844	10	303
	1880-81	148	4,941	2	61
Jaunpur	1879-80	144	5,4[illegible]5	3	46
	1880-81	137	5,372	3	61
Total	1879-10	901	30,311	24	593
	1880-81	809	28,012	13	305

Benares division.—The table in the margin shows the schools and their attendance. Four hundred and seven out of 897 primary schools were examined by the Inspector. In the Benares district the results were much better than last year, and the progress made has been satisfactory; so too on

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Azamgarh	1879-80	165	7,419	3	124
	1880-81	157	7,226	4	123
Mirzapur	1879-80	128	4,197	7	173
	1880-81	124	4,835	8	175
Benares	1879-80	112	4,750	11	604
	1880-81	111	4,951	10	607
Gházipur	1879-80	127	4,187	5	110
	1880-81	123	4,553	4	106
Gorakhpur	1879-80	189	7,434	2	50
	1880-81	196	7,921	7	325
Basti	1879-80	140	4,594	3	93
	1880-81	140	5,749	3	102
Ballia	1879-80	66	2,315	...	...
	1880-81	65	2,703	...	...
Total	1879-80	927	34,796	31	1,154
	1880-81	916	37,438	36	1,438

the whole in Azamgarh, Basti, Gorakhpur, Ballia, and Gházipur. In Mirzapur the schools have somewhat declined.

Jhánsi division.—The table on the margin shows the schools and their attendance The English schools are doing fairly well, and considerable improvement is reported in the vernacular schools from last year; Jalaun having done best, Lalitpur next, and Jhánsi but indifferently.

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Jhánsi ...	1879-80 ...	64	1,807	1	21
	1880-81 ...	58	1,581	1	21
Jalaun ...	1879-80 ...	89	2,403	1	23
	1880-81 ...	90	2,449	1	20
Lalitpur ...	1879-80 ...	24	662	2	39
	1880-81 ...	24	807	2	45
Total ...	1879-80 ...	177	4,572	4	83
	1880-81 ...	172	4,837	4	86

Kumaun division.—The schools and their attendance are shown in the margin. Fifteen halkabandi schools were abolished. Schools work under peculiar difficulties here, owing to the migratory habits of the people and the fact that they are nearly all engaged in agriculture. Hence attendance is irregular and inconstant.

		Boys' schools.		Girls' schools.	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Kumaun ...	1879-80 ...	117	6,927	1	
	1880-81 ...	108	6,747	...	...
Garhwál ...	1879-80 ...	46	2,659	11	301
	1880-81 ...	46	2,490	5	223
Taráí ...	1879-80 ...	14	503	...	...
	1880-81 ...	13	417	...	...
Total ...	1879-80 ...	117	10,089	12	309
	1880-81 ...	167	9,654	5	223

Oudh division.—The marginal table gives the number of schools and their attendance. There are 24 Government, 13 aided, and three unaided English primary schools for boys, with a total enrolment on 31st March of 3,532, of whom 336 passed in the lower standard and 207 in the upper standard. The vernacular primary schools for boys consist of five classes, composed as follows :—

		Boys' schools.		*Girls' schools.*	
		Number.	Attendance.	Number.	Attendance.
Oudh, 1880-81 ...	English ...	40	3,532	5	499
	Vernacular,	1,210	45,995	69	1,682

(1) Primary sections to nine zila schools ; (2) primary sections to 49 middle class schools ; (3) 26 branches to the same ; (4) 14 independent primary schools in towns, mostly maintained by municipalities ; (5) 1,131 village schools, mostly maintained from the one per cent. cess: 1,210 schools or sections are shown in all, with a total enrolment of 45,995 on 31st March, of whom 37,157 were in the lower classes and 8,838 in the upper classes : 2,110 pupils passed in the lower standard and 1,210 in the upper standard. In several districts there has been a slight decrease in the attendance, due to the greater care with which the class registers are kept up, and in Bahraich to the sickness prevalent. In Rae Bareli and Sultanpur considerable progress has been made, and altogether the efficiency of the schools as a whole has materially advanced. Ten primary vernacular schools for girls were reduced for inefficiency, and the number is not 49 only, but these are exhibiting signs of progress, more especially those in Lucknow itself.

Schools for special or technical training.—These are the Medical School at Agra ; the six divisional Normal Schools in the North-Western Provinces ; 12 district Normal Schools in Oudh ; four Normal Schools for Mistresses, *viz.*, Benares (aided) in the North-Western Provinces, and Lucknow, Sitapur, and Hardoi in Oudh ;

and the aided industrial schools at Benares and Gorakhpur in the North-Western Provinces. The medical and industrial schools have no connection with the Educational Department. It is from the Normal Schools that the future supply of teachers must be mainly derived. There were 227 students in the six Normal Schools of the North-Western Provinces—177 Hindus and 50 Muhammadans—all of whom were learning the vernacular. In the 12 schools in Oudh there were 112 students, also all learning the vernacular, and 50 Persian. The 68 students in the Benares Female Normal School were learning both English and Vernacular : 12 in Lucknow, Vernacular and Arabic, and two Persian ; and the five in Sitapur and Hardoi Vernacular only. The new system in Oudh was started at the commencement of the year, and it remains to be seen how it will work. It should at any rate be an improvement on the old.

Scholarships.—The scholarship system has been made complete by the extension from two to four years of the tenure of scholarships gained in the middle class vernacular examination and every halkabandi schoolboy can now rise uninterruptedly with the aid of scholarships from a village primary school to the highest class of an English Arts college.

For the first time since the introduction of the rule which restricts Government scholarships to students who pass the Entrance and F. A. Examinations in the 1st grade, the whole of the scholarships have been awarded. The five M. A. scholarships of Rs. 20 each are held at the Muir Central College. Of the B. A. scholarships of Rs. 12 for the first year and Rs. 15 for the second, six are held at the Muir Central College, one at Agra, one at Benares, and two at the Canning College, Lucknow. The F. A. scholarships, of Rs. 8 for the first year and Rs. 10 for the second, are thus distributed: Muir Central College 4, Agra 1, Benares 3, Canning College 13, and M. A. O. College 5.

Of the 80 entrance examination scholarships of Rs. 4 and Rs. 5, awarded for precedence in the middle class Anglo-verna-

cular examination, 63 are held at Government and 10 at aided high schools. The 80 vernacular scholarships of Rs. 3 are held at 22 middle English schools, Government and aided. Forty scholarships at Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 are held by students of the Benares Sanskrit College and 10 at Rs. 5 each by students in the lower subordinate department of the Roorkee Civil Engineering College. About five per cent of the allotments for halkabandi schools is set aside by the school committees for scholarships to enable boys who have distinguished themselves in the annual examination held by the Inspector or the Deputy Inspector to continue their studies in middle class schools. Some scholarships, for the same purpose, are given by various municipal committees.

Books.—All new school-books published of late years are cast into the shade as regards importance by Mr. M. S. Howell's Grammar of the classical Arabic language, which, when complete, will rank amongst the most comprehensive and learned works of the kind in any language. There has been an increased sale of vernacular books, pointing to better and more real work done. New class-books have been prepared by departmental officers in Oudh which will doubtless prove useful and supply a want much felt.

Seven hundred students fresh from school or college obtained employment in the public service on salaries of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 150 per mensem : 526 from the North-Western Provinces and 174 from Oudh, not including those who obtained employment after having left school for a year or more. It is, however, by no means intended that pupils should look solely to Government appointments as the end to be aimed at. Sound practical education, making more useful and profitable members of society, and fitting them to carry on their every-day occupations, is the object to keep in view, and not merely to pass examinations or to qualify for posts in Government service, the number of which must of necessity be extremely limited in comparison with the youth of the country. There are fair openings for really capable and well-educated youths ; it is the incapable and those

who have acquired a mere smattering only who complain that their education has been of no use to them.

Rs. 1,963 were spent by the State in the gratuitous elementary instruction of the children of poor Europeans, the average attendance for the year being 212. There were 452 scholars in six girls' schools of a higher class in the North-Western Provinces, on whom Rs. 16,500 were spent from grants-in-aid and Rs. 35,429 from private funds. In 17 boys' schools of the same class there were 893 boys, costing Rs. 31,598 from grants-in-aid and Rs. 47,276 from private funds. In the eight principal orphanages for girls there were 929 scholars, costing Rs. 8,180 from grants-in aid and Rs. 14,587 from private funds ; and in the five for boys, 633 scholars, costing Rs. 1,450 from grants-in-aid and Rs. 11,462 from private funds.

The following table shows the cost to the State of the various kinds of education afforded in its schools, compared with the preceding year for each pupil :—

		1879-80.			1880-81.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
University education (boys) ...	English ...	653	0	0	760	0	0
	Oriental ...	47	0	0	35	0	0
High and middle schools (boys) ...	English ...	81	0	0	84	0	0
	Vernacular ...	23	0	0	21	0	0
Primary schools, Boys ...	English ...	13	1	9	11	9	11
	Vernacular ...	4	4	4	4	0	5
Primary schools, Girls ...	Vernacular ...	5	11	11	5	3	4

The cost of English university education is no less than Rs. 107 per head higher than last year ; and great caution is evidently required in connection with the extension of higher education at the cost of the State, unless it is more appreciated and sought after by the people themselves for its own value.

The educational progress of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the last decade has been both satisfactory and encouraging. The number of pupils has increased by 22 per cent., and registration has much improved and may now as a rule be

considered trustworthy: 223 students in the North-Western Provinces and 111 in Oudh are now receiving university instruction in English, as against 80 and 56 in 1871. Physical science is now successfully taught; 270 boys passed the Entrance Examination this year, as compared with 107 in 1871. The schemes of studies have been remodelled, new examinations established, schools re-classified and re-modelled, and various other changes introduced by which the efficiency of the department from the highest to the lowest grades has been increased—notably the placing halkabandi schools under district committees in the North-Western Provinces. Much yet remains to be done and progress is necessarily slow; but it is clear that the labours of the department are beginning to bear fruit, and with better organization and more intelligent supervision and administration in all branches, it may be hoped the people will gradually be awakened to the priceless advantages education has to offer, and seek to secure for their children the benefits of which they have learned to feel the want themselves.

It remains briefly to notice the leading characteristics of the present educational status of the provinces. So far as university education is concerned, and more especially English university education, there is nothing to be desired either as regards the character of the institutions at which it is given or the *personnel* of the tuitional staff, which is quite capable of doing justice to double or treble the numbers at present under their charge. But the people are still unwilling or unable to take advantage of the opportunities offered them. The richer classes who are able to pay stand aloof, and the poorer, it is to be feared, regard education simply as giving them a claim to Government appointments hereafter, and feel it as a grievance if they do not get them. The Agra College with its staff of able Professors and empty class-rooms is a melancholy proof of how little high-class education is deemed to be a desideratum by the upper and well-to-do classes of native society. The besetting fault of middle class schools is evidently to neglect the drudgery required for a thorough grounding in elementary

subjects in the delusive hope of achieving showy successes in the Entrance Examination, the result too often being disappointing and discreditable to masters and pupils alike. Too much pains cannot be taken to disabuse masters of the idea that they will be judged solely by the success of their pupils in this or any other examination, and they should remember that their efficiency and claims to promotion are held to depend upon the state of all their classes, low as well as high, and the general condition of their schools. For primary schools the chief stumbling-blocks are the inefficiency of the teachers and sometimes of the inspecting staff also, and the apathy or poverty of parents, more especially in agricultural districts, where even the youngest can be usefully employed in the fields.

3.—Literature and the Press.

Classified according to languages and subjects the number of publications is as under :—

Subject.	English.	*Vernacular.*			*Classical.*				Polyglot.	Total.	Remarks.
		Urdu.	Hindi.	Total.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Total.			
Biography ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Drama ...	1	2	*5	7	...	...	...	...	...	8	* Including one Bengali.
Fiction ...	5	20	4	24	...	...	2	2	...	31	
History ...	2	16	6	22	...	...	...	...	..	24	
Language ...	2	15	4	19	4	4	17	25	12	58	
Law ...	9	18	...	18	...	1	...	1	2	30	
Medicine ...	...	10	2	12	...	...	2	2	...	14	
Miscellaneous...	9	9	5	14	4	...	4	8	10	41	
Poetry ...	...	12	18	30	...	...	6	6	2	38	
Politics ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	
Philosophy ...	...	3	...	3	2	...	13	15	5	23	
Religious ...	...	31	†26	57	15	14	9	38	‡32	127	† Including one Bengali.
Mathematics and science.	2	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	10	‡ Including one Prakrit, Sanskrit, and Gujarati.
Physics ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	
Travels ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Total ...	30	144	74	218	26	19	53	98	63	409	

There is thus a considerable decrease in the number of books, &c., registered; the total being 409 only as against 541 in 1879. This falling off is apparently due to the fact that the Newal Kishore presses at Cawnpore and Lucknow sent in no books during the last quarter, and in these two presses alone there was a falling off of 90 works as compared with last year.

The following table shows the relative number of new books and reprints this year as compared with 1879 :—

	1879.	1880.
New books.		
(*a*) Original	271	221
(*b*) Translations	43	31
Reprints.		
(*a*) Original	199	133
(*b*) Translations	28	24

While there is this marked falling off in quantity, there appears to have been no appreciable improvement in quality. Not many books are noticeable, and very few indeed possess any real value. The best are the *Savainhat-i-Salatin-i-Awadh*, by Saiyid Kamal-ud-din Haidar, a versified Sanskrit lexicon by Pandit Deva Dat Tiwari; Mr. Hoey's monograph on trade and manufactures in Northern India; and the Revd. T. J. Scott's revised edition of *Kawaif-ul-Mantik*. The year is marked by the novelty of a treatise on the Jain religion (*Sthananga Sutra Tritiyanga*), this being the first work of the kind published in these provinces.

The chief centres of publication, with the number of works printed at each this year as compared with last year, are given below :—

	1879.	1880.
Cawnpore	145	74
Lucknow	82	63
Benares	40	63
Allahabad	58	54
Meerut	83	34

Cawnpore is as usual at the head of the list. The Newal Kishore presses issued nearly one-third of all the works published during the year, but the Benares press owned by Mr. Lazarus is the only

one that shows an increase as compared with the figures of the preceding year.

Vernacular Press.

The number of papers on the Reporter's file was 111, and included all the papers published in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh, the Panjab, Berar, Central India, and Rajputana. The distribution of these papers is shown in the following table:—

Province.	Monthlies.	Bi-monthlies.	Tri-monthlies.	Weeklies.	Bi-weeklies.	Dailies.	Total.	Number of newspapers brought on the register during the year 1880.	Number of newspapers stopped and removed from the register.
North-Western Provinces ...	7	5	2	31	1	2	48	10	3
Oudh	3	4	1	11	...	2	21	7	...
Panjab	2	2	5	21	1	...	31	5	...
Berar	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	1	1
Central India	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	...	1
Rajputana	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	...
Total ...	12	11	8	73	3	4	111	24	5

The linguistic classification was as follows :—

	North-Western Provinces.	Oudh.	Panjab.	Central India.	Berar.	Rajputana.	Total.
Urdu	38	21	27	...	...	...	86
Hindi	6	...	1	...	...	1	8
Urdu-English	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hindi-English	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Urdu-Hindi	2	...	1	1	...	1	5
Arabic	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Gurmukhi	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Marathi	...	...	...	2	3	...	5
Marathi-English ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2

Some of these are of the most ephemeral nature and are constantly being stopped and re-started; while many never attempt original articles, and are satisfied with republishing such miscellaneous news as they can gather from other vernacular or English papers. Of the North-Western Provinces papers the best is the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, edited by the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C.S.I. It is the organ of the so-called Anglicized school of Musalmans, and is in consequence unpopular with the more bigoted Muhammadan papers. The Gazette is a consistent supporter of Government, is temperate and moderate in tone, and is conducted with considerable ability. The *Arya Darpan* is the organ of the *Arya Somaj* of Benares, whose aim is to revive the old religion of the Vedas. None of the other papers calls for special notice.

Of the Oudh papers the best is the *Oudh Akhbar*. This paper is, however, somewhat timid in tone, and rarely ventures to advocate strongly any important measures till satisfied that they are likely to find favor with Government. Though a consistent and admiring supporter to the last of Lord Lytton's various measures, no sooner did it hear of his resignation than it hastened to advocate those changes in policy which it seemed likely would take place under the new Government. The *Muraqqa-i-Tahzib* is the journal of the *Jalsa-i-Tahzib* or Reform Club of Lucknow.

The most important Panjab papers are the *Anjuman-i-Panjab*, *Akhbar-i-Am*, *Rahbar-i-Hind*, *Panjabi Akhbar*, *Aftab-i-Panjab*, and the *Koh-i-Núr*. The *Safir-i-Hind* is edited by a native "vert" from Muhammadanism, and the *Nur Afshan* belongs to the American Mission at Ludhiana and devotes itself chiefly to hostile criticism of the tenets of Islam. Among the other papers, the only one which need be specially mentioned is the *Jaipur Gazette*, published by the Jaipur Darbar. All these papers are independent. The chief centres of publication were—in the North-Western Provinces, Meerut (6), Benares, Moradabad, and Allahabad (5 each); in Oudh, Lucknow (18); and in the Panjab, Lahore (13) and Delhi (11). The papers which claim the largest circulation are the *Arya Patrika*

(1,173) of Mirzapur (it is however rather a magazine than a news paper), the *Akhbar-i-Am* of Lahore (925), the *Rafa-i-Am* of Sialkot (700), and the *Oudh Akhbar* of Lucknow (685). Three papers claim a circulation of 16 only.

Of the papers started during the year few call for notice. The *Ashaat-al-Sunnat* is a religious paper conducted by a Wahabi Musalman, and is chiefly devoted to criticising and refuting the religious dogmas of the Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan. The *Gurmukhi Akhbar* is published by the Singh Sabha at Lahore and treats of the religious questions of the Sikhs. The *Sujjan Kirti Sadhakar* is published at the Udaipur State Press.

4.—LITERARY SOCIETIES.

See page 198, Administration Report for 1874-75.

5.—ARTS AND SCIENCES.

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CHAPTER VIII.

Archæology.

See page 199 of Administration Report for 1874-75.

CHAPTER IX.

Miscellaneous.

1.—ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION; 2.—ECCLESIASTICAL; 3.—STATIONERY.

See page 199 of the Administration Report for 1874-75.

4.—GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS.

(*a.*)—*Wards' Institute, Benares.*

At the commencement of the year there were 15 wards, of which number six were withdrawn during the year 1879-80 and a like number were admitted, leaving fifteen at the close of the year. The general charges for the year were Rs. 8,847.

(*b.*)—*Government Press.*

Financial working.—The budget estimate and actuals for the year under report, as compared with the preceding year, were as under :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Budget	77,000	65,000	2,97,300	2,78,400
Actuals	76,570	76,255	2,40,008	2,64,084

There was thus during the year an increase of Rs. 11,255 over the estimated receipts and a decrease of Rs. 14,316 under the estimated expenditure, the net result being a saving to Government of Rs. 25,571, against Rs. 56,884 in 1879-80.

The detailed receipts, as compared with last year, are as under :—

	Budget, 1880-81.	Actuals, 1880-81.	Actuals, 1879-80.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Educational	22,000	22,740	20,754
Other Governments ...	23,000	28,161	18,919
Private persons ...	20,000	25,354	36,867
Total ...	65,000	76,255	76,570

There is thus an increase of Rs. 11,255 over the estimate, due to a sudden accession of work which was quite unexpected when the budget was framed.

The total expenditure during the year was Rs. 2,64,084 ; in the previous year it was Rs. 2,40,008 ; there was therefore an increase of Rs. 24,076 chiefly due to census work. The fact that the very heavy labour thus entailed (the value of the outturn at the lowest computation being put at Rs. 35,320-2-6) involved no increase in the cost of establishment is most satisfactory. The net actual expenditure is Rs. 24,076 in excess of the actuals of the previous year.

The following are the chief items of expenditure, omitting the cost of raw material :—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,49,131	2	5	1,48,805	2	1
Dead stock	954	1	6	1,723	13	6
Service postage	17,424	3	0	17,747	4	3
Job-work and private printing bills	28,677	11	3	23,252	10	10
Other items	5,775	15	11	5,731	10	0
Total ...	2,01,963	2	1	1,97,260	8	8

Commercial working.—The expenditure and outturn is as follows :—

Expenditure.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Salaries	1,35,975	2	3
Overtime salaries	12,829	15	10
Lithographic Department job-work	230	10	0
Private press bills	23,014	12	6
House-rent allowance to Superintendent ...	1,200	0	0
Rent and repair of press buildings	35,000	0	0
Raw material	1,46,600	1	4
Postage	16,498	11	3
Contingencies	1,113	1	7
Deputation and travelling allowance	3,399	8	5
Depreciation of dead stock	16,368	10	2
Interest on value of raw material stock in store ...	6,147	0	11
Total ...	3,98,377	10	3

Outturn.

	Rs.	a	p.
Government Secretariat	1,04,620	0	1
Judicial Department	76,517	8	8
Revenue „	72,920	5	3
Financial „	20,796	6	6
Public Works Department	22,238	0	5
Educational „	11,853	14	4
Miscellaneous	95,959	10	3
Other Governments	28,161	5	1
Work to be paid for	10,941	1	6
Total ...	4,44,014	4	1

The balance or net profit according to these figures was therefore Rs. 45,636-9-10, or a little more than 11½ per cent. on the outlay, as against 7¼ per cent. last year.

The present position of the Press is as under—

Cr.	Rs.	Dr.	Rs.
Value of outturn ...	4,44,014	Establishment	1,48,805
„ raw material ...	1,22,941	Contingencies	1,15,280
„ dead stock ...	1,52,861	Rent and repairs ...	35,000
		Interest at 5 per cent. on value of raw material ...	6,147
		Depreciation of dead stock ...	16,369
		Bills for raw material ...	1,53,868
Total ...	7,19,816	Total ...	4,75,469

or a balance in its favour of Rs. 2,44,347. On the 31st March, 1880, the Press assets are put at—

	Rs.
Raw material	1,16,794
Dead stock	1,52,861
Buildings and fixtures	3,50,000
Total ...	6,19,655

Departmental printing.—The expenditure or value of the work under this section came to Rs. 3,86,652, against Rs. 3,50,765 in 1879-80 and Rs. 4,06,151 in 1878-79. The increase over the previous year is due to the census work.

Miscellaneous.—The subjoined memo. shows that the outturn from the type foundry was much larger than in the previous year.

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	lbs.	lbs.
Type made for the press	12,919 ...	15,889
„ for outsiders	423 ...	453
Number of stereotype plates cast	1,212 ...	2,687

A large amount of work was also got through in the bindery department of the Press.

Official libraries.—Great improvement was made in official libraries during the year by the weeding of useless books, and other reforms were also effected. The number of books distributed was 95,336 against 41,403 in 1879-80, the increase being due entirely to one work, entitled "Directions for the Treatment of Fever," of which no less than 60,000 copies were circulated in Hindi and Urdu. During the year 370 books, 17 pamphlets, 67 periodicals, and three miscellaneous works were registered under Act XXV. of 1867, being 83 less than in the year 1879-80. Of these 71 were reprints, 386 original works, and 22 copyrights registered.

(*c.*)—*Government Book Depôt.*

The receipts and expenditure of the Book Depôt, as compared with the budget estimate for the year under report and for the previous year, are as under :—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	1879-80.	1880-81.	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Budget	17,600	18,000	15,940	15,500
Actuals	13,483	14,519	13,774	14,520
Decrease	4,117	3,481	2,166	980

The value of educational books sold was Rs. 33,072-0-3, and that of miscellaneous books was Rs. 3,947-1-9. During the year Rs. 40,596-2-0 were paid into the treasury on account of the Depôt; and the outstanding balances were reduced from Rs. 8,611-5-1 to Rs. 6,801-1-1. There was only a loss of Re. 1 on the Curator's account; while 195,528 educational and 10,734 miscellaneous books were sold, and 49,098 books in both branches, value Rs. 31,496, were issued gratis.

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APPENDICES

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North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Between 23°51′ and 30°7′ north.	Between 77°4′ and 84°40′ east.	The territories commonly called the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are bounded on the north by the snowy range of the Kumaun, Himalayas and Nipal, on the south by the Sagar district of the Central Provinces and the Native States of Bundelkhand and Rewah, on the west by the river Tons until its jurisdiction with the Jamna, thence by the Jamna to the 28th degree of latitude, on the south-west by the Native States of Gwalior, Dholepur and Bhartpur, and on the east and south-east by the Saran, Shahabad, Behar and Palamau districts of Lower Bengal. The non-regulation portions of the North-Western Provinces are Kumaun and Garhwál to the extreme north and Jhánsi to the south-west.

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District.	Total area in square miles.					Communications, millage of—		
	Cultivated.	*Waste.*		Non-assessed including revenue-free holdings and waste.	Total.	Water, distinguishing navigable rivers and canals.	Made roads, 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th class.	Railroads.
		Culturable.	Unculturable					
1	2	3	4	5.	6	7	8	9
Dehra Dún	105	33	1,022	33	1,193	...	228·88	...
Saháranpur	1,151	417	481	172	2,221	36	420·88	40·50
Muzaffarnagar ...	1,819	323	232	80	1,654	34	387·35	27·00
Meerut	1,638	378	290	55	2,361	48	505·63	59·50
Bulandshahr ...	1,221	412	220	65	1,918	47	649·12	57·00
Aligarh	1,403	200	325	26	1,954	58	528·25	77·75
Kumaun	289	128	5,537	46	6,000	...	1,398·00	...
Garhwál	173	37	5,267	23	5,500	...	920·00	...
Tarái	271	193	451	5	920	...	69·00	...
Bijnor	924	563	218	164	1,869	...	615·00	...
Moradabad	1,253	489	157	383	2,282	...	656·00	43·75
Budaun	1,372	434	140	40	1,986	...	547·11	28·50
Bareilly	1,105	331	172	13	1,621	...	525·38	47·75
Sháhjahánpur ...	987	553	163	41	1,744	...	318·28	38·00
Muttra	1,085	139	104	125	1,453	43	465·53	21·00
Agra	1,143	299	316	87	1,845	69	637·98	82·00
Farukhabad	1,015	250	370	84	1,719	37	1,015·15	42·50
Mainpuri	949	190	556	2	1,697	59	396·54	22·25
Etáwah	848	229	596	25	1,698	...	783·38	58·00
Etah	1,099	254	357	29	1,739	43	589·00	...

Jalaun ...	...	949	187	300	119	1,555	...	529·88	...
Jhánsi ...	...	640	368	445	114	1,567	...	565·75	...
Lalitpur ...	...	317	927	434	269	1,947	...	469·50	...
Cawnpore ...	...	1,340	359	637	1	2,337	42	992·50	111·50
Fatehpur ...	...	812	378	446	1	1,637	...	518·50	43·75
Bánda ...	...	1,464	1,007	392	98	2,961	...	586·86	38·25
Allahabad ...	...	1,572	484	748	36	2,840	...	723·25	106·75
Hamírpur ...	...	1,142	721	402	31	2,296	...	482·50	...
Jaunpur ...	...	929	448	143	34	1,554	...	543·50	43·00
Gorakhpur ...	...	2,491	1,209	801	84	4,585	...	526·00	...
Basti ...	...	1,828	516	372	72	2,788	...	568·00	...
Ballia ...	...	778	115	219	25	1,137	...	256·00	...
Azamgarh ...	...	1,192	368	579	8	2,147	...	670·25	...
Mirzapur ...	...	1,328	495	1,227	2,174	5,224	...	1,076·63	53·50
Benares ...	...	728	32	222	16	998	...	568·63	57·50
Gházipur ...	...	1,020	180	251	...	1,451	...	563·00	33·25
Pilibhít ...	...	766	459	120	5	1,350	...	Included in Bareilly.	
Total, N.-W. P.	...	38,346	14,105	24,712	4,585	81,748	*516	21,297·21	1,133·00
Lucknow ...	...	519·4	217·3	242·5	Included in column 4.	979·2	190	285	53·05
Unao ...	...	909·5	477·2	381·6		1,768·3	80	503¾	25·57
Bara Banki ...	...	1,122·8	343·7	302·2		1,768·7	161	406	79·93
Sitapur ...	...	1,455·4	509·6	288·2		2,253·2	180	489¾	...
Bardoi ...	...	1,348·4	616·2	340·5		2,305·1	176	472 13/16	63·46
Kheri ...	...	1,216·5	895·2	856·5		2,968·2	207	383¾	...
Fyzabad ...	...	948·7	355·7	382·8		1,688·2	156	432¼	68·19
Bahraich ...	...	1,252·2	872·9	468·2		2,593·3	253	597⅓	...
Gonda ...	...	1,672·4	784·2	424·7		2,831·3	110	385½	...
Rae Bareli ...	...	889·9	514·3	325·5		1,729·7	83	543 9/16	...
Sultanpur ...	...	893·4	420·2	393·4		1,707·0	140	468	6·28
Partabgarh ...	...	700·4	297·7	436·9		1,435·0	64	296	...
Total, Oudh	...	12,929·0	6,305·2	4,843·0	...	24,077·2	1,710	5,263	287·48
GRAND TOTAL	...	51,275·0	20,410·2	29,555·0	4,585	105,825·2	2,226	26,560·21	1,420·48

* For canals only.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

A.—Physical Geography.

3.—*Statement of temperature, rainfall, and prevailing winds in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year commencing 1st April, 1880, and ending 31st March, 1881.*

Number.	1	2		3		4	5	6	7	8	
	Name of station.	*Highest maximum.*		*Lowest minimum.*		Mean maximum temperature.	Mean minimum temperature.	General mean temperature.	Total rainfall in inches.	*Prevailing winds.*	
		Month.	°	Month.	°					S.-W. monsoon.	N.-E. monsoon.
1	Chakráta	June ...	86·1	January ...	28·5	63·6	49·0	56·3	71·46	S. W.	W.
2	Ránikhet	Do. ...	86·9	November and do.	31·5	66·4	53·0	59·7	59·51		S.-W.
3	Dehra	Do. ...	106·4	January ...	37·1	81·1	61·3	71·2	82·58		
4	Roorkee	Do. ...	114·9	Do. ...	35·9	87·4	62·9	75·2	46·12	E.	W. N.-W.
5	Meerut	May ...	115·0	Do. ...	37·1	88·8	64·6	76·7	48·96		
6	Bareilly	June ...	112·9	Do. ...	37·5	87·6	65·1	76·4	32·23		
7	Agra	Do. ...	116·7	Do. ...	39·6	91·6	68·7	80·2	15·72		
8	Lucknow	Do. ...	109·9	Do. ...	35·4	90·4	65·2	77·8	17·13		
9	Allahabad	Do. ...	117·1	Do. ...	39·7	90·8	66·9	78·8	20·55		
10	Gorakhpur	?	?	Do. ...	42·0	?	?	?	42·83		
11	Benares	Do. ...	111·3	Do. ...	38·5	90·1	66·9	78·5	25·33		
12	Jhánsi	Do. ...	115·7	Do. ...	42·3	91·4	69·0	80·2	23·23		
	Provincial means ...	...	114·2	...	38·7	89·8	66·2	78·0	30·23		

N. B.—In striking the provincial means, stations Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been left out on account of their exceptionally high situations.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

I.—Native States.

Name of State.	In subsidiary alliance or feudatory.	Tribute in men or money.	Population.	Supposed gross revenue.	Military force.	Transit duties or not.	Principal articles of production, including manufactures and mines.
				Nil.			

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

B.—Political Relations.

2.—*Statement of Native Chiefs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

Division.	Name of Chief and State.	Present position.	Caste or race and religion.	Age.	How educated.	How employed.	Has sanad authorizing adoption or not.	Family follows primogeniture or not.	Has male heirs or not.	Remarks.
Rohilkhand.	Muhammad Kalb Ali Khan Bahadur, Nawab of Rámpur.	Jagirdar, has criminal and civil powers within his own territory.	Pathan Musalman.	47	Well read in Arabic and Persian. He also knows English and Hindi, privately educated.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has one son.	The Rámpur jagir has an area of about 945 square miles, a population of 554,900. The revenue of 1879-80 was Rs. 15,86,000, and the ordinary annual expenditure is about Rs. 15,12,000. The capital, Rámpur, has 74,800 inhabitants, and the next largest town 11,700. Rice, sugar, hides, and a kind of damask are the principal exports, and the imports consist mainly of elephants, horses, English cloths, and groceries and salt. The Nawab keeps a military force of about 1,800 men, besides 1,231 military police.

BENARES.	Ishri Parshad Narain Singh Bahadur, Raja of Benares.	Raja of Benares.	Brahman (Bhoinhár).	62	Privately.	In the management of his estates.	Yes ...	Yes ...	Has adopted his nephew.	The Raja of Benares is a descendant of Raja Balwant Singh, father of Raja Chet Singh, who was deposed by Warren Hastings in 1781. The Family Domains of the Maharaja of Benares consist of the parganas of Kaswar Raja in the Benares district and Gangapur and Bhadoi in the district of Mirzapur. Their united area is 985 square miles, containing 1,520 villages with a population of 392,415, and an average rent-al somewhat exceeding Rs. 8,00,000, of which Rs. 2,98,600 are paid by the Maharaja to the Government as revenue. The civil and revenue courts are those of the Maharaja and his deputy principal officers. The procedure is summary. In 1861 the Governor-General granted the Raja the right of adoption in accordance with Hindu law, and the customs of his race. The Family Domains have been especially exempted from the operation of Act XVIII. of 1871 (the Local Rates Act).
KUMAUN.	Pratab Sah, Raja of Tehri, Garhwál.	Raja of Tehri	Rajput Surajbansi.	30	Privately.	In the management of his territory.	Yes ...	Yes ...	No.	Succeeded on the 6th December, 1871, on the death of his father. The area of Tehri is 4,180 square miles, the population is about 200,000, and the revenue is about Rs. 1,13,000. The Rajas of Tehri pay no tribute, but are required to give free passage to British subjects passing through their territories, and in case of emergency give assistance to the paramount power. The principal article of production is grain. No mines are worked, though iron and copper ore are found.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

C.—Civil divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Name of executive districts.	Number of sub-divisions. Revenue.	Number of sub-divisions. Judicial.	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.	
1	2	3		4	5	6	
1	Dehra Dún ...	2	1	1,193	116,945	Dehra ...	7,316
2	Saháranpur ...	4	2	2,221	884,017	Saháranpur ...	43,083
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	4	2	1,654	690,107	Kairana ...	17,742
4	Meerut ...	6	2	2,361	1,276,104	Meerut & cant.	81,386
5	Bulandshahr ...	4	2	1,918	936,667	Khurja ...	26,858
6	Aligarh ...	6	3	1,954	1,073,333	Koil ...	57,234
7	Kumaun ...	3	1	6,000	433,314	Almora ...	6,260
8	Garhwál ...	1	1	5,500	310,288		
9	Tarái parganas ...	3	...	920	185,658	Káshipur ...	13,221
10	Bijnor ...	5	2	1,869	737,153	Najibabad ...	19,914
11	Moradabad ...	6	5	2,282	1,122,437	Moradabad ...	62,582
12	Budaun ...	5	4	1,986	935,856	Budaun ...	33,322
13	Bareilly ...	6	3	1,621	1,023,186	Bareilly ...	102,982
14	Sháhjahánpur ...	4	3	1,744	949,579	Sháhjahánpur ...	72,683
15	Muttra ...	6	2	1,453	783,530	Muttra ...	59,281
16	Agra ...	7	2	1,845	1,068,653	Agra city & cant.	149,008
17	Farukhabad ...	6	4	1,719	918,850	Farukhabad city,	65,441
18	Mainpuri ...	5	2	1,697	765,845	Mainpuri city ...	21,177
19	Etáwah ...	5	1	1,698	668,641	Etáwah ...	30,549
20	Etah ...	4	3	1,739	833,892	Kásganj ...	15,764
21	Jalaun ...	5	...	1,555	404,447	Kálpi ...	15,857
22	Jhánsi ...	4	...	1,567	317,826	Mau ...	16,428
23	Lalitpur ...	2	...	1,947	212,661	Lalitpur ...	8,976
24	Cawnpore ...	9	3	2,337	1,156,055	Cawnpore ...	113,601
25	Fatehpur ...	6	1	1,637	663,877	Fatehpur ...	19,879
26	Bánda ...	8	1	2,961	697,694	Bánda ...	27,913
27	Allahabad ...	9	2	2,840	1,396,241	Allahabad ...	71,483
28	Hamírpur ...	6	1	2,296	529,137	Ráth ...	14,515
29	Jaunpur ...	5	1	1,554	1,025,100	Jaunpur ...	23,327
30	Gorakhpur ...	6	3	4,585	2,019,361	Gorakhpur city,	51,117
31	Basti ...	5	2	2,788	1,473,029	Menhdawal ...	8,124
32	Azamgarh ...	5	3	2,147	1,317,554	Azamgarh ...	15,770
33	Mirzapur ...	4	1	5,224	1,015,826	Mirzapur ...	67,274
34	Benares ...	3	1	998	794,900	Benares ...	175,188
35	Gházipur ...	4	4	1,451	873,130	Gházipur ...	38,854
36	Ballia ...	2	1	1,137	686,368	Ballia ...	8,521
37	Pilibhít ...	3	2	1,350	483,953	Pilibhít ...	29,840
	Total ...	178	71	81,748	30,781,204	...	

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1880-81 *for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	*Revenue.*	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
482	6	9	45	13	370	1,04,544	62,119	2,81,625
1,917	15	17	27	21	424	3,08,709	12,07,235	15,21,867
1,046	10	13	24	12	388	46,176	12,19,833	15,02,394
2,091	16	19	18	17	930	3,00,225	22,24,841	27,03,682
1,596	9	29	31	8	477	1,47,932	12,30,602	13,80,912
1,808	22	20	38	20	570	3,77,816	21,34,038	25,06,606
6,516	10	8	150	50	155	1,37,997	2,43,078	5,13,051
4,417	3	3	123	62	50	35,514	95,139	1,17,833
591	2	4	50	50	228	62,861	4,28,851	4,93,849
2,955	11	11	24	8	2,479	2,50,676	12,28,434	13,87,145
2,853	18	21	16	14	600	2,85,026	13,36,351	18,14,335
2,358	14	10	26	20	641	2,06,449	10,36,250	12,05,446
2,240	17	20	39	26	3,061	3,41,444	13,13,626	16,66,609
2,356	14	17	28	22	2,723	3,17,271	11,19,771	16,87,183
1,038	11	14	22	19	618	2,01,548	15,94,566	19,72,646
1,228	20	25	28	4	1,211	3,07,774	17,83,954	22,77,880
1,798	17	24	29	19	3,027	3,52,409	12,28,733	15,54,333
1,442	14	16	15	10	514	2,01,472	12,60,499	14,45,711
1,559	11	17	24	13	408	1,68,192	13,28,328	14,65,973
1,733	13	14	34	12	365	1,79,260	10,86,861	20,88,297
971	16	15	22	12	1,818	2,09,993	9,10,473	11,80,769
607	11	13	20	14	593	1,92,644	4,22,260	5,49,329
749	5	5	36	24	303	1,18,909	1,48,633	1,80,767
2,042	19	26	45	29	707	3,13,950	21,49,245	39,02,862
1,592	11	11	35	19	422	1,49,359	13,08,344	14,47,846
1,272	20	17	27	21	523	2,44,040	12,07,104	12,95,358
3,956	21	21	24	17	4,704	4,28,580	23,72,240	28,98,396
918	12	8	30	9	427	2,21,950	10,68,282	11,64,480
3,215	16	12	18	13	425	1,77,422	12,40,366	15,03,179
8,391	17	14	46	32	639	2,94,602	17,01,712	21,12,255
7,524	11	9	32	12	433	1,60,402	13,14,331	14,52,697
5,532	14	12	27	23	470	2,22,432	16,59,265	18,92,363
4,104	14	10	60	40	538	2,01,019	8,56,247	11,72,367
1,919	10	14	20	9	972	2,79,056	8,94,805	13,93,081
3,906	12	8	14	5	388	1,21,203	10,51,194	14,00,000
2,431	7	4	28	12	374	93,744	6,12,830	7,85,330
1,308	5	8	42	...	1,414	1,36,656	7,18,456	9,24,429
92,461	474	518	...	...	34,389	79,99,256	4,27,98,896	5,48,42,885

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

C.—Civil divisions of British territory for the

Number.	Name of executive districts.	Number of sub-divisions. Revenue.	Number of sub-divisions. Judicial	Area in square miles.	Population.	Chief town with population.
1	2	3		4	5	6
38	Lucknow ...	3	2	979	778,195	Lucknow ... 261,017
39	Unao ...	4	4	1,768	945,955	Purwa ... 9,736
40	Bara Banki ...	4	3	1,768	1,113,430	Nawabganj ... 13,859
41	Sitapur ...	4	4	2,215	932,959	Khairabad ... 15,677
42	Hardoi ...	4	4	2,300	932,322	Shahabad ... 18,515
43	Kheri ...	3	2	2,993	738,089	Lakhimpur ... 7,537
44	Fyzabad ...	4	2	1,688	1,024,652	Fyzabad ... 39,493
45	Bahraich ...	3	1	2,740	774,640	Bahraich ... 21,901
46	Gonda ...	3	3	2,881	1,168,462	Balrámpur ... 13,878
47	Rae Bareli ...	4	4	1,740	989,008	Rae Bareli ... 16,288
48	Sultanpur ...	4	2	1,707	1,040,227	Perkinsganj ... 6,076
49	Partabgarh ...	3	3	1,434	784,156	Partabgarh ... 3,950
	Total ...	43	34	24,213	11,222,095	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	221	105	105,961	*42,003,299	

* These figures are according to the former census.

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

year 1880-81 *for the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh*—(concluded).

Number of villages.	How many civil and revenue judges of all sorts.	How many magistrates of all sorts.	Maximum distance in miles of villages from nearest courts.	Average of ditto.	Number of police.	Total cost of officials and police of all kinds.	Revenue.	
							Land.	Gross.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
956	12	21	25	10	1,613	2,56,940	6,08,765	10,81,169
1,766	15	11	24	12	479	1,86,431	12,03,695	15,26,023
2,093	14	11	28	13	524	1,37,335	16,77,193	18,29,208
2,365	13	14	30	15	638	1,51,008	13,34,952	15,92,094
1,980	22	19	25	9	578	2,71,936	13,28,939	16,37,263
1,777	11	9	50	36	397	98,836	7,44,336	8,38,737
2,569	17	12	23	7	759	1,64,844	11,12,711	13,77,486
1,944	15	13	49	16	444	1,03,575	9,77,177	11,80,657
2,834	21	17	35	27	597	1,67,208	15,09,363	18,11,032
1,768	18	14	16	10	491	2,43,523	9,76,840	11,61,644
2,526	11	9	25	9	485	1,69,593	10,67,589	11,99,352
2,214	12	13	24	9	372	1,04,336	9,74,542	19,49,085
24,792	181	163	354	173	7,372	20,55,565	1,35,13,102	1,71,83,750
117,253	655	681	354	173	41,761	1,00,54,821	5,63,11,998	7,20,26,635

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-

District.	Inhabited houses.			Men.
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
Dehra Dún ...	5,147	19,610	24,757	50,862
Sahâranpur ...	19,300	177,935	197,235	314,396
Muzaffarnagar ...	20,372	134,640	155,012	250,870
Meerut ...	19,928	248,722	268,650	367,010
Bulandshahr ...	14,341	168,353	182,694	309,965
Aligarh ...	24,400	187,033	211,433	373,559
Kumaun ...	42,738	34,886	77,624	147,587
Garhwál ...	34,423	22,870	57,293	97,777
Tarâi parganas ...	366	41,366	41,732	71,578
Bijnor ...	6,974	151,609	158,583	257,646
Moradabad ...	17,128	235,216	252,344	387,924
Budaun ...	4,334	189,532	193,866	321,901
Bareilly ...	8,605	191,572	200,177	353,985
Pîlibhît ...	1,550	94,714	96,264	164,825
Shâhjahânpur ...	5,589	183,369	188,958	334,651
Muttra ...	23,046	146,450	169,496	280,895
Agra ...	35,325	188,919	224,244	387,709
Farukhabad ...	11,787	186,916	198,703	337,860
Mainpuri ...	4,844	146,044	150,888	283,872
Etâwah ...	4,265	112,220	116,485	254,096
Etah ...	4,742	154,358	163,100	295,982
Jalaun ...	10,154	78,823	88,977	152,216
Jhânsi ...	12,549	60,246	72,795	119,758
Lalitpur ...	4,380	42,393	46,773	74,308
Cawnpore ...	56,759	215,473	272,232	436,692
Fatehpur ...	5,005	147,772	152,777	240,333
Bânda ...	5,705	155,257	160,962	240,932
Allahabad ...	7,251	298,921	306,172	480,730
Hamîrpur ...	19,891	101,120	121,011	192,836
Jaunpur ...	1,090	199,177	200,267	357,038
Gorakhpur ...	3,019	378,218	381,237	694,161
Basti ...	442	247,826	248,268	488,950
Azamgarh ...	380	224,289	224,669	471,075
Mirzapur ...	11,063	207,996	219,059	337,971
Benares ...	18,010	138,190	156,200	272,209
Ghâzipur ...	869	189,847	190,716	309,633
Ballia ...	112	144,687	144,799	243,311
Total ...	469,883	5,846,569	6,316,452	10,757,003

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh.

Population.					Classification of population.		
	Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians and other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
32,338	17,829	15,916	116,945	98	1,061	190	460
264,567	170,258	134,796	884,017	398	217	61	302
215,088	124,755	99,394	690,107	417	58	1	1
481,510	236,452	191,132	1,276,104	540	2,149	142	730
284,449	183,759	158,494	936,667	488	77	30	58
324,436	203,811	171,527	1,073,333	549	178	61	62
130,771	83,870	7 ,086	433,314	72	1,452	19	311
98,894	57,973	55,644	310,288	56	26	...	65
55,927	31,005	27,148	185,658	202	23	1	...
228,564	137,757	113,186	737,153	394	73	...	24
344,761	209,089	180,663	1,122,437	492	289	22	398
279,111	182,608	152,236	935,856	471	38	15	76
305,051	195,159	169,041	1,023,186	631	342	49	460
144,019	93,236	81,873	483,953	358	...	...	23
283,274	176,563	155,091	949,579	544	195	28	181
243,175	142,040	117,420	783,530	539	322	14	4
327,799	188,277	164,868	1,068,653	579	1,673	535	1,537
283,377	161,907	135,706	918,850	535	120	36	423
228,503	143,119	110,351	765,845	451	129	3	85
201,658	115,864	97,023	668,641	394	45	16	86
252,750	158,589	126,621	833,892	479	73	41	20
133,763	64,422	54,046	404,447	260	32	31	1
110,161	47,521	40,086	317,826	203	165	49	44
67,723	37,336	33,294	212,661	109	193	...	...
378,103	182,793	158,467	1,156,055	495	454	184	416
225,602	105,230	92,712	663,877	405	36	26	5
231,441	118,877	106,434	697,684	236	66	178	8
465,261	235,340	214,910	1,396,241	492	1,519	747	623
179,055	83,360	73,886	529,137	230	23	...	...
330,060	188,223	149,779	1,025,100	659	86	8	23
640,981	383,921	300,298	2,019,361	440	83	10	451
450,177	295,760	238,142	1,473,029	528	41	...	3
429,899	239,252	177,328	1,317,554	614	59	15	22
336,448	182,847	158,560	1,015,826	194	718	139	426
267,709	134,813	120,169	794,900	796	321	161	203
308,900	143,264	111,333	873,130	602	123	...	...
245,286	116,271	81,500	686,368	604	4	1	1
9,810,591	5,573,450	4,640,160	30,781,204	377	12,463	2,813	7,532

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-Western

District.	Classification of population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Dehra Dún ...	102,814	12,420	...	...	...
Sahárnpur ...	604,422	279,015	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar ...	498,950	191,097	...	...	...
Meerut ...	991,226	281,857	...	...	...
Bulandshahr ...	760,602	175,900	...	...	...
Aligarh ...	955,121	117,911	...	...	...
Kumaun ...	425,963	5,569	...	...	...
Garhwál ...	308,396	1,796	...	5	...
Tarái parganas ...	122,657	62,977	...	...	...
Bijnor ...	493,601	243,455	...	...	...
Moradabad ...	751,779	369,949	...	...	...
Budaun ...	795,843	139,884	...	...	...
Bareilly ...	828,648	193,687	...	...	...
Pilibhít ...	368,935	114,995	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpúr ...	822,576	126,597	2	...	...
Muttra ...	718,448	64,046	...	696	...
Agra ...	962,361	102,547	...	...	...
Farukhabad ...	815,678	101,537	1	1,055	...
Mainpuri ...	724,663	40,965	...	...	...
Etáwah ...	631,923	36,571	...	...	...
Etah ...	750,839	82,721	...	162	36
Jalaun ...	378,855	25,528	...	...	...
Jhánsi ...	305,151	12,417	...	...	...
Lalitpur ...	185,186	4,782	...	11,356	11,144
Cáwnpore ...	1,065,786	89,215	...	...	...
Fatehpur ...	593,256	70,554	...	...	...
Bánda ...	657,107	40,325	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	1,211,778	181,574	...	...	...
Hamírpur ...	495,339	33,775	...	...	...
Jaunpur ...	928,685	96,298	...	...	...
Gorakhpur ...	1,819,445	199,372	...	...	...
Basti ...	1,247,201	225,784	...	...	...
Azamgarh ...	1,139,115	178,343	...	...	...
Mirzapur ...	949,644	64,899	...	...	...
Benares ...	715,350	78,865	...	...	...
Gházipur ...	783,889	89,118	...	...	...
Ballia ...	632,766	53,596	...	...	...
Total ...	26,543,998	4,189,941	3	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
			...	...	
37,506	79,439		...	...	
312,846	571,171		...	...	
251,971	438,136	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
537,230	738,874		...	...	
460,343	476,324		...	...	
456,621	616,712		...	...	
387,897	45,417	Hindi and hill language.	...	...	
266,843	43,445	Hindi.	...	...	
102,975	82,683		...	...	
280,568	456,585		...	...	
638,046	484,391		...	...	
628,102	307,754		...	...	
636,042	387,144		...	...	
315,472	168,481		...	...	
634,112	315,467		...	...	
400,560	382,970		...	...	
501,064	567,589		...	...	
511,462	407,388		...	...	
462,270	303,575		...	...	
401,904	266,737		...	...	
505,156	328,736		...	...	
185,221	219,226		...	...	
129,320	188,506	Urdu and Hindi ...	...	...	
109,242	103,419		...	...	
564,010	592,045		...	...	
344,748	319,129		...	...	
347,038	350,646		...	...	
660,344	735,897		...	...	
267,636	321,501		...	...	
700,313	324,787		...	...	
1,629,253	390,108		...	...	
1,161,384	311,645		...	...	
846,780	470,774		...	...	
529,683	486,143		...	...	
349,705	445,195		...	...	
464,130	409,000		...	...	
368,351	318,017		...	...	
17,326,148	13,455,056	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-Western

District.	Inhabited houses.			
	Number of masonry dwellings.	Number of all other kinds.	Total.	Men.
1	2	3	4	5
Lucknow ...	94,576	43,734	138,310	279,847
Unao ...	2,325	187,937	190,262	305,956
Bara Banki ...	930	246,936	247,866	Details
Sitapur ...	1,645	180,119	181,764	316,858
Hardoi ...	4,495	176,299	180,794	316,574
Kheri ...	Not av	ailable.	197,658	263,589
Fyzabad ...	4,788	188,691	193,479	325,660
Bahraich ...	52	152,955	153,007	256,146
Gonda ...	154	217,345	217,499	353,286
Rae Bareli ...	7,342	239,917	247,259	296,561
Sultanpur ...	37	222,366	222,403	319,081
Partabgarh ...	526	156,250	156,776	240,499
Provincial Total ...	116,870	2012,549	2,327,077	3,274,057
Grand Total ...	586,753	7859,118	8,643,529	14,031,060

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Provinces and Oudh—(continued).

Population.					Classification of population.		
	Children under 12 years.				*Christians.*		
Women.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Number per square mile.	Europeans.	East Indians & other mixed classes.	Natives.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
255,876	131,222	111,250	778,195	794	760	4,222	...
307,673	177,730	154,596	945,955	535	10	2	...
not	available.	...	1,113,430	629	Details	not avail	able.
282,511	180,383	153,207	932,959	414	774	40	...
279,136	184,915	151,697	932,322	404	39	9	...
222,805	135,996	115,699	738,089	290	78	18	...
331,634	200,497	166,861	1,024,652	607	1,407	16	25
237,337	150,779	130,378	774,640	331	34	6	...
355,071	250,577	209,528	1,168,462	426	33	7	...
326,554	196,759	169,134	989,008	568	47	35	...
342,484	208,143	179,519	1,040,227	609	...	...	...
249,388	160,130	134,139	784,156	545	18	24	7
3,190,469	1,977,131	1,667,008	11,222,095	482	3,200	4,379	32
13,001,060	7,550,581	6,307,168	*42,003,299	859	15,663	7,192	7,564

These figures are according to the former census.

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

D.—Population for the North-

District.	Classification of population—(*concluded*).				
	Hindus.	Muhammadans.	Parsis.	Buddhists and Jains.	Aborigines.
1	14	15	16	17	18
Lucknow ...	603,861	169,352	...	...	...
Unao ...	883,830	61,920	193	...	...
Bara Banki ...	Details	not avail	able.	...	...
Sitapur ...	813,931	118,214	...	...	...
Hardoi ...	846,394	85,880	...	...	...
Kheri ...	664,157	73,575	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	922,905	99,039	...	...	...
Bahraich ...	676,448	98,152	..	...	...
Gonda ...	1,051,172	117,250	...	...	...
Rae Bareli ...	920,220	68,706	...	...	...
Sultanpur ...	952,071	88,156	...	...	...
Partabgarh ...	713,948	70,159	...	...	...
Provincial Total ...	9,048,937	1,050,403	193	...	...
Grand Total ...	35,592,935	5,240,344	196	13,274	11,180

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

Western Provinces and Oudh—(concluded).

Occupation.		Prevailing languages.	Emigration or immigration during the year.		Remarks.
Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.				
19	20	21	22		23
274,362	503,833	Urdu and Hindi ...	421	...	
519,060	426,895	Hindi	23	...	
...	...	Urdu and Hindi ...	Not avai	lable.	
533,747	399,212	Ditto ...	51	...	
600,647	331,675	Ditto ...	109	...	
474,384	263,705	Hindi	...	...	
672,183	351,209	Urdu	...	...	
495,751	278,889	Urdu and Hindi ...	42	...	
754,969	413,493	Ditto ...	15,879	...	
521,784	467,224	Ditto ...	22	...	
645,702	394,525	Ditto ...	101	...	
558,876	225,280	Ditto ...	...	...	
6,051,465	4,055,940	...	16,648	...	
23,377,613	17,510,996	...	16,648	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

I.—Settlement, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81.

Nature of settlement.		Area in square miles.	Annual revenue assessed.	Date of expiry of settlement.	Remarks.
			Rs.		
Settled in perpetuity.	N.-W. P. ...	10,496	47,74,666	...	
	Oudh ...	1,908	8,74,876	*Nil.*	
Settled for 30 years or upwards.	N.-W. P. ...	54,381	3,44,81,825	...	
	Oudh ...	21,181	1,36,07,5[illegible]2	Various between the years 1891 and 1908.	
Settled for 10 years or under 30.	N.-W. P. ...	11,229	16,32,477	...	
	Oudh ...	40	5,133	Between the years 1878 and 1880.	
Settled under 10 years.	N.-W. P. ...	1,051	4,56,566	...	
	Oudh ...	21	3,950	Between the years 1877 and 1881.	
Settlement in progress.	N.-W. P. ...	4,081	17,35,803	...	
	Oudh ...	95	...	...	
Total ...	N.-W. P. ...	81,238	4,30,81,337	...	
	Oudh ...	23,245	1,44,91,471	...	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh,		1,04,483	5,75,72,808	...	
Settlement previously made, including full records of rights.	N.-W. P. ...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
	Oudh ...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	9,635	43,90,360	...	
Settlement without such records.	N.-W. P. ...	...	4,65,350	...	
	Oudh ...	23,245	1,05,48,398	...	
	Total ...	23,245	1,10,13,748	...	
Settlement during the year. Detailed summary.	N.-W.P., Oudh ...	538	2,02,180	...	
		...	...	...	
	Total ...	538	2,02,180	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal (for Oudh).

1.—*The survey for the year ending 30th September*, 1880.

Survey.

District.	Area previously surveyed in miles.			Cost per mile.			Surveyed during the year, with cost per mile.			Remarks.
	Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographically.	Revenue.		Topographically.	Revenue.		
		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.		By villages.	By fields.	
		Miles.	Miles.			Rs. a. p.				
Lucknow ...	...	976·68	979·25	...	...	48 3 0	...	...	...	The Government reserved forests are excluded from the area in this return.
Unao ...	...	1,736·54	1,768·36	...	...	45 11 0	...	...	...	
Bara Banki ...	...	1,727·72	1,768·22	...	...	40 5 0	...	...	...	
Sitapur ...	...	2,205·80	2,253·23	...	...	40 4 6	...	...	...	
Hardoi ...	...	2,285·64	2,300·17	...	...	32 5 9	...	...	...	
Kheri ...	...	2,536·19	2,541·38	...	...	31 8 5	...	...	...	
Fyzabad ...	...	1,649·03	1,688·36	...	...	38 12 0	...	...	...	
Bahraich ...	...	2,388·21	2,336·46	...	...	30 9 0	...	...	...	
Gonda ...	...	2,684·04	2,738·13	...	...	24 5 11	...	...	...	
Rae Bareli ...	...	1,752·08	1,729·88	...	...	44 10 2	...	...	...	
Sultanpur ...	...	1,700·77	1,706·92	...	...	37 10 5	...	...	...	
Partabgarh ...	...	1,458·42	1,434·96	...	...	49 14 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	23,101·12	23,245·32	...	...	38 10 11	...	...	...	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—Fiscal for the North-

2.—*Surveyed and assessed*

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti
	Irrigated.				
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands and culturable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Dehra Dún... ...	9,869	21,953	35,378	67,200	21,120
Saháranpur ...	110,017	61,212	565,401	736,630	266,880
Muzaffarnagar ...	120,337	79,448	452,199	651,984	206,680
Meerut	281,095	303,526	463,600	1,048,221	242,091
Bulandshahr ...	36,754	284,694	460,048	781,496	263,405
Aligarh	113,223	377,933	406,558	897,714	127,983
Kumaun	...	...	184,960	184,960	334,720
Garhwál	...	2,965	107,694	110,659	23,976
Tarái	Information not available.			173,440	123,520
Bijnor	11,067	23,186	557,003	591,256	360,208
Moradabad ...	...	97,606	704,283	801,889	312,698
Budaun	...	157,652	720,539	878,191	277,560
Bareilly	22,514	87,551	597,135	707,200	211,840
Pilibhít	37,773	16,584	436,587	490,944	209,026
Sháhjahánpur ...	...	138,138	492,992	631,130	354,410
Muttra	35,799	145,818	512,783	694,400	93,596
Agra	23,045	159,408	549,255	731,708	191,410
Farukhabad ...	40,133	322,891	286,382	649,406	159,866
Mainpuri	89,219	180,415	337,726	607,360	121,600
Etáwah	111,168	89,155	342,985	543,308	376,434
Etah	79,904	183,293	440,044	703,241	165,348
Jalaun	...	19,287	588,156	607,443	119,648
Jhánsi	500	18,794	390,306	409,600	235,520
Lalitpur	...	25,766	177,133	202,899	598,643
Cawnpore	137,093	236,998	484,211	858,302	229,865
Fatehpur	...	135,806	384,387	520,193	241,715
Bánda	...	...	936,960	936,960	644,480
Allahabad	50	368,728	637,244	1,006,022	309,867
Hamírpur	1,243	16,314	713,542	731,099	461,602
Jaunpur	...	560,600	34,327	594,927	286,566
Gorakhpur... ...	...	906,057	688,306	1,594,363	773,576
Ballia	Not known			497,665	73,860
Basti	...	811,276	358,649	1,169,925	330,042
Azamgarh	...	688,288	74,645	762,933	244,066
Mirzapur	...	198,783	651,118	849,901	316,515
Benares	Details not available.			465,708	19,910
Gházipur	...	...	...	652,800	115,200
Total average rates ...	1,260,803	6,720,125	14,772,536	24,543,077	9,440,446

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

area in acres for 1880-81.

VATED.		ASSESSMENT.				
Unculturable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
654,080	742,400	63,495	0 15 1	0 11 6	0 1 4	
307,885	1,311,395	12,12,911	1 10 4	1 3 4	0 14 10	
148,733	1,007,397	12,22,729	1 14 0	1 6 9	1 3 5	
185,400	1,475,712	21,84,616	2 1 4	1 11 1	1 7 8	
140,960	1,185,861	12,38,509	1 9 4	1 3 0	1 0 8	
208,326	1,234,023	21,41,674	2 6 2	2 1 5	1 11 9	
3,290,880	3,810,560	2,44,115	1 5 1	0 14 8	0 1 0	
3,370,645	3,505,280	96,158	0 13 11	0 11 5	0 0 5	
288,640	585,600	4,14,884	2 6 3	1 6 4	0 11 4	
139,436	1,090,900	11,83,969	2 0 0	1 3 11	1 1 4	
100,491	1,215,078	14,09,178	1 12 1	1 4 3	1 2 7	
89,689	1,245,440	10,38,059	1 2 11	0 14 4	0 13 4	
110,080	1,029,120	13,14,144	1 13 9	1 6 11	1 4 5	
76,138	776,108	7,36,706	1 8 0	1 2 2	0 15 2	
104,856	1,090,396	11,82,236	1 14 0	1 3 2	1 1 4	
61,741	849,737	15,96,541	2 4 9	2 0 7	1 14 0	
202,485	1,125,603	17 88,842	2 7 1	1 15 0	1 9 5	
237,087	1,046,359	12,32,903	1 14 5	1 8 5	1 2 10	
355,840	1,084,800	12,65,083	2 1 4	1 11 9	1 2 8	
151,495	1,071,237	13,30,986	2 7 2	1 15 6	1 3 11	
225,757	1,094,346	10,55,951	1 8 0	1 3 6	0 15 5	
191,488	918,579	9,15,481	1 8 1	1 4 2	0 15 11	
285,294	930,414	4,40,927	1 1 3	0 11 5	0 7 7	
277,794	1,074,336	1,52,008	0 12 0	0 3 0	0 2 3	
407,454	1,495,621	21,58,755	2 8 3	1 15 9	1 7 1	
285,367	1,047,275	13,08,396	2 8 3	1 11 9	1 3 11	
250,880	1,832,320	12,84,193	1 5 11	0 13 0	0 11 3	
478,978	1,794,867	23,69,732	2 5 8	1 13 0	1 5 1	
257,219	1,449,920	10,62,072	1 7 3	0 14 6	0 11 9	
91,463	972,956	12,48,136	2 1 7	1 6 8	1 4 6	
512,964	2,880,903	16,86,762	1 0 11	0 11 11	0 9 4	
140,433	711,958	6,24,681	1 4 1	1 1 6	0 14 0	
237,999	1,737,966	13,19,492	1 2 0	0 14 0	0 12 2	
362,122	1,369,121	17,11,364	2 3 10	1 11 5	1 4 0	
785,721	1,952,137	85,70,030	1 0 2	0 11 9	0 7 0	
142,462	628,080	8,96,305	1 14 10	1 13 6	1 5 10	
160,000	928,000	10,86,554	1 10 8	1 6 8	1 2 9	
15,318,282	49,301,805	4,30,75,277	1 12 1	1 4 9	0 14 0	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITI

E.—Fiscal for the North-

2.—*Surveyed and assessed area in*

District.	Cultivated.				Unculti
	Irrigated.				
	By Government works.	By private individuals.	Unirrigated.	Total.	Grazing lands and culturable.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Lucknow ...	...	139,998	192,465	332,463	139,046
Unao ...	...	286,645	295,436	582,081	305,408
Bara Banki ...	...	242,066	476,171	718,237	219,986
Sitapur ...	...	157,033	774,477	931,510	326,102
Hardoi ...	...	263,520	599,484	863,004	394,309
Kheri ...	...	96,714	681,909	778,623	572,925
Fyzabad ...	...	352,730	254,478	607,208	228,317
Bahraich ...	...	39,103	762,328	801,431	558,710
Gonda ...	...	208,318	862,046	1,070,364	501,900
Rae Bareli ...	...	423,772	145,810	569,582	329,213
Sultanpur ...	...	403,368	168,427	571,795	268,911
Partabgarh ...	...	344,498	103,764	448,262	190,524
Total average rates.	...	2,957,765	5,316,795	8,274,560	4,035,351

CAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.

acres for 1880-81—(concluded).

VATED.		ASSESSMENT.				
Uncultivable waste.	Total area assessed.	Gross amount.	Rate per acre on cultivation.	Rate per acre on cultivated and culturable land.	Rate per acre on total area of settlement.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
155,210	626,719	8,02,047	2 6 8	1 12 4	1 4 5	
244,263	1,131,752	13,71,305	2 6 1	1 10 7	1 3 4	
193,440	1,131,663	15,86,435	2 3 11	1 13 0	1 6 5	
184,454	1,442,066	13,28,131	1 6 11	1 1 6	0 14 8	
214,796	1,472,109	13,73,297	1 9 11	1 2 3	0 14 11	
274,937	1,626,485	8,42,540	1 2 0	0 10 7	0 8 10	
245,031	1,080,556	11,60,462	1 14 7	1 7 8	1 1 2	
135,196	1,495,337	9,67,558	1 3 4	0 11 9	0 10 3	
180,139	1,752,403	15,44,215	1 7 1	1 0 2	0 14 1	
208,329	1,107,124	12,86,096	2 5 3	1 9 4	1 2 7	
251,722	1,092,428	12,37,678	2 2 9	1 9 7	1 2 1	
279,592	918,378	9,91,705	2 3 7	1 11 0	1 1 3	
2,567,109	14,877,020	1,44,91,471	1 12 4	1 3 11	0 15 7	

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces.*

Description of revenue.	Revenue of last year, (1879-80).		Revenue of this year (1880-81).		Cost of collections.	Net collections during the year.
	Assessed.	Realized.	Assessed.	Realized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	4,26,83,564	4,19,48,449	4,26,34,350	4,15,60,946	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	3,97,855	3,36,241	2,44,425	2,28,753	...	...
Total ...	4,30,81,419	4,22,84,690	4,28,78,775	4,17,89,699	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	3,56,280	1,41,160	36,283	...	...	...
Difference ...	4,27,25,139	4,21,43,530	4,28,42,492	4,17,89,699	15,72,261	4,02,17,438
Collection from Government estates ...	3,79,265	3,76,905	3,83,381	3,80,055	1,41,498	2,38,557
Income from sale of Government estates,	62,721	61,448	70,679	69,656	...	69,656
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	2,34,363	2,14,456	1,35,837	1,28,925	4,251	1,24,674
Grand Total ...	4,34,01,488	4,27,96,239	4,34,32,389	4,23,68,335	17,18,010	4,06,50,325

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—FISCAL.

6.—*Land Revenue for the North-Western Provinces*—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Outstanding balance.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.
1	8	9	10
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Settled estates bearing revenue in past years.	...	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...
Total ...	...	...	...
Settled estates taken off revenue roll during present year (deduct).	...	...	...
Difference ...	10,52,793	3	1,307
Collection from Government estates.	3,326	...	...
Income from sale of Government estates.	1,023	...	26
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	6,912	...	...
GRAND TOTAL ...	10,64,054	3	1,333

Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.	
11	
	Rs.
Demand for 1880-81	4,34,32,389
Ditto 1879-80	4,34,01,488
Total ...	30,901
Increase.	
By lapse or resumption of revenue free tenures	14,951
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	13,017
By alluvion	23,180
By territorial transfer	4,77,719
By progressive assessment	34,943
By land released from occupation by Govt. ...	1,966
Miscellaneous	1,27,735
Total ...	6,93,511
Decrease.	
By revision of assessment at regular settlement	75,268
By summary reduction of revenue on account of over assessment or other cause ...	2,305
By diluvion	15,642
By territorial transfer	3,37,509
By Government appropriation	9,431
Miscellaneous	2,22,455
Total ...	6,62,610
Net increase	30,901

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue*, 1879-80 (*for Oudh*).

Description of revenue.	*Revenue last year* (1878-79).			*Revenue this year* (1879-80).		
	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.	Assessed.	Remitted or refunded.	Realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	1,37,44,199 3 9	...	...	1,37,99,760 5 5	...	...
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	4,018 10 6	...	...	73,019 7 6	...	...
Total ...	1,37,48,217 14 3	...	...	1,38,72,779 12 11	...	...
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	383 0 0	...	...	2,151 0 0	...	...
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzib.	1,37,47,834 14 3	84,242 8 3	1,36,22,202 2 9	1,38,70,628 12 11	6,766 11 6	1,38,39,690 15 4
Fluctuating land revenue not on roll.	20,675 1 11	...	16,226 9 2	10,575 5 1	...	9,865 0 1
Collection from Government estates.	15,360 0 2	26 7 9	13,426 12 8	21,759 10 7	106 14 6	21,007 2 9
Income from sale of Government estates.	19,538 1 9	...	19,538 1 9	24,963 4 9	...	24,963 4 9
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	4,899 6 8	...	4,899 6 8	17,185 0 9	...	17,185 0 9
Total ...	1,38,08,307 8 9	84,269 0 0	1,36,76,293 1 0	1,39,45,112 2 1	6,873 10 0	1,39,12,711 7 8

I.—STATISTICS OF PHYSICAL, POLITICAL, AND FISCAL GEOGRAPHY.

E.—Fiscal.

6.—*Land Revenue*, 1879-80 (*for Oudh*)—(concluded).

Description of revenue.	Cost of collection.	Net collections during the year.	Outstanding balances.	Number of sales for arrears of revenue.	Revenue of estates sold.	Cause of increase or decrease of revenue, with explanation of any items realized in addition to the annual assessed revenue.
1	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.			
From settled estates bearing revenue in past year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Settled estates added to revenue roll during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ditto taken off ditto during present year.	...	...	...	...	...	
Net revenue as per revenue roll or tauzih.	7,508 14 14 7	1,30,88,876 0 9	24,171 2 1	...	...	
Fluctuating land revenue not on roll.	...	9,865 0 1	710 5 0	...	...	
Collection from Government estates.	2,431 2 2	18,576 0 7	645 9 4	...	...	
Income from sale of Government estates.	...	24,963 4 9	...	...	...	
Miscellaneous land revenue not included in above.	...	17,185 0 9	...	...	...	
Total ...	7,53,246 0 9	1,31,59,465 6 11	25,527 0 5	...	...	

II.—Statistics of Protection.

A.—Legislative—Statements 1—3.—*Blank.*

B.—Judicial Criminal 1. (for N.-W. P.)—*Blank.*

II.—STATISTICS OF

B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI-

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and*

year.

Class of tribunals distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.				Number of judicial divisions.	Average area of province in square miles.	Population of province.	Number of tribunals.
1				2	3	4	5
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd Class,	Paid ...	European,	4 divisions, 12 districts, 43 tahsils, and 3 cantonments.	23,992 square miles.	11,220,232, Census of 1881.	...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				10
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				1
			Native ...				1
	1st Class,	Paid ...	European,				1
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				1
			Native ...				...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				20
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				...
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European,				2
			Native ...				26
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				...
	1st Class,	Paid ...	European,				22
			Native ...				22
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil, and revenue powers.	3rd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				14
	2nd Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				...
			Native ...				12
	1st Class,	Paid ...	European,				...
			Native ...				...
		Unpaid,	European,				1
			Native ...				3
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions ...				...	...	...	1
Ditto ditto ordinary, criminal, and civil ...				...	...	...	2
Judges exercising civil powers only				...	...	...	38
Board of Magistrates				...	...	...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction ... Ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872				...	...	...	12
Sessions Courts				...	...	...	4
Judicial Commissioner's Court				...	...	...	1
GRAND TOTAL ...				...	...	...	94

PROTECTION.

NAL (FOR OUDH).

appellate, existing in the districts of Oudh on the last day of the 1880.

Constitution of tribunals stating number of Judges in each, and jury or assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Commissioned military officers.	Uncovenanted.	Native.
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
...	These officers include talukdars who are Honorary Assistant Commissioners or Honorary Magistrates, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners, and Assistant Commissioners. The civil and rent powers with which they are invested are respectively those laid down in Act XIII. of 1879, and sections 88, 89 and 90 of Act XIX. of 1868.	...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1 and 9		...	...	...	...	18
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	1	...
1		...	...	...	...	1
1		...	...	1	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	1	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	20
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	1	...	1	...
1		...	...	...	...	26
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	11	6	5	...
1		...	...	...	...	22
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	14
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	12
...		...	...	...	...	...
...		...	...	...	...	...
1		...	...	1	...	...
1		...	...	...	...	3
1	Act XI. of 1865 ...	...	...	...	...	1
1	...	...	...	2	...	...
1	District and Sub-Judges, and Munsifs, &c.	...	2	2	2	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	Deputy Commissioner ...	...	5	3	4	...
1 with 2 assessors	...	...	2	2	...	...
1	Sessions High Court ...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	22	18	13	149

II.—STATISTICS OF
B.—JUDICIAL CRIMI

1.—*Statement showing the various judicial tribunals, original and* *year* 1880

Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments, and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.				Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.
1				13	14
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal powers only. Honorary Assistant Commissioners, Tahsildars, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,	12,000	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal and civil powers as above.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	1,679
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	4,200	...
			Native ...	...	2,074
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,	7,056	...
			Native ...	...	3,977
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates exercising criminal, civil and revenue powers.	3rd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	2nd Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
	1st Class ...	Paid ...	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
		Unpaid,	European,	...	...
			Native ...	...	...
Small Cause Courts confined to proper functions ...				...	8,400
Ditto ditto ordinary, criminal, and civil ...				10,800	...
Judges exercising civil powers only				12,883	4,859
Board of Magistrates				...	...
Magistrates of districts exercising ordinary jurisdiction ... Ditto ditto exercising special powers under section 36, Criminal Procedure Code, Act X. of 1872				17,940	...
Sessions Courts				35,133	...
Judicial Commissioner's Court				36,000	...
GRAND TOTAL ...				...	...

PROTECTION.

NAL (FOR OUDH).

appellate, existing in the districtsof Oudh, on the last day of the
—concluded).

Total cost of tribunals.	Net receipt from stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to judicial work.	Average number of advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year.			
					Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue or rent.	Appeals in all departments.
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.								
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
308		...			3,876	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			16	...	...	...
...		...			56	...	...	...
13,440		City Mgte.			451	...	...	23
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			29	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
42,757		...			2,625	...	5,605	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
8,040		...			471	...	636	...
66,121		...			4,365	...	7,630	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
1,84,393		...			5,039	...	3,664	...
1,08,522		...			7,429	...	7,054	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
120		...			172	...	3	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			655	...	10	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
...		...			...	...	...	...
240		...			404	...	...	...
13,322		...			...	4,201	...	...
23,885	...	Cant.Mgte.			617	463	...	...
2,87,125	...	...			...	36,729	...	3,201
...	...	...			...	...	...	...
2,72,151	...	...			870	...	723	1,712
1,91,752	...	...			463	...	126	1,931
58,408	...	...			17	4	...	779, besides 853 revision cases, miscellaneous appeals & applications.
12,70,584	...	...	...	...	27,555	41,397	25,451	7,646

Rs. 7,46,105 for the province.

273 days, excluding 52 Sundays and 40 holidays.

57 Barristers and High Court leaders, and 150 pleaders of all grades.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the State.—Chapter VI. of the Indian Penal Code	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to the Army and Navy.—Chapter VII.	2	7	6	1	...	...
Offences against the public tranquillity.—Chapter VIII.	1,451	6,618	1,604	4,903	18	93
Offences by or relating to public servants.—Chapter IX.:—						
By public servants ...	187	207	100	99	...	8
Relating to public servants ..	91	88	31	52	4	1
Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants.—Chapter X.	2,621	5,832	1,548	4,243	10	31
False evidence and offences against public justice.—Chapter XI.—						
False evidence or subornation of public servants.	475	651	255	382	2	12
Offences against public justice,	1,245	1,611	485	1,079	3	44
Offences relating to Coin and Government stamps.—Chapter XII.:—						
Offences relating to coins ...	266	245	83	157	1	4
Offences relating to stamps ...	26	33	11	21	...	1
Offences relating to weights and measures.—Chapter XIII.	179	338	125	213	...	...
Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency, and morals.—Chapter XIV.—						
Public health or safety ...	635	926	209	715	...	2
Convenience	439	1,903	191	1,711	...	1
Decency and morals ...	39	93	25	68	...	...
Lotteries	...	...	...	...	...	...
Offences relating to religion.—Chapter XV.	90	89	60	29	...	...
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—						
1. Murder	405	667	193	428	7	39
2. Attempt to commit murder,	96	104	21	80	...	3

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(continued).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against the person.—Chapter XVI.—(concluded).						
3. Culpable homicide ...	278	567	144	375	5	43
4. Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	7	7	...	7	...	...
5. Abetment of suicide ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Attempt to commit suicide,	1,220	1,022	244	768	5	5
7. Causing death by rash or negligent act.	68	114	49	64	...	1
8. Causing miscarriage, exposure of infant, or concealment of birth.—						
Causing miscarriage ...	44	56	35	21	...	...
Exposure of infant and concealment of birth.	214	214	44	165	1	4
9. Hurt	50,857	23,349	12,636	10,499	18	196
10. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement.	1,585	1,300	810	471	1	18
11. Criminal force and assault,	10,647	11,670	6,629	4,956	29	56
12. Kidnapping or abduction ...	387	490	168	272	16	34
13. Buying or selling a minor for purposes of prostitution.	39	53	17	31	3	2
14. Slavery	2	...	...	...	...	...
15. Forced labor	12	9	5	4	...	...
16. Rape	367	236	125	104	1	6
17 Unnatural offences ...	120	112	35	77	...	...
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII.—						
1. Theft with aggravating circumstances.	40	71	42	24	...	5
2. Theft, other cases ...	61,959	25,797	5,513	20,062	60	162
3. Extortion with aggravating circumstances.	17	9	9	...	...	...
4. Extortion, other cases ...	844	401	259	126	...	16

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted, and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(continued).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences against property.—Chapter XVII —(*concluded*).						
5. Robbery and dakaiti ...	556	1,033	375	642	2	14
6. Criminal misappropriation,	793	792	339	444	6	3
7. Criminal breach of trust ...	1,288	1,015	431	548	6	30
8. Receiving stolen property...	5,644	8,572	2,013	6,431	42	86
9. Cheating	1,047	853	447	373	...	33
10. Fraudulent deeds and disposition of property.	11	18	11	7	...	...
11. Mischief	7,959	5,971	3,638	2,290	6	37
12. Criminal trespass resulting in death or grievous hurt.	11	28	11	17	...	...
13. Criminal trespass, other cases.	50,214	12,470	4,730	7,565	13	162
Offences relating to documents under Chapter XVIII.—						
1. Forgery	147	197	104	79	5	9
2. Making use of a false trade or property mark.	6	6	4	2	...	...
3. Removing or destroying trade or property mark.	22	19	10	9	...	...
Criminal breach of contracts of service.—Chapter XIX.	78	143	30	113	...	...
Offences relating to marriage.—Chapter XX.	3,058	2,292	1,671	554	9	58
Defamation.—Chapter XXI. ...	530	390	305	82	...	3
Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance.—Chapter XXII.	695	720	406	298	...	16
Abetments of offences and attempts to commit offences not otherwise provided for.	78	57	27	30	...	...
Total offences under the Indian Penal Code.	2,08,004	1,19,465	46,263	71,681	283	1,238

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for N.-W. P. and Oudh).

2.—*Statement of offences reported, and of persons tried, convicted and acquitted, for each offence, in the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(concluded).

Description of offences.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial.
Offences under special and local laws.—						
Act XI. of 1878.—Arms ...	555	763	161	596	...	6
Act XXII. of 1864, III. of 1880.—Cantonments.	2,176	4,212	700	3,511	...	1
Act I. of 1871.—Cattle trespass,	2,959	3,331	2,002	1,298	...	31
Act VIII. of 1873.—Canals ...	1,449	3,243	514	2,726	...	3
Act X. of 1871.—Excise ...	1,413	2,093	429	1,654	8	2
Regulation VI. of 1819.—Ferries.	44	124	63	61	...	...
Act VII. of 1878.—Forests ...	100	274	90	184	...	...
Act XV. of 1873.—Municipalities.	10,579	19,516	2,033	17,459	8	16
Acts XIII. of 1857 and I. of 1878.—Opium.	836	1,143	284	854	2	3
Acts V. of 1861, XX. of 1856, and XVI. of 1873.—Police.	5,083	10,802	745	10,036	1	20
Act IV. of 1879.—Railways ...	353	494	81	412	...	1
Act VIII. of 1875.—Salt and saltpetre.	355	596	50	541	5	...
Act I. of 1879.—Stamps ...	1,007	1,693	324	1,336	18	15
Other offences against special and local laws.	7,109	15,375	3,221	12,024	34	96
Total ...	34,018	63,659	10,697	52,692	76	194
Grand Total ...	2,42,022	1,83,124	56,960	1,24,373	359	1,432

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

3.—*Statement showing the general result of criminal trials in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

Class of tribunals.	Remaining at the end of last year.	Number of persons dealt with. Brought to trial during the year. Under arrest by police.	Upon warrant.	On summonses.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Persons disposed of. Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining at the end of the year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.
Village officers, unpaid Magistrates.	61	16,240	503	12,470	425	2	29,701	4,429	4,054	20,944	175	8	91	5	36,243
Local subordinate, paid Magistrates.	192	23,803	870	29,792	2,259	23	56,939	8,609	12,063	37,181	761	78	247	5	104,250
Full power Magistrates, exercising power throughout the district,	850	52,600	3,181	30,837	2,213	189	89,870	12,986	14,798	58,236	2,660	240	950	6	215,966
Chief Magistrates of districts.	64	3,261	338	2,159	154	133	6,109	841	766	4,174	261	23	44	5	14,265
Deputy Commissioners, under section 36 of Act X. of 1872 (Oudh).	1	248	35	27	5	...	316	76	35	199	2	...	4	5	933
Total, Magistracy...	1,168	96,152	4,927	75,285	5,056	347	182,935	26,941	29,716	120,734	3,859	349	1,336	5	371,657
Sessions Court ...	232	3,120	108	14	25	3	3,502	1	888	2,248	67	36	262	34	14,479
High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court (Oudh).	1	28	...	...	...	...	29	...	4	24	...	...	...	23	59
Grand Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.	1,401	99,300	5,035	75,299	5,081	350	186,466	26,942	30,608	123,006	3,926	385	1,598	31	386,195

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

4.—*Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880.

Class of tribunals.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.			
		Transportation.			Imprisonment.				Fine.		Whipping.					Fine.			
					Rigorous.														
	Death.	For life.	For a term.	Penal servitude.	With solitary confinement.	Without solitary confinement.	Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	With imprisonment.	Without imprisonment.	In addition to other punishment.	In lieu of other punishment.	Security to keep the peace.	Recognizance.	Security for good behaviour.	Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50 and under.	Rs. 100 and under.	Rs. 500 and under.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
By village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	...	.	159	1,639	100	...	419	18,242	34	385	...	41	21	18,234	304	7	3
By subordinate local paid Magistrates.	...	...	...	...	349	6,355	606	...	1,716	31,547	56	2,421	61	291	105	27,262	3,186	87	7
By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	...	...	...	...	2,097	15,926	905	...	3,282	23,658	844	5,826	827	2,706	1,446	22,768	4,467	326	74
By chief Magistrates of districts.	...	...	...	...	108	1,047	97	...	163	1,616	92	501	87	262	232	1,401	307	44	26
Deputy Commissioners under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	...	4	...	116	61	1	...	18	4	11	11	...	...	1	15	5	1	1
By Sessions Courts ...	85	193	144	...	196	1,710	21	...	122	48	36	33	6	8	1	19	61	65	14
y High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	14	4	1		...	3	2	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total ...	99	197	149	.	3,025	26,741	1,732	...	5,721	75,115	1,073	9,177	981	3,308	1,806	69,699	8,330	531	125

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

A.—Statement showing the punishment inflicted by various criminal tribunals in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year 1880—(concluded).

Class of tribunals.	DETAIL OF PUNISHMENT.																	
	Fine.					Imprisonment.										Whipped.		
						15 days.		6 months.		2 years.		7 years.		Above 7 years.				
	Rs. 1,000 and under.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	10 stripes and under.	20 stripes and under.	30 stripes and under.
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37
By village officers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
By unpaid Magistrates ...	...	...	33,037	30,967	1,618	437	63	1,300	40	216	1	...	...	...	...	190	182	47
By subordinate local paid Magistrates.	2	...	1,05,842	99,036	4,402	2,629	342	5,300	200	484	9	1	...	...	...	1,051	1,163	263
By full power Magistrates of general jurisdiction.	8	...	2,53,979	193,924	18,012	1,261	466	10,772	533	8,050	18	14	...	...	...	2,104	3,010	1,556
By chief Magistrates of districts.	...	...	27,896	20,110	2,784	79	50	652	58	566	4	50	...	...	...	204	267	122
Deputy Commissioners under section 36, C. P. Code.	...	...	1,246	888	336	...	1	36	...	33	...	112	...	...	...	3	1	18
By Sessions Courts ...	9	2	20,617	9,459	2,553	3	...	147	10	512	10	1,027	1	119	...	5	26	38
By High Court (including Judicial Commissioner's Court, Oudh).	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total ...	19	2	4,42,717	3,54,484	29,705	4,409	922	18,210	843	9,861	42	12,041	1	120	...	3,557	4,649	2,044

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

5.—Statement showing the result of appeal and revision in criminal cases in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880.

Tribunal.		Number of appellants or persons applying for revision.	Number of persons.								Remarks.
			Appeal or application rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases referred for revision to High Court.	Pending.	
Magistrates of districts ...	N.-W. P.,	3,323	529	1,581	356	666	.	110	11	70	
	Oudh ...	3,434	34	3,019	101	121	2	3	123	31	
Total ...		6,757	563	4,600	457	787	2	113	134	101	
Sessions Courts ...	N.-W. P.,	3,588	935	1,561	374	447	...	48	79	137	
	Oudh ...	1,745	280	1,164	79	112	2	...	80	28	
Total ...		5,333	1,215	2,725	453	559	2	48	159	165	
High Court, N.-W. P., and Court of Judicial Commissioner of Oudh.	N.-W. P.,	1,186	146	727	172	88	...	12	...	41	
	Oudh ...	1,034	252	385	154	157	1	...	...	76	
Total ...		2,220	398	1,112	326	245	1	12	...	117	
Total ...		14,310	2,176	8,437	1,236	1,591	5	173	293	383	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880.

Class of suit.		Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits for money, distinguishing suits up to Rs. 500 cognizable by Small Cause Courts from other cases.						
On written obligations ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	9,280	57,753	1	...	67,034
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	3,538	21	...	3,559
On unwritten do. ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	2,125	8,823	...	...	10,948
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	65	...	...	65
On account stated ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	3,180	5,258	1	...	8,439
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	361	...	...	361
Money had and received,	Under Rs. 500 ...	994	1,858	...	...	2,852
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	126	1	...	127
Goods sold ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	2,572	2,416	...	...	4,988
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	32	...	...	32
Breach of contract not mentioned above.	Under Rs. 500 ...	1,035	2,790	...	...	3,825
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	112	2	...	114
Rent not falling under the Rent Law.	Under Rs 500 ...	1,069	721	...	...	1,790
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	23	...	...	23
Movable property or value thereof.	Under Rs 500 .	989	7,133	...	...	8,122
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	80	3	...	83
Damages ...	Under Rs. 500 ...	553	2,496	...	...	3,049
	Above Rs. 500 ...	...	144	...	...	144
Suits under the Rent Law.						
Suits for arrears of rent, revenue, &c. ...		...	83,068	199	...	83,267
Suits and applications for or to contest ejectment or for recovery of occupancy.		...	580	7	...	587
Suits for recovery of or compensation for excess rent and for compensation for withholding receipts and extorting by decrees and applications for compensation for improvements and wrongful dispossession.		...	414	13	...	427

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil.

6.—*Statement showing the number and description of civil suits instituted in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880—(concluded).

Class of suit.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.	Total.
Suits under the Rent Law—(concluded).					
Suits connected with distraints ...	...	2,963	9	...	2,972
Enhancement or abatement of rent ...	...	37	2	...	39
Suits and applications regarding production of accounts, &c.	...	212	4	...	216
Suits and applications not included in the above.	...	62,157	1,640	...	63,797
Other Suits.					
Suits for immovable property ...	...	14,360	62	...	14,422
Suits for specific performance of contract,	...	413	1	...	414
Suits to declare and establish right to real property, including pre-emption, foreclosure, &c.	...	2,187	10	...	2,197
Suits to declare and establish personal rights.	...	1,371	3	...	1,374
Suits for an account ...	...	137	3	...	140
Suits relating to religious endowments ...	...	9	2	...	11
Suits to set aside judgments, contracts or obligations on the ground of fraud.	3	286	3	...	292
Suits for dissolution of marriage ...	...	21	1	...	22
Suits for enforcement of matrimonial rights.	...	258	1	...	259
Suits for partition	...	182	...	...	182
Suits relating to shipping	...	...	...	...	...
Suits relating to religion and caste ...	...	16	...	...	16
Suits of other description not included in the above.	...	732	1	...	733
Total ...	21,800	2,63,132	1,990	...	2,86,922

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

7.—*Statement showing value of suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

Value of Suits.				Number of suits disposed of in different Courts.					Total value of suits.	Remarks.
				Village Courts.	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Superior Courts.		
In Civil Courts.										
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	2,138	4,845	1,508	...	33,964	
Ditto	"	20	...	...	7,383	22,009	4,972	...	4,64,186	
Ditto	"	100	...	...	9,394	48,964	8,041	...	30,29,442	
Ditto	"	500	...	...	2,673	18,479	4,451	...	55,18,554	
Ditto	"	1,000	...	...	...	2,523	1,234	...	30,42,247	
Ditto	"	5,000	...	...	...	13	2,793	...	43,40,168	
Ditto	"	10,000	...	...	...	...	285	...	25,44,565	
Ditto	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	174	...	25,80,283	
Exceeding	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	20	...	43,27,331	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	21,588	96,833	23,478	...	25,880,740	
In Revenue Courts.										
Not exceeding	Rs.	5	...	...	...	18,666	7,636	...	65,853	
Ditto	"	20	...	...	...	30,793	9,459	...	4,83,387	
Ditto	"	100	...	...	...	20,486	11,221	...	15,08,589	
Ditto	"	500	...	...	...	363	8,722	...	7,08,713	
Ditto	"	1,000	...	...	...	4	270	...	1,83,845	
Ditto	"	5,000	...	...	...	2	100	...	1,78,782	
Ditto	"	10,000	...	...	...	...	4	...	36,486	
Ditto	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,02,732	
Exceeding	"	1,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	...	70,314	32,414	...	32,68,367	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh			...	...	21,588	1,67,147	55,892	...	29,149,127	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in the year* 1880.

Class of Courts.	Suits remaining from last year.	Instituted in 1880.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned.	Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	By arbitration.
Small cause courts	1,043	21,733	55	22,831	92	142	1,523	388	3,675	4,773	410
Unpaid local tribunals	114	3,728	...	3,842	...	4	639	165	529	1,006	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	5,516	1,07,132	668	1,13,316	757	718	9,328	2,374	17,793	16,263	825
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	545	3,864	306	4,715	121	33	139	54	484	461	76
Chief courts of districts	20	29	85	134	5	1	9	4	12	12	2
Superior courts of general jurisdiction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Matrimonial ...	1	7	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	7,239	136,493	1,114	1,44,846	975	898	11,638	2,985	22,493	22,515	1,313
Revenue Courts.											
Unpaid local tribunals	...	13	...	13	...	...	3	...	...	5	...
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	2,560	67,510	1,717	71,787	2,222	124	2,727	6,365	3,095	15,302	172
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	2,931	35,965	3,012	41,908	2,470	289	2,425	1,444	2,200	5,456	157
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	5,491	103,488	4,729	113,708	4,692	413	5,155	7,809	5,295	20,763	329
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	12,730	239,981	5,843	258,554	5,667	1,311	16,793	10,794	27,788	43,278	1,642

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

8.—*Statement showing the general result of the Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880—(concluded).

Class of Courts.	Decreed *ex parte*.	Dismissed *ex parte*.	Contested.		Total disposed of.	Pending.	Over two months.	Over four months.	Average duration of suits.		Referred to arbitration.	Remarks.
			Judgment for plaintiff in whole or in part.	Judgment for defendant.					Contested.	Uncontested.		
Small cause courts	5,273	62	3,710	1,595	21,643	1,188	55	26	19·	16·	165	
Unpaid local tribunals	302	45	700	3[illegible]1	3,701	141	28	9	27·	19·	14	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	19,349	1,308	24,810	10,766	104,291	9,025	2,315	1,852	86·	46·	971	
District courts other than chief courts of districts.	650	27	1,488	549	4,082	633	179	105	105·	69·	62	
Chief courts of districts	10	...	43	18	116	18	...	6	77·	32·	1	
Superior courts of general jurisdiction...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Admiralty ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Testamentary ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Matrimonial ...	...	1	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	
Superior courts of special jurisdiction. Insolvent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	25,584	1,443	30,754	13,239	133,837	11,009	2,577	1,998	63·	36·	1,213	
Revenue Courts.												
Unpaid local tribunals	2	...	3	...	13	...	...	...	102·	22·	...	
Paid sub-divisional tribunals ...	15,434	414	13,779	3,772	63,406	8,381	135	19	27·	20·	84	
Courts of Collectors and Deputy Commissioners including Assistant Commissioners, 1st class.	5,508	546	12,330	4,882	37,707	4,201	294	325	77·	63·	49	
Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	20,944	960	26,112	8,654	101,126	12,582	429	344	69·	35·	133	
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh. ...	46,528	2,403	56,866	21,893	234,963	23,591	3,006	2,342	66·	35·	1,346	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Civil (for North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

9.—Statement showing the business of the Civil and Revenue Appellate Courts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year 1880.

Class of Courts.	Remaining.	Instituted.	Received by transfer.	Total.	Transferred.	Dismissed for default, or under sections 97 and 367, Act X. of 1877, and adjusted or withdrawn.	*Heard* ex parte.				*Contested.*					Total disposed of.	Pending.
							Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Total.	Remanded.		
Civil appellate courts other than chief courts of districts.	1,496	3,587	4,598	9,681	247	279	52	19	47	118	3,212	958	2,816	6,986	562	8,192	1,489
Collectors' appellate courts,	177	3,249	26	3,452	33	126	145	7	54	206	1,019	324	1,233	2,576	311	3,253	200
Chief appellate court of district. Civil appeal,	1,255	7,288	383	8,926	4,784	102	20	1	15	36	1,958	279	653	2,890	160	7,972	954
Chief appellate court of district. Revenue appeal.	217	1,901	18	2,136	25	73	9	3	36	48	639	170	778	1,587	159	1,892	244
Superior appellate courts other than chief court of province.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	3,154	16,025	5,025	24,195	5,089	580	226	30	152	408	6,828	1,731	5,480	14,039	1,192	21,309	2,687
Chief courts of Provinces...	964	2,28[illegible]	...	3,250	..	428	91	2	1	94	1,268	92	320	1,680	65	2,267	983
Grand Total, N.-W. P. and Oudh.	4,109	18,311	5,025	27,445	5,089	1,008	317	32	153	502	8,096	1,823	5,800	15,719	1,257	23,576	3,670

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

JUDICIAL CIVIL (FOR THE N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH).

10.—*Statement showing the execution of the decrees of the Civil and Revenue Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, in the year* 1880.

	Small Cause Courts.	Sub-divisional Courts.	District Courts.	Total.	Revenue Courts.	Grand Total.
Application to execute decrees.						
Pending	1,176	15,668	3,426	20,270	5,883	26,153
Filed	13,961	94,092	14,637	1,22,690	36,258	1,58,948
Received by transfer ...	52	3,654	964	4,670	3,528	8,198
Total ...	15,189	1,13,414	19,027	1,47,630	45,669	1,93,299
Decrees completely executed ...	3,161	23,340	5,599	32,100	17,946	50,046
Ditto partially executed ...	2,581	22,176	3,431	28,188	5,994	34,182
Number of cases in which there was no execution.	7,875	51,262	6,306	65,443	13,168	78,611
Pending at the end of 1880 ...	1,094	13,870	2,961	17,925	5,029	22,954
Decrees executed by possession being given.	1	3,548	474	4,023	268	4,291
Total ...	14,712	1,14,196	18,771	1,47,679	42,405	1,90,084
Nature and number of coercive processes issued.						
Imprisonment of person ...	632	1,307	575	2,514	2,229	4,743
Movable property attached ...	2,492	13,308	4,432	20,232	14,876	35,108
Ditto ditto sold ...	420	4,643	1,807	6,870	5,660	12,530
Immovable property attached ...	...	19,365	2,983	22,348	2,660	25,008
Ditto ditto sold ...	...	9,469	1,645	11,114	1,772	12,886
Orders directing temporary alienation of immovable property under the Code of Civil Procedure, North-Western Provinces.	...	313	175	488	4	492
Orders under section 243, Civil Procedure Code, and section 125, Rent Act, Oudh.	...	4	35	39	18	57
Total ...	3,544	48,409	11,652	63,605	27,219	90,824

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

B.—Judicial Criminal (North-Western Provinces and Oudh).

II.—Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

Classes of Courts in which jurors and assessors are employed.	Established or average number of jurors or assessors in each case and prescribed qualifications.	Number of cases tried by jury.	Number of cases tried with assessors.	*Jury trial.*		*Assessor's trial.*		Remarks.
				Cases in which the Judge approved of the verdict.	Cases in which the Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Number of cases in which the Judge agreed with the assessors.	Number of cases in which the Judge differed from assessors.	
Sessions Judge's Courts, North-Western Provinces.	Assessors 3 Jurors 9	...	1214	...	...	1008	206	Assessors were employed in all Sessions cases except those decided on confession. In the Sessions Courts assessors were chiefly taken from traders and landholders; in the High Court the jurors were military officers, clerks and traders.
Commissioner's Courts in Oudh,	Assessors 2	...	420	...	...	369	51	
High Court, North-Western Provinces.	Jurors 9	5	...	5	...	...	...	

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial Registration (for

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the registration*

Number.	Office.	Number of registration offices.	Registrations affecting — Compulsory. Instruments of gift (section 17, clause a.).	Instruments of sale of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of Rs. 100 & upwards.	Other instruments registered under section 17, clauses b. & c.	Perpetual leases (section 17, clause d.)	All leases (other than perpetual leases) which have been compulsorily registered under section 17, clause d.	Total of compulsory registrations.	Ordinary fees paid for the same. Rs.	a.	p.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
A	Office of Inspr.-Genl. of Regn., N.-W.P.&O.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
1	Dehra Dún ...	3	5	126	119	16	14	36	316	956	8	0
2	Saháranpur ...	10	123	2,021	3,714	169	24	1,145	7,196	12,962	10	0
3	Meerut ...	12	152	2,200	3,707	134	2	1,094	7,289	14,025	10	0
4	Aligarh ..	9	30	1,039	2,367	75	27	1,010	4,548	8,271	8	0
5	Agra ...	18	66	1,716	3,434	629	72	1,275	7,192	11,997	10	0
6	Farukhabad ...	7	65	843	468	917	21	492	2,806	4,907	10	0
7	Mainpuri ...	13	72	997	707	1,881	127	898	4,682	7,924	14	0
8	Moradabad ...	12	50	2,092	2,677	186	4	1,041	6,050	11,997	10	0
9	Bareilly ...	13	62	809	253	1,042	1	242	2,409	5,623	6	0
10	Sháhjahánpur ...	10	88	1,287	2,218	152	87	949	4,781	8,497	4	0
11	Tarái parganas ...	2	5	57	57	...	...	37	156	253	12	0
12	Allahabad ...	12	59	798	1,285	153	16	200	2,511	5,692	0	0
13	Cawnpore ...	17	129	1,067	1,321	372	16	187	3,092	7,063	10	0
14	Bánda ...	15	61	381	442	141	...	23	1,048	2,162	8	0
15	Jaunpur ...	6	56	544	1,246	90	86	53	2,069	3,938	14	0
16	Azamgarh ...	6	49	707	1,440	77	11	92	2,376	5,035	6	0
17	Mirzapur ...	5	28	418	1,139	29	15	162	1,791	3,334	12	0
18	Benares ...	5	97	985	1,439	165	186	274	3,146	6,265	6	0
19	Gházipur ...	7	30	1,154	2,826	96	205	260	4,571	8,722	0	0
20	Gorakhpur ...	12	84	1,644	3,445	218	18	483	5,892	13,108	4	0
21	Jalaun ...	6	16	164	448	27	1	5	661	1,572	0	0
22	Jhánsi ...	7	12	89	197	10	...	2	310	708	4	0
23	Lalitpur ...	3	3	11	11	18	...	...	43	83	12	0
24	Kumaun ...	6	36	321	131	6	3	9	506	964	12	0
25	Family Domains, Maharaja of Benares.	4	5	254	636	144	7	223	1,269	2,133	12	0
	Total, N.-W.P. ...	220	1,377	21,724	35,727	6,747	943	10,192	76,710	1,48,203	10	0
26	Lucknow ...	11	91	629	1,264	145	11	88	2,228	5,105	2	0
27	Unao ...	15	79	373	1,165	77	2	21	1,717	3,625	0	0
28	Bara Banki ...	18	52	333	1,343	79	...	2,138	3,945	4,298	2	0
29	Sitapur ...	11	32	178	669	88	9	291	1,267	2,892	8	0
30	Hardoi ...	10	41	458	1,923	46	13	100	2,581	4,866	0	0
31	Kheri ...	8	9	81	251	17	12	125	495	903	4	0
32	Rae Bareli ...	13	47	192	956	80	15	125	1,415	2,674	4	0
33	Partabgarh ...	7	15	158	640	33	69	113	1,028	1,9[illegible]5	6	0
34	Sultanpur ...	9	36	187	816	13	43	44	1,139	1,999	14	0
35	Fyzabad ...	11	28	357	715	94	7	35	1,236	2,612	14	0
36	Gonda ...	8	22	222	556	172	10	530	1,512	2,202	6	0
37	Bahraich ...	21	15	43	142	18	4	2,472	2,694	1,674	10	0
	Total, Oudh ...	142	467	3,211	10,440	862	195	13,082	28,257	35,079	6	0
	Grand Total, N.-W.P. and Oudh.	362	1,844	24,935	46,167	7,609	1,138	23,274	104,967	1,83,283	0	0

OF PROTECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.)

districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81.

IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, BOOK I.

Instruments of sale of the value of less than Rs 100.	Instruments of mortgage of the value of less than Rs. 100	Other instruments registered under section 18, clauses *a* and *b*.	Leases for one year or less, &c. (section 18, clauses *c*) and leases exempted under the proviso in section 17.	Awards (section 18, clause *d*.).	Miscellaneous registrations other than certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Certified copies of decrees and orders of Court.	Total of optional registrations relating to immovable property.	Ordinary fees paid for the same.			Total value of immovable property transferred.
					Optional.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19			20
								Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...
19	9	3	1	...	...	...	32	14	14	0	6,28,459
692	1,970	61	150	...	2	...	2,875	1,111	4	0	36,32,987
528	1,353	36	404	...	61	...	2,382	1,072	10	0	47,69,796
506	1,188	62	67	...	1	...	1,824	781	0	0	27,06,950
906	2,087	305	266	...	37	7	3,602	1,421	10	0	33,85,670
837	311	593	11	...	27	...	1,779	685	6	0	18,64,590
847	450	1,499	43	...	96	...	2,935	1,243	12	0	24,48,545
1,136	1,478	93	191	1	119	...	3,018	1,521	12	0	43,65,794
539	160	505	27	...	8	...	1,239	466	6	0	25,79,994
976	1,927	63	136	...	19	...	3,121	1,208	10	0	27,28,748
64	19	...	2	...	...	...	85	27	4	0	69,181
287	446	22	62	2	13	1	833	303	6	0	23,02,045
618	465	78	34	...	32	...	1,227	564	6	0	22,49,152
189	262	50	5	...	3	...	509	207	4	0	5,64,013
328	965	21	7	...	1	...	1,322	529	0	0	9,71,789
184	919	22	16	...	5	...	1,146	484	14	0	15,71,418
314	1,215	10	39	...	121	...	1,699	928	6	0	1,270,070
759	1,378	18	23	...	...	...	2,178	834	10	0	22,44,738
597	1,266	39	9	...	4	...	1,915	843	0	0	21,78,608
324	1,124	27	18	...	15	8	1,516	759	0	0	40,72,220
111	236	27	...	...	1	...	375	162	14	0	4,05,951
36	78	2	...	...	...	...	116	59	12	0	1,93,002
13	12	4	...	...	1	...	30	11	0	0	13,721
29	39	12	...	...	...	...	180	101	12	0	4,28,353
114	375	12	11	...	1	...	543	224	0	0	6,04,368
11,077	19,732	3,564	1,522	3	567	16	36,481	15,567	12	0	4,82,50,162
1,118	1,321	61	49	...	4	2	2,555	831	6	0	18,22,021
345	829	9	8	...	21	1	1,213	539	9	0	10,51,666
273	1,127	20	7	...	16	...	1,443	483	2	0	15,39,820
90	305	70	12	...	14	4	495	211	10	0	17,29,010
337	1,315	31	16	...	17	1	1,717	642	4	0	13,80,874
40	153	...	31	...	28	...	252	175	14	0	3,98,068
127	746	23	9	...	460	10	1,375	919	14	0	13,16,226
48	361	10	17	...	8	4	448	184	10	0	6,88,437
110	911	1	8	...	26	3	1,059	397	12	0	5,57,346
241	698	50	16	...	...	...	1,005	345	10	0	10,32,325
130	422	69	84	...	2	...	707	248	10	0	8,86,928
53	97	16	16	...	...	...	82	69	4	0	13,03,995
2,912	8,285	360	273	...	596	25	12,451	5,049	9	0	1,37,06,711
13,989	28,017	3,924	1,825	3	1,163	41	48,932	20,617	5	0	6,19,56,873

II.—STATISTICS

B.—Judicial Registration (for

1.—*Statement of deeds registered in the registration districts of*

Number.	Registrations affecting movable property, Book IV. Instruments of sale of movable property.	Obligations for payment of money, section 18, clause f. 22 On account of agricultural advances on sugar, indigo, cotton, &c.	Other obligations.	All other documents registered under section 18, clause f., which do not affect immovable property.	Total of registrations in Book IV.	Ordinary fees paid for the same. Rs.	a.	p.	Total of aggregate value of movable property transferred.	Number of sealed covers deposited, Book V.	Number of wills registered, Book III.	Number of written authorities to adopt other than those conferred by wills, Book III.	Number of registrations under section 24.
1	21	22A.	22B.	23	24	25			25A.	26	27	28	29
A	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...
1	6	...	35	108	149	191	12	0	7,12,214	...	6	...	2
2	382	14	1,847	419	2,662	1,707	8	0	41,48,012	1	20	2	...
3	169	5	969	353	1,496	1,397	8	0	51,03,614	1	29	5	6
4	317	84	904	187	1,492	1,166	0	0	30,28,934	...	6	...	4
5	298	163	2,185	521	3,167	1,806	2	0	39,06,017	...	50	...	2
6	198	36	220	239	693	708	4	0	21,54,205	1	29	1	2
7	265	12	950	469	1,696	1,206	4	0	27,52,618	...	5	1	14
8	265	4	1,199	329	1,797	1,281	0	0	48,50,863	1	15	...	4
9	285	6,646	1,981	260	9,172	3,006	10	0	35,41,565	1	5	...	2
10	525	992	1,400	228	3,145	1,551	0	0	31,83,303	...	4	...	28
11	3	...	38	6	47	30	8	0	76,992	...	1	...	...
12	50	...	200	71	321	396	14	0	25,34,649	1	27	1	2
13	107	6	247	474	834	1,042	14	0	24,62,932	2	23	...	3
14	23	...	170	252	445	598	0	0	6,52,426	...	2	...	7
15	27	...	224	96	347	280	6	0	10,48,843	...	2	1	...
16	80	4	173	140	397	263	0	0	16,54,967	...	...	...	...
17	86	...	375	85	546	391	12	0	14,73,395	...	67	...	1
18	101	...	458	274	833	868	0	0	24,38,835	1	295	1	2
19	77	...	224	177	478	431	2	0	23,12,332	1	2	...	1
20	105	...	741	303	1,149	1,045	8	0	43,72,483	...	4	2	3
21	20	...	157	102	279	389	12	0	4,73,176	...	...	...	...
22	4	...	39	49	92	137	14	0	2,06,487	...	...	2	...
23	1	...	4	15	20	27	14	0	16,165	...	...	...	...
24	2	...	2	66	70	126	4	0	4,55,099	...	37	4	...
25	22	...	143	39	204	105	6	0	6,45,251	...	5	...	1
	3,418	7,966	14,885	5,262	31,531	20,157	2	0	5,42,05,377	10	634	20	84
26	183	...	878	672	1,733	1,755	2	0	23,95,319	5	48	...	4
27	70	2	403	336	811	666	13	0	11,53,423	...	12	1	...
28	99	34	902	682	1,717	1,039	14	0	19,29,253	...	11	2	1
29	65	...	748	715	1,528	959	2	0	20,31,823	...	12	1	4
30	68	...	1,610	449	2,127	1,008	8	0	16,67,619	...	9	...	2
31	87	118	455	290	950	615	2	0	6,37,484	...	20	...	...
32	35	...	466	318	819	769	0	0	15,07,710	...	33	...	1
33	15	...	278	191	484	512	8	0	7,96,920	...	12	...	2
34	24	...	481	225	730	588	3	0	6,54,427	...	11	...	...
35	35	...	193	320	548	594	6	0	11,67,859	1	26	...	2
36	48	...	532	229	809	583	10	0	10,40,754	...	6	...	3
37	72	...	424	445	941	597	6	0	14,64,910	...	5	...	2
	801	154	7,370	4,872	13,197	9,689	10	0	1,64,47,501	6	207	4	21
	4,219	8,120	22,255	10,134	44,728	29,846	12	0	7,06,52,878	16	841	24	105

OF PROTECTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880-81—(concluded).

Number of registrations under section 34.	Number of refusals to register.	Number of powers of attorney attested.	Number of searches or applications for copies.	Number of documents registered.	Receipts. Total ordinary fees including the entries in columns 10, 19, and 25, and the total fees paid for registration under columns 27 and 28.			Receipts. Total of extraordinary fees and fines.			Total of columns 34 and 35.			Total expenditure.		
30	31	32	33	33A.	34			35			35A.			36		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	...	...	...	...	...			...			...			19,936	7	1
...	2	37	43	503	1,175	2	0	411	13	0	1,586	15	0	922	13	6
...	77	91	1,348	12,755	15,829	6	0	6,152	11	0	21,982	1	0	7,399	13	7
1	30	127	1,212	11,201	16,575	12	0	6,934	10	0	23,510	6	0	8,944	6	1
4	30	74	760	7,870	10,230	8	0	4,074	9	0	14,305	1	0	6,386	7	9
...	16	143	788	14,011	15,327	6	0	6,028	12	6	21,356	2	6	11,095	4	5
...	12	27	598	5,308	6,369	4	0	2,959	10	6	9,328	14	6	4,468	9	6
1	16	97	963	9,319	10,386	14	0	4,038	12	0	14,425	10	0	7,340	9	4
...	23	178	699	10,880	14,830	6	0	6,109	13	0	20,940	3	0	8,559	6	2
...	4	111	452	12,825	9,104	6	0	4,707	6	0	13,811	12	0	7,963	0	9
...	29	76	810	11,051	11,264	14	0	5,009	6	0	16,274	4	0	6,939	13	3
...	7	2	10	289	313	8	0	165	14	0	479	6	0	239	11	0
...	5	164	433	3,693	6,458	4	0	3,673	12	0	10,132	0	0	6,370	11	6
...	17	117	746	5,176	8,716	14	0	4,404	13	6	13,121	11	6	7,170	8	4
...	5	136	214	2,004	2,971	12	0	1,396	10	8	4,368	6	8	4,102	8	11
...	21	31	279	3,741	4,756	4	0	2,121	6	0	6,877	10	0	3,199	2	3
...	4	40	551	3,919	5,783	4	0	2,122	3	6	7,905	7	6	3,492	9	10
...	2	73	206	4,103	4,788	14	0	2,087	5	3	6,876	3	3	2,899	3	7
...	24	156	735	6,453	8,562	0	0	5,114	9	0	13,676	9	0	4,680	0	[illegible]
...	13	110	596	6,966	10,000	2	0	4,075	8	0	14,075	10	0	4,834	11	6
...	27	101	1,047	8,563	14,928	12	0	6,636	12	0	21,565	8	0	7,590	11	5
...	5	12	110	1,315	2,124	10	0	574	0	0	2,698	10	0	1,818	6	0
1	7	19	49	520	913	14	0	360	9	0	1,274	7	0	1,454	14	1
...	1	...	5	93	122	10	0	26	14	0	149	8	0	436	15	0
...	3	19	40	797	1,282	12	0	541	13	6	1,824	9	6	1,519	12	5
1	15	4	97	2,021	2,473	2	0	1,364	4	0	3,837	6	0	1,979	8	6
8	395	1,945	12,791	145,376	1,85,290	8	0	81,093	13	5	2,66,384	5	5	1,21,809	11	0
1	14	636	628	6,564	7,787	10	0	6,208	10	0	13,996	4	0	9,590	2	0
...	2	233	281	3,754	4,859	6	0	2,265	10	0	7,125	0	0	3,759	7	6
...	7	295	380	7,118	5,851	2	0	3,924	7	3	9,775	9	3	5,409	2	6
3	6	137	237	3,303	4,091	4	0	2,807	6	0	6,898	10	0	4,367	5	6
...	5	103	579	6,434	6,534	12	0	2,949	3	0	9,483	15	0	5,154	6	0
...	2	375	173	1,717	1,736	4	0	1,462	5	0	3,198	9	0	1,904	8	0
...	11	27	287	3,642	4,429	2	0	2,420	1	0	6,849	3	0	3,784	1	6
...	9	32	211	1,972	2,676	8	0	1,312	8	0	3,989	0	0	1,994	6	0
...	...	14	184	2,939	3,097	13	0	1,350	3	0	4,358	0	0	2,179	0	0
...	11	162	401	2,817	3,606	14	0	2,343	7	0	5,952	5	0	3,871	10	6
...	...	545	427	3,634	3,046	10	0	2,490	12	0	5,537	6	0	2,767	11	0
...	22	185	88	10,822	2,621	4	0	2,711	1	0	5,332	5	0	4,272	12	2
4	89	2,744	3,876	54,116	50,250	9	0	32,245	9	3	82,496	2	3	49,054	8	8
12	484	4,689	16,667	1,99,492	2,35,541	1	0	1,13,339	6	8	3,48,880	7	8	2,90,800	10	9

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1	Meerut Central Prison.	Convicts ...	1,471	70	1,541	804	69	873	2,275	139	2,414
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
2	Bareilly ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,026	...	2,026	897	...	897	2,923	...	2,923
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Agra ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,769	138	1,907	1,441	137	1,578	3,210	275	3,485
		Under-trial,	...	1	1	1	14	15	1	15	16
		Civil ...	...	...	...	1	4	5	1	4	5
4	Fatehgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,936	...	1,936	497	48	545	2,433	48	2,481
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Allahabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	2,338	149	2,487	776	69	845	3,114	218	3,332
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Benares ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,613	176	1,789	465	176	641	2,078	352	2,430
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
7	Lucknow ditto ...	Convicts ...	1,670	126	1,796	788	75	863	2,458	201	2,659
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dehra Dún Jail ...	Convicts ...	66	2	68	175	18	193	241	20	261
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	4	...	4	25	...	25	29	...	29
9	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	4	2	6	227	17	244	231	19	250
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Chakráta ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	69	1	70	69	1	70
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11	Saháranpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	326	6	332	486	23	509	812	29	841
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	7	...	7	97	1	98	104	1	105
12	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	17	...	17	577	17	594	594	17	611
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Roorkee ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	142	5	147	146	5	151
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Muzaffarnagar Jail,	Convicts ...	151	5	156	496	14	510	647	19	666
		Under-trial,	5	1	6	624	18	642	629	19	648
		Civil ...	...	...	...	13	...	18	13	...	13

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880.

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1,078	77	1,155	1,197	62	1,259	1,199·75	64·00	1,263·75	1,199·75	64·00	1,263·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,019	...	1,019	1,904	...	1,904	1,956·25	...	1,956·25	1,956·25	...	1,956·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,274	142	1,416	1,936	133	2,069	1,937·25	143·50	2,080·75	1,937·27	145·14	2,082·41
1	14	15	...	1	1	...	1·50	1·50			
1	4	5	...	...	...	0·02	0·14	0·16			
1,113	13	1,126	1,320	35	1,355	1,562·50	3·50	1,566·00	1,562·50	3·50	1,566·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,315	121	1,436	1,799	97	1,896	1,992·75	126·25	2,119·00	1,992·75	126·25	2,119·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
766	183	949	1,312	169	1,481	1,372·25	174·00	1,546·25	1,372·25	174·06	1,546·31
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	0·06	0·06			
692	48	740	1,766	153	1,919	1,664·75	134·75	1,799·50	1,664·74	134·75	1,799·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
179	18	197	62	2	64	65·25	2·75	68·00	67·16	2·75	69·91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
26	...	26	3	...	3	1·91	...	1·91			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4·75	0·75	5·50
229	19	248	2	...	2	4·75	0·75	5·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
69	1	70	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25	1·25	...	1·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
527	26	553	285	3	288	291·50	5·25	296·75	301·96	5·29	307·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
98	1	99	6	...	6	10·46	0·04	10·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13·50	0·25	13·75
580	17	597	14	...	14	13·50	0·25	13·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
144	5	149	2	...	2	2·00	...	2·00	2·00	...	2·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
520	16	536	127	3	130	138·25	4·25	142·50	156·93	4·75	161·68
611	19	630	18	...	18	18·00	0·50	18·50			
13	...	13	...	...	...	0·68	...	0·68			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—Pri

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
15	Meerut District Jail,	Convicts ...	454	...	454	901	...	901	1,355	..	1,355
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	2	...	2	74	...	74	76	...	76
16	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	36	3	39	812	42	854	848	45	893
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Bulandshahr Jail ...	Convicts ...	118	9	127	822	35	857	940	44	984
		Under-trial,	17	...	17	599	16	615	616	16	632
		Civil ...	4	...	4	95	1	96	99	1	100
18	Aligarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	367	12	379	1,133	34	1,167	1,500	46	1,546
		Under-trial,	40	...	40	994	21	1,015	1,034	21	1,055
		Civil ...	7	...	7	152	2	154	159	2	161
19	Bijnor ditto ...	Convicts ...	172	3	175	504	20	524	676	23	699
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	324	12	336	329	12	341
		Civil ...	12	...	12	75	...	75	87	...	87
20	Moradabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	385	11	396	1,714	84	1,798	2,099	95	2,194
		Under-trial,	27	2	29	1,016	41	1,057	1,043	43	1,086
		Civil ...	5	...	5	105	1	106	110	1	111
21	Bareilly District Jail,	Convicts ...	714	105	819	1,827	117	1,944	2,541	222	2,763
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	149	12	161	151	12	163
		Civil ...	23	...	23	165	2	167	188	2	190
22	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	44	1	45	2,357	138	2,495	2,401	139	2,540
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Pilibhít ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	10	1	11	797	20	817	807	21	828
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Budaun Jail ...	Convicts ...	285	11	296	800	66	866	1,085	77	1,162
		Under-trial,	44	1	45	1,100	38	1,138	1,144	39	1,183
		Civil ...	...	...	...	52	...	52	52	...	52
25	Shahjahánpur Jail,	Convicts ...	265	10	275	1,406	89	1,495	1,671	99	1,770
		Under-trial,	34	1	35	1,071	55	1,126	1,105	56	1,161
		Civil ...	1	...	1	86	...	86	87	...	87
26	Muttra ditto ...	Convicts ...	124	3	127	889	79	968	1,013	82	1,095
		Under-trial,	29	2	31	961	58	1,019	990	60	1,050
		Civil ...	3	...	3	69	2	71	72	2	74
27	Agra District Jail ...	Convicts ...	434	...	434	1,161	...	1,161	1,595	...	1,595
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	84	...	84	93	...	93
		Civil ...	5	...	5	110	...	110	115	...	115
28	Ditto Temporary Jail.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	158	...	158	...	...	...	158	...	158
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
916	...	916	439	...	439	448·75	...	448·75	454·05	...	454·05
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
70	...	70	6	...	6	5·30	...	5·30			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
822	44	866	26	1	27	28·25	1·75	30·00	28·25	1·75	30·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
716	40	756	224	4	228	194·00	7·25	201·25	216·59	7·59	224·18
585	16	601	31	...	31	15·75	0·25	16·00			
88	1	89	11	...	11	6·84	0·09	6·93			
1,046	32	1,078	454	14	468	427·25	15·25	442·50	479·42	16·35	495·77
997	20	1,017	37	1	38	38·00	1·00	39·00			
148	2	150	11	...	11	14·17	0·10	14·27			
500	16	516	176	7	183	192·25	5·25	197·50	213·89	5·75	219·64
315	11	326	14	1	15	13·25	0·50	13·75			
79	...	79	8	...	8	8·39	...	8·39			
1,722	88	1,810	377	7	384	407·50	13·25	420·75	456·72	14·82	471·54
1,017	42	1,059	26	1	27	40·25	1·50	41·75			
100	1	101	10	...	10	8·97	0·07	9·04			
1,877	151	2,028	664	71	735	738·75	107·50	846·25	787·22	108·84	896·06
134	10	144	17	2	19	17·00	1·25	18·25			
179	2	181	9	...	9	31·47	0·09	31·56			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,367	139	2,506	34	...	34	40·50	0·50	41·00	40·50	0·50	41·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
800	21	821	7	...	7	15·25	0·25	15·50	15.25	0·25	15·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
758	65	823	327	12	339	331·75	13·00	344·75	365·14	14·25	379·39
1,111	38	1,149	33	1	34	30·50	1·25	31·75			
52	...	52	...	...	...	2·89	...	2·89			
1,360	88	1,448	311	11	322	330·75	14·00	344·75	366·61	15·25	381·86
1,089	55	1,144	16	1	17	28·00	1·25	29·25			
78	...	78	9	...	9	7·86	...	7·86			
841	66	907	172	16	188	156·50	10·75	167·25	197·29	12·31	209·60
947	60	1,007	43	...	43	34·50	1·50	36·00			
68	1	69	4	1	5	6·29	0·00	6·35			
1,076	...	1,076	519	...	519	483·00	...	483·00	501·03	...	501·03
80	...	86	7	...	7	9·00	...	9·00			
111	...	111	4	...	4	9·03	...	9·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
158	...	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
29	Agra Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	37	3	40	2,037	101	2,138	2,074	104	2,178
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Agra Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	103	3	106	103	3	106
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Etáwah Jail ...	Convicts ...	209	4	213	705	50	755	914	54	968
		Under-trial,	24	2	26	630	32	662	654	34	688
		Civil ...	...	...	...	53	2	55	53	2	55
32	Mainpuri ditto ...	Convicts ...	225	6	231	833	30	863	1,058	36	1,094
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	39	...	39	39	...	39
33	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	18	2	20	670	26	696	688	28	716
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34	Etah Jail ...	Convicts ...	201	7	208	1,141	47	1,188	1,342	54	1,396
		Under-trial,	28	...	28	848	15	863	876	15	891
		Civil ...	5	...	5	48	1	49	53	1	54
35	Fatehgarh District Jail.	Convicts ...	329	14	343	1,289	59	1,348	1,618	73	1,691
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	109	3	112	112	3	115
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36	Fatehgarh Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	50	...	50	1,345	42	1,387	1,395	42	1,437
		Civil ...	5	...	5	82	...	82	87	...	87
37	Cawnpore Jail ...	Convicts .	324	30	354	1,019	150	1,169	1,343	180	1,523
		Under-trial,	39	6	45	970	72	1,042	1,009	78	1,087
		Civil ...	1	...	1	43	...	43	44	...	44
38	Fatehpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	268	14	282	852	58	910	1,120	72	1,192
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	1	...	1	36	1	37	37	1	38
39	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	16	...	16	550	28	578	566	28	594
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40	Allahabad District Jail.	Convicts .	630	43	673	1,288	161	1,449	1,918	204	2,122
		Under-trial,	7	...	7	154	8	162	161	8	169
		Civil ...	7	...	7	68	3	71	75	3	78
41	Allahabad Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	35	2	37	1,909	151	2,060	1,944	153	2,097
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	Bánda Jail ...	Convicts ...	202	27	229	825	105	930	1,027	132	1,159
		Under-trial,	30	1	31	475	53	528	505	54	559
		Civil ...	1	...	1	27	...	27	28	...	28

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42·25	2·25	44·50
2,023	101	2,124	51	3	54	42·25	2·25	44·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00
103	3	106	...	...	...	1·00	...	1·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	226·05	7·35	233·40
706	46	752	208	8	216	197·25	6·25	203·50			
633	32	665	21	2	23	25·25	1·00	26·25			
50	2	52	3	...	3	3·55	0·10	3·65			
692	31	723	366	5	371	297·00	6·75	303·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	299·36	6·75	306·11
38	...	38	1	...	1	2·30	...	2·30			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25·75	1·25	27·00
649	26	675	39	...	41	25·75	1·25	27·00			
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	292·12	9·88	302·00
1,118	46	1,164	224	8	232	255·00	9·25	264·25			
860	15	875	16	...	16	33·75	0·50	34·25			
50	1	51	3	...	3	3·37	0·13	3·50			
1,284	63	1,347	334	10	344	362·50	16·75	379·25	368·50	17·00	385·50
101	3	104	11	...	11	6·00	0·25	6·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48·67	1·25	49·92
1,383	41	1,424	12	1	13	41·75	1·25	43·00			
77	...	77	10	...	10	6·92	...	6·92			
1,094	165	1,259	249	15	264	308·50	31·25	339·75	348·63	34·00	382·63
971	75	1,046	38	3	41	35·25	2·75	38·00			
40	...	40	4	...	4	4·88	...	4·88			
773	47	820	347	25	372	297·50	18·75	316·25	299·85	18·92	318·77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
36	1	37	1	...	1	2·35	0·17	2·52			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21·00	1·00	22·00
539	24	563	27	4	31	21·00	1·00	22·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	671·45	49·49	720·94
1,444	151	1,595	474	53	527	652·50	48·75	701·25			
160	8	168	1	...	1	13·50	0·50	14·00			
72	2	74	3	1	4	5·45	0·24	5·69			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39·50	2·25	41·75
1,927	153	2,080	17	..	17	39·50	2·25	41·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231·55	26·50	258·05
793	101	894	234	31	265	214·75	25·25	240·00			
486	52	538	19	2	21	15·50	1·25	16·76			
27	...	27	1	...	1	1·30	...	1·30			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
43	Karwi Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	263	17	280	264	17	281
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44	Hamírpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	177	34	211	502	107	609	679	141	820
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	359	30	389	361	30	391
		Civil ...	...	...	...	15	...	15	15	...	15
45	Jaunpur ditto ...	Convicts ...	262	28	290	408	30	438	670	58	728
		Under-trial,	39	...	39	394	24	418	433	24	457
		Civil ...	8	...	8	83	2	85	91	2	93
46	Mirzapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	13	237	868	99	967	1,092	112	1,204
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	6	...	6	103	2	105	109	2	111
47	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	33	2	35	1,412	118	1,530	1,445	120	1,565
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
48	Benares District Jail,	Convicts ...	523	...	523	1,377	...	1,377	1,900	...	1,900
		Under-trial,	1	...	1	68	...	68	69	...	69
		Civil ...	2	...	2	56	...	56	58	...	58
49	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	52	6	58	2,748	246	2,994	2,800	252	3,052
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50	Gházipur Jail ...	Convicts ...	413	37	450	794	73	867	1,207	110	1,317
		Under-trial,	22	1	23	622	39	661	644	40	684
		Civil ...	5	...	5	56	...	56	61	...	61
51	Azamgarh ditto ...	Convicts ...	224	23	247	676	44	720	900	67	967
		Under-trial,	20	2	22	678	35	713	698	37	735
		Civil ...	1	...	1	37	...	37	38	...	38
52	Gorakhpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	491	65	556	986	212	1,198	1,477	277	1,754
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	5	...	5	127	16	143	132	16	148
53	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	30	4	34	1,897	155	2,052	1,927	159	2,086
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54	Basti Jail ...	Convicts ...	286	17	303	841	102	943	1,127	119	1,246
		Under-trial,	13	1	14	429	33	462	442	34	476
		Civil ...	2	...	2	18	...	18	20	...	20
55	Almora ditto ...	Convicts ...	157	6	163	310	18	328	467	24	491
		Under-trial,	11	...	11	93	6	99	104	6	110
		Civil ...	3	...	3	8	...	8	11	...	11
56	Ranikhet Cantonment Lock-up.	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	...	2	110	13	123	112	13	125
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
257	17	274	7	...	7	5·50	0·25	5·75	5·50	0·25	5·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
451	125	576	228	16	244	156·50	21·25	177·75			
358	29	387	3	1	4	15·00	1·75	16·75	172·12	23·00	195·12
15	...	15	...	...	...	0·62	...	0·62			
457	44	501	213	14	227	230·50	22·75	253·25			
423	23	446	10	1	11	12·00	0·75	12·75	247·12	23·52	270·64
91	2	93	...	...	...	4·62	0·02	4·64			
841	95	936	251	17	268	238·00	20·50	258·50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	248·02	20·57	268·59
97	2	99	12	...	12	10·02	0·07	10·09			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,408	115	1,523	37	5	42	33·00	2·00	35·00	33·00	2·00	35·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,482	...	1,482	418	...	418	504·50	...	504·50			
58	...	58	11	...	11	3·75	...	3·75	514·71	...	514·71
54	...	54	4	...	4	6·46	...	6·46			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
2,758	249	3,007	42	3	45	35·25	3·50	38·75	35·25	3·50	38·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
827	87	914	380	23	403	411·25	30·75	442·00			
622	40	662	22	...	22	22·25	1·50	23·75	438·54	32·25	470·79
56	...	56	5	...	5	5·04	...	5·04			
661	50	711	239	17	256	220·50	21·50	242·00			
681	36	717	17	1	18	16·00	0·75	16·75	240·35	22·25	262·60
37	...	37	1	...	1	3·85	...	3·85			
928	240	1,168	549	37	586	521·75	53·50	575·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528·60	55·42	584·02
123	14	137	9	2	11	6·85	1·92	8·77			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,910	159	2,069	17	...	17	40·00	3·25	43·25	40·00	3·25	43·25
...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...			
824	108	932	303	11	314	316·50	20·25	336·75			
441	34	475	1	...	1	19·75	1·25	21·00	337·28	21·50	358·78
20	...	20	...	...	...	1·03	...	1·03			
289	19	308	178	5	183	179·00	8·00	187·00			
104	6	110	...	...	...	5·75	0·50	6·25	185·74	8·50	194·24
11	...	11	...	...	...	0·99	...	0·99			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
112	13	125	...	...	...	1·25	...	1·25	1·25	...	1·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
57	Naini Tal Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	182	6	188	182	6	188
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
58	Tarái ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	237	9	246	246	9	255
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
59	Garhwál ditto ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	2	1	3	64	13	77	66	14	80
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
60	Orai Jail ...	Convicts ...	118	10	128	328	62	390	446	72	518
		Under-trial,	4	...	4	199	38	237	203	38	241
		Civil ...	1	...	1	18	2	20	19	2	21
61	Jhánsi ditto ...	Convicts ...	153	16	169	296	93	389	449	109	558
		Under-trial,	1	1	2	175	27	202	176	28	204
		Civil ...	...	...	...	14	...	14	14	...	14
62	Mau Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	9	...	9	348	71	419	357	71	428
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
63	Lalitpur Jail ...	Convicts ...	131	9	140	206	66	272	337	75	412
		Under-trial,	3	...	3	267	27	294	270	27	297
		Civil ...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	4
64	Lucknow District Jail,	Convicts ...	406	46	452	904	120	1,024	1,310	166	1,476
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
65	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	19	3	22	1,170	140	1,310	1,189	143	1,332
		Civil ...	12	...	12	70	3	73	82	3	85
66	Bara Banki Jail ...	Convicts ...	304	24	328	568	72	640	872	96	968
		Under-trial,	24	3	27	713	39	752	737	42	779
		Civil ...	2	...	2	14	...	14	16	...	16
67	Unao ditto ...	Convicts ...	128	14	142	634	107	741	762	121	883
		Under-trial,	15	1	16	812	101	913	827	102	929
		Civil ...	...	...	...	21	1	22	21	1	22
68	Sitapur ditto ...	Convicts ...	583	26	609	1,059	87	1,146	1,642	113	1,755
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
69	Ditto Lock-up ...	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	48	4	52	1,154	76	1,230	1,202	80	1,282
		Civil ...	1	...	1	19	...	19	20	...	20
70	Hardoi Jail ...	Convicts ...	280	12	292	925	79	1,004	1,205	91	1,296
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,
1880—(continued).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
182	6	188	...	...	...	5·25	...	5·25	5·25	...	5·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
233	9	242	13	...	13	6·50	...	6·50	6·50	...	6·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
64	14	78	2	...	2	4·50	0·75	5·25	4·50	0·75	5·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
348	51	399	98	21	119	134·00	13·25	147·25			
203	38	241	...	...	...	5·75	2·00	7·75	141·57	15·56	157·13
18	2	20	1	...	1	1·82	0·31	2·13			
329	99	428	120	10	130	141·75	14·75	156·50			
171	28	199	5	...	5	5·75	0·50	6·25	148·37	15·25	163·62
12	...	12	2	...	2	0·87	...	0·87			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
357	71	428	...	...	...	6·25	0·75	7·00	6·25	0·75	7·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
211	62	273	126	13	139	118·25	7·50	125·75			
253	24	277	17	3	20	5·75	0·75	6·50	124·66	8·25	132·91
3	...	3	1	...	1	0·66	...	0·66			
853	133	986	457	33	490	428·75	45·50	474·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428·75	45·50	474·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,152	140	1,292	37	3	40	30·00	2·75	32·75	38·53	2·92	41·45
77	3	80	5	...	5	8·53	0·17	8·70			
499	71	570	373	25	328	287·25	22·25	309·50			
706	41	747	31	1	32	22·50	1·25	23·75	310·92	23·50	334·42
16	...	16	...	...	...	1·17	...	1·17			
551	89	640	211	32	243	182·00	25·75	207·75			
816	101	917	11	1	12	19·50	2·75	22·25	203·09	28·92	232·01
18	1	19	3	...	3	1·59	0·42	2·01			
931	79	1,010	711	34	745	651·00	35·00	686·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	651·00	35·00	686·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,175	80	1,255	27	...	27	31·25	2·50	33·75	33·21	2·50	35·71
20	...	20	...	...	...	1·96	...	1·96			
927	77	1,004	278	14	292	294·25	16·00	310·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	294·25	16·00	310·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

II.—STATISTICS

C.—PRI

Showing the distribution of the prisoners of all classes confined during the year

1	2	3	4			5			6		
Serial No.	Place of confinement.	Classes of prisoners.	Remained at the commencement of the year.			Received during the year.			Total.		
			M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
71	Hardoi Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	34	1	35	934	49	983	968	50	1,018
		Civil ...	...	...	...	35	...	35	35	...	35
72	Kheri Jail ...	Convicts ...	188	24	212	625	93	718	813	117	930
		Under-trial,	20	2	22	743	75	818	763	77	840
		Civil ...	...	...	...	16	...	16	16	...	16
73	Fyzabad ditto ...	Convicts ...	432	18	450	863	133	996	1,295	151	1,446
		Under-trial,	21	2	23	1,057	113	1,170	1,078	115	1,193
		Civil ...	4	...	4	93	...	93	97	...	97
74	Gonda ditto ...	Convicts ...	453	40	493	957	92	1,049	1,410	132	1,542
		Under-trial,	37	4	41	1,346	119	1,465	1,383	123	1,506
		Civil ...	10	...	10	90	3	93	100	3	103
75	Bahraich ditto...	Convicts ...	255	15	270	823	93	916	1,078	108	1,186
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
76	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	38	2	40	997	80	1,077	1,035	82	1,117
		Civil ...	5	...	5	23	...	23	28	...	28
77	Rae Bareli Jail,	Convicts ...	748	68	816	808	156	964	1,556	224	1,780
		Under-trial...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
78	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	34	4	38	841	101	942	875	105	980
		Civil ...	4	...	4	41	...	41	45	...	45
79	Sultanpur Jail...	Convicts ...	332	41	373	509	87	596	841	128	969
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
80	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	13	2	15	601	64	665	614	66	680
		Civil ...	6	...	6	71	2	73	77	2	79
81	Fartabgarh ..	Convicts ...	285	21	306	392	71	463	677	92	769
		Under-trial,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Civil ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
82	Ditto Lock-up,	Convicts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Under-trial,	5	...	5	662	70	732	667	70	737
		Civil ...	7	...	7	83	1	84	90	1	91
	Total ...	Convicts ...	26,783	1,588	28,371	42,593	3,909	46,502	69,376	5,497	74,873
		Under-trial,	1,176	77	1,253	43,279	2,993	46,272	44,455	3,070	47,525
		Civil ...	177	1	178	2,630	53	2,683	2,807	54	2,861
	Grand Total ...	...	28,136	1,666	29,802	88,502	6,955	95,457	1,16,638	8,621	1,25,259

Note.—As the Agra temporary jail was closed on the 31st December, 1879, 158 convicts remain

OF PROTECTION.

SONS.

in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1880—(concluded).

7			8			9			10		
Discharged from all causes.			Remaining at end of the year.			Daily average number of each class.			Total daily average of whole jail.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
929	49	978	39	1	40	31·25	1·50	32·75	33·24	1·50	34·74
33	...	33	2	...	2	1·99	...	1·99			
670	100	770	143	17	160	182·75	23·50	206·25			
747	76	823	16	1	17	12·50	1·25	13·75	196·46	24·75	221·21
16	...	16	...	...	...	1·21	...	1·21			
889	126	1,015	406	25	431	410·25	24·75	435·00			
1,058	112	1,170	20	3	23	32·50	3·75	36·25	448·08	28·50	476·58
92	...	92	5	...	5	5·33	...	5·33			
849	104	953	561	28	589	496·50	40·75	537.25			
1,374	121	1,495	9	2	11	29·00	2·50	31·50	534·32	43 53	577·85
85	1	86	15	2	17	8·82	0·28	9·10			
820	82	902	258	26	284	289·50	25·75	315·25			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289·50	25·75	315·25
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
1,025	79	1,104	10	3	13	19·75	1 50	21·25	21·97	1·50	23·47
24	...	24	4	...	4	2·22	...	2·22			
1,026	159	1,185	530	65	595	645·00	70·00	715·00			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	645·00	70·00	715·00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
857	99	956	18	6	24	28·00	2·25	30·25	33·14	2·25	35·39
43	...	43	2	...	2	5·14	...	5·14			
569	88	657	272	40	312	287·75	40·00	327·75			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	287·75	40·00	327·75
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
601	66	667	13	...	13	14·75	1·50	16·25	21·47	1·56	23·03
65	2	67	12	...	12	6·72	0·06	6·78			
462	71	533	215	21	236	236·00	22·50	258 50			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236·00	22·50	258·50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
655	68	723	12	2	14	15·50	1·50	17·00	22·22	1·51	23·73
81	1	82	9	...	9	6·72	0·01	6·73			
44,051	3,999	48,050	25,325	1,498	26,823	26,039·50	1,638·25	27,672·75			
43,429	3,007	46,436	1,026	63	1,089	1,186·00	73·50	1,259·50	27,464·19	1,711·30	29,175·49
2,608	48	2,656	199	6	205	238·69	4·55	243·24			
90,088	7,054	97,142	26,550	1,567	28,117	27,464·19	1,711·30	29,175·49	27,464·19	1,711·30	29,175·49

ing on that date were transferred to Agra Central Prison on the morning of 1st January, 1880.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

1.—*Showing the number of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4		5				6			7			
							Received from other jails.							*Transferred to other jails.*			
							A.		*B.*					*A.*		*B.*	
Jails.	Remained at the close of the previous year.		Imprisoned during the present year.		Total.		To undergo sentence.		In transit for transportation or to other jails.		Grand Total.			To undergo sentence.		For transportation beyond seas, &c.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. & Oudh,	26,783	1,588	35,888	3,503	62,671	5,091	6,166	358	539	48	69,376	5,497	74,873	6,277	372	721	80

1	8										9		10		11		12		13		14		15		
	RELEASED DURING THE YEAR.																								
	A.		*B.*		*C.*		*D.*																		
							By order of Government.																		
							a.		*b.*																
Jails.	On appeal.		On expiry of sentence.		Under remission rules.		On account of sickness.		On other grounds.		Transferred beyond seas.		Transferred to lunatic asylum.		Escaped.		Executed.		Died.		Remained at the end of present year.		Daily average number.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	1,057	52	34,745	3,417	376	16	15	1	48	2	...	...	5	2	*5	..	46	6	738	51	25,325	1,498	26,03·950	1 633·25	27,672·75

* Includes only those convicts who escaped during the year and have not been re-captured.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISONS.

2.—*Showing the religion, age, and previous occupation of the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December, 1880.*

1	2														3							
	RELIGION.														AGE.							
	A.						B.		C.		D.		E.		A.		B.		C.		D.	
	Christians.																					
	a.		*b.*		*c.*																	
Jails.	Europeans.		Eurasians.		Natives.		Muhammadans.		Hindus.		Buddhists and Jains.		All other classes.		Under 16.		16 to 40.		40 to 60.		Above 60.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	10	1	3	...	22	...	4,973	235	20,313	1,262	4	...	...	...	306	20	19,516	1,030	4,759	380	744	68

1	4												5		
	PREVIOUS OCCUPATION.														
	Males.							*Females.*				Total.			
Jails.	A. Persons employed under Government or municipal or other local authorities.	B. Professional persons.	C. Persons in service or performing personal offices.	D. Persons engaged in agriculture and with animals.	E. Persons engaged in commerce and trade.	F. Persons employed in mechanical arts, manufactures and engineering operations, &c., &c.	G. Miscellaneous persons not classed otherwise.	H. Married.	I. Unmarried.	J. Widows.	K. Prostitutes.	Male.	Female.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	647	2,030	1,982	14,483	339	327	5,517	951	52	442	53	25,325	1,498	26,823

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—PRISIONS.

3.—*Showing the convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, on the 31st December,* 1880, *according to the nature and length of sentence.*

1	2											
	NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE.											
Jails.	A. Not exceeding one month.		B. Above one and not exceeding three months.		C. Above three months and not exceeding six months.		D. Above six months and not exceeding one year.		E. Above one year and not exceeding two years.		F. Above two years and not exceeding five years.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	462	64	1,181	122	3,380	234	4,946	242	6,920	323	5,171	325

1	2										3		
	NUMBER ACCORDING TO LENGTH OF SENTENCE—(*concluded*).												
Jails.	G. Above five years and not exceeding ten years.		H. Exceeding ten years.		I. *Sentenced to transportation beyond seas.* A. For life.		I. B. For a term.		J. Sentenced to death.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	2,187	98	327	18	364	52	380	19	7	1	25,325	1,498	26,823

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

4.—*Showing the convicts admitted into the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880, *who had been previously convicted.*

1	2			3									4			5					
Jails.	Number admitted during the year.			*Number previously convicted.*									Ratio of column 3 D. to column 2.			*Juvenile prisoners (under 16 years of age, section 318, Criminal Procedure Code).*					
				A.		B.		C.		D.						A.			B.		
				Once.		Twice.		More than twice.		Total.						Number admitted during the year.			Number previously convicted.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	35,888	3,503	39,391	4,231	192	1,332	57	822	35	6,385	284	6,669	17·79	8·11	16·93	494	63	557	119	6	125

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

5.—*Showing the offences committed by the convicts, and the punishments inflicted on them in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4						5												6
					Breaches of Jail rules.						Punishments inflicted.												
											A.		B.—By Jail Officers.								C.		
													A.		B.		C.		D.	E.			
Jails.	Average number of convicts.		Criminal offences.		Smoking or having possession of forbidden articles.		Offences relating to work.		Other offences against prison discipline.		By criminal courts.		Solitary confinement.		Reduced diet.		Solitary confinement with reduced diet.		Corporal punishment.	Other punishments.		Total punishments.	Ratio of column 5 C. to column 2.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.		
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	26,039·50	1,633·25	36	1	1,281	9	3,429	106	3,789	147	36	1	451	37	1,088	101	1,331	116	4,777	852	8	8,798	31·79

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

6.—*Showing the state of education of the convicts imprisoned in, and released from the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

1	2		3						4		5	
Jails.	Number imprisoned during the year.		*Of those in column 2 there were*						Daily average number of convicts.		Daily average number under instruction.	
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	35,888	3,503	34,005	3,494	1,283	9	600	...	26,036·50	1,633·25	2,661·64	73·53

1	6		7						8					
Jails.	Number released during the year who had been under instruction in jail.		*Of those in column 6 there were when they entered jail*						*Of those in column 6 there were when they left jail*					
			Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.		Unable to read or write.		Able to read and write a little.		Able to read and write well.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	4,218	38	3,252	33	756	5	210	...	1,144	9	2,346	24	728	5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations, or repairs.*

1	2				3		4	
	Average number of prisoners.				*Rations.*		*Establishment.*	
					a.	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*
Jails.	Convicts.	Under-trial.	Civil.	Total.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength excluding civil prisoners.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.
					Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	27,672·75	639·25	...	28,312·00	4,47,075	15 12 7¾	3,78,608	13 5 11½

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

7.—*Showing the expenditure in guarding and maintaining the prisoners in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880, *excluding the cost of building new jails, of additions, alterations or repairs*—(concluded).

1	5		6			7		8		9	10
	Police guard.		*Hospital charges.*			*Clothing.*		*Contingencies.*			
Jails.	*a.*	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*	*c.*	*a.*	*b.*	*a.*	*b.*	Grand total expended.	Total cost per head of average strength.
	Total. cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Cost per head of average number sick.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.	Total cost.	Cost per head of average strength.		
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
N.-W.P. and Oudh...	83,231	2 15 1	31,166	1 1 7¼	36 15 2⅔	59,504	2 1 7½	42,626	1 8 1	10,42,210	36 12 11¾
Add amount for printing charges.	...	...	...	Add amount for printing charges ...				11,810	...	11,810	...
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Total ...	54,436	1 14 9	10,54,020	37 3 8

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

8.—*Showing the employment of convicts in the Jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year* 1880.

1	2	3	4	5	6					
					AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS—					
					A.	On prison duties.				
						B.	C.	D.	E.	F.
Jails.	Average number not sentenced to labor.	Average number under sentence of labor on working days.	Average number sick.	Average number convalescent and infirm.	Unremunerative labor.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	Gardening.	Employed in preparing articles for use or consumption in jails, *e.g.*, wheat grinding, manufacturing of prison clothing, &c.	Jail repairs.
N.-W. P. and Oudh.	288·21	23,537·05	877·88	1,338·31	91·38	629·12	3,076·13	1,697·93	2,714·52	1,797·44

1	6						7		
	AVERAGE NUMBER EMPLOYED ON WORKING DAYS.—(*concld.*)						*Ratio per cent. on column 3 of those employed on working days as*		
	On Jail Buildings.								
	Additions and alterations.		*New Jails.*		K.	L.			
Jails.	G.	H.	I.	J.					
	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Under Superintendent.	Under Public Works Department.	Manufactures.	Public Works.	Prison officers.	Prison servants.	On manufactures 6(—K.)
N.-W. P. and Oudh...	1,503·77	32·60	2,633·70	387·01	8,962·62	10·83	2·67	13·07	38·08

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

1	2			3			4			5		
Jails.	Number of prisoners that can be accommodated in the parts of the jails devoted to convicts, under trial and civil prisoners respectively, but exclusive of hospital and observation cells.			Average daily strength.			Maximum population on any one day.			Number admitted into hospital.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W.P. and Oudh. Convicts ...	28,428	2,051	30,479	26,039·50	1,633·25	27,672·75	30,673	1,868	32,541	20,210	1,479	21,689
Under trial ...	2,388	6	2,394	1,186·00	73·50	1,259·50	2,211	152	2,363	955	63	1,018
Civil Prisoners ...	560	...	560	238·69	4·55	243·24	507	15	522	46	...	46

1	6			7			8			9		
Jails.	Daily average number of sick.			Number of deaths in and out of hospital.			Deaths from fever.			Deaths from bowel complaints.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W.P. and Oudh. Convicts ...	818·08	59·80	877·88	738	51	789	79	5	84	258	17	275
Under trial ...	28·10	2·31	30·41	32	5	37	...	...	...	14	1	15
Civil Prisoners ...	1·08	...	1·08	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

9.—*Showing the sickness and mortality among prisoners of all classes in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880—(concluded).

1		10			11					
					Ratio per cent. of average strength.					
					a.			*b.*		
Jails.		Deaths from cholera.			Of admission into hospital.			Of daily average number sick.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	Convicts ...	4	7	11	77·61	90·55	78·38	3·14	3·66	3·17
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	80·52	85·71	80·82	2·37	3·14	2·41
	Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	19·27	...	18·91	0·45	...	0·44

		11								
		Ratio per cent of average strength—(*concld.*)								
		c.			*d.*			*e.*		
Jails.		Of deaths from cholera.			Of deaths from all other causes.			Of deaths from all causes both in and out of hospital.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh,	Convicts ...	0·01	0·43	0·04	2·82	2·69	2·81	2·83	3·12	2·85
	Under trial ...	...	...	...	2·70	6·80	2·94	2·70	6·80	2·94
	Civil Prisoners ...	...	...	...	0·84	...	0·82	0·84	...	0·82

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

C.—Prisons.

10.—*Showing the particulars regarding prisoners under trial in the jails of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

1	2		3		4			5			6		
Jails.	Number remaining at the close of previous year.		Number received.		Total.			Daily average number.			Released.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	1,176	77	43,279	2,993	44,455	3,070	47,525	1186·00	73·50	1259·50	15,945	869	16,814

1	7			8		9		10		11		
Jails.	Convicted and sentenced.			Transferred.		Escaped.		Died.		Remaining on 31st December, 1880.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.
N.-W. P. and Oudh ...	25,456	1,921	27,377	1,988	211	9	1	31	5	1,026	63	1,089

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year, and received by transfer excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, public tranquility, safety, and justice.*	
1a	115, 117 to 119, I. P. C.,	Substantive abetments ...	...
1	131 to 136, 138 ...	Offences relating to Army and Navy	...
2	231 to 259, 260 to 263, 467, 477.	Offences relating to Coin, Stamps, and Government Notes.	258
3	212, 216	Harbouring an offender ...	26
4	224 to 226... ...	Other offences against public justice,	229
5	143 to 153, 157, 158 ...	Rioting or unlawful assembly ...	586
6	140, 170, 171 ...	Personating public servant or soldier,	32
7	... ...	... ...	...
		Total ...	1,131
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
8	302, 303, 396 ...	Murder by thugs	...
9		„ dakaits	12
10		„ robbers	24
11		„ poison	23
12		Other murders	312
13	307	Attempts at murder	80
14	304, 308	Culpable homicide	241
14a	304	Death caused by rash or negligent act,	66
15	376	Rape	298
16	377	Unnatural offences	115
17	317, 318	Exposure of infants or concealment of birth.	218
18	305, 306, 309 ...	Attempts at, and abetment of suicide.	1,210
19	329, 331, 333 ...	Grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting property or confession.	6
20	325, 326, 335 ...	Grievous hurt	1,357
21	328	Administering stupefying drugs to cause hurt.	37
22	327, 330, 332 ...	Hurt for purpose of extorting property or confession.	39
23	324	Hurt by dangerous weapon ...	864
24	363 to 369... ...	Kidnapping or abduction ...	217
25	346 to 348... ...	Wrongful confinement and restraint in secret, or for purposes of extortion.	33

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

CASES.											
Reported in previous years and brought under inquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	Investigated.			Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of.						Serial number.
		By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	Convicted			Acquitted.			
					As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
7	265	247	11	1	140	9	...	64	3	1	2
1	27	24	...	1	12	1	...	8	2	1	3
13	242	205	24	...	167	21	...	18	3	...	4
34	620	531	50	7	404	37	6	86	11	1	5
...	32	31	...	1	27	...	1	4	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7
55	1,186	1,038	85	10	750	68	7	180	19	3	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	12	12	...	...	6	...	...	1	...	...	9
3	27	24	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	10
1	24	23	...	...	9	1	...	6	...	...	11
38	350	309	5	2	149	2	1	73	2	1	12
3	83	80	1	...	54	...	...	15	1	...	13
43	284	244	3	...	155	1	...	50	2	...	14
2	68	61	2	3	50	...	3	9	2	...	14a
3	301	288	9	1	66	...	...	100	7	1	15
2	117	112	1	...	57	...	...	31	2	...	16
7	225	216	2	1	147	1	...	30	1	1	17
13	1,223	1,207	4	1	773	2	...	213	1	1	18
...	6	6	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	...	19
39	1,396	1,296	46	15	846	29	15	218	12	...	20
3	40	37	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	21
...	39	37	2	...	15	2	...	11	...	...	22
5	369	358	6	...	144	7	...	59	1	...	23
10	227	190	25	5	129	8	1	34	14	3	24
...	33	20	10	3	4	4	1	7	4	2	25

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concld.*) Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of.—(*concld.*)			PER Number				
	Under trial at close of year.			*Pending at end of last year.*			Received by transfer.	Total.
	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.		
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	1	...	...	10	...	...	...	10
3	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
4	4	...	...	9	...	...	1	10
5	14	...	1	125	8	...	3	136
6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	20	...	1	145	8	...	4	157
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
11	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
12	38	1	...	79	5	...	...	84
13	5	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
14	31	...	...	56	1	...	...	57
14a	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
15	11	1	...	3	...	...	...	3
16	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
17	14	...	...	7	...	...	...	7
18	17	...	...	9	...	...	...	9
19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	37	1	...	31	2	...	...	33
21	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	7	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
24	12	2	...	7	1	...	...	8
25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ARRESTED. Within the year. By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL. Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL. Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial number.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
242	20	...	5	3	17	230	17	2
32	8	...	...	...	...	33	8	3
300	46	2	...	12	7	301	34	4
3,677	586	3	25	24	129	3,640	570	5
35	2	...	...	...	...	35	2	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
4,286	662	5	30	39	153	4,239	631	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
56	20	...	...	3	4	52	17	9
30	2	1	...	...	1	29	2	10
27	3	1	...	1	2	27	2	11
427	29	14	2	1	22	467	33	12
98	1	...	...	...	5	96	1	13
490	51	2	...	14	25	513	39	14
85	15	...	1	4	6	81	11	14a
214	27	...	12	5	25	180	22	15
103	10	1	...	1	4	100	8	16
220	10	1	1	1	7	216	9	17
993	28	10	5	4	38	946	24	18
19	...	...	1	...	...	18	...	19
7,718	194	2	13	7	83	1,638	188	20
44	1	...	6	...	8	33	1	21
49	19	...	1	9	2	46	10	22
274	19	...	10	4	26	241	15	23
373	68	11	3	19	17	347	50	24
18	21	...	...	5	...	18	16	25

II.—STATISTICS

D—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
1.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
1a	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	62	7	7	...	159	10	1
3	10	4	2	...	19	3	2
4	30	7	1	5	260	27	...
5	684	138	24	6	2,859	415	2
6	4	1	...	...	31	1	...
7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	790	157	34	11	3,328	456	5
8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9	12	...	9	3	27	14	...
10	12	...	8	1	9	...	...
11	3	1	9	...	12	1	...
12	53	4	114	17	220	10	4
13	15	1	7	...	65	...	...
14	76	14	88	11	278	9	1
14a	8	2	1	...	55	9	...
15	67	16	33	4	70	...	...
16	20	3	17	2	59	3	...
17	33	5	3	1	165	3	1
18	177	8	2	...	749	16	3
19	2	...	4	...	12	...	...
20	328	64	10	...	1,260	119	...
21	4	...	7	1	14	...	...
22	18	2	5	...	23	8	...
23	60	2	...	...	174	12	...
24	65	20	16	6	227	23	...
25	13	7	...	...	4	9	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII	XXIII	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	4
8	...	75	7	...	...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
8	...	82	7	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	...	...	4	10	6	924	79	9
2	...	1	...	23	14	587	20	10
...	...	...	3	2	1	114	5	11
1	...	27	51	38	23	4,327	302	12
...	...	...	9	5	4	160	12	13
5	...	40	35	1	1	5	5	14
...	...	1	16	...	...	...	...	14a
...	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	15
...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	16
2	...	9	5	...	...	...	...	17
3	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
8	6	45	...	2	2	3	2	20
1	...	...	8	17	11	1,117	513	21
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	2	16	24	13	8	322	161	24
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	25

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfers, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
26	372, 373 ...	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for prostitution.	23
27	371	Habitually dealing in slaves	...
28	353, 354, 356, 357...	Criminal force to public servant or woman, or in attempt to commit theft or wrongfully confine.	568
29	337	Rash act causing grievous hurt ...	3
		Total ...	5,246
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against person and property, or against property only.*		
30	395, 397, 398 ...	Dakaiti	108
31	399, 402 ...	Preparation and assembly for dakaiti ...	...
32	394, 397, 398,	Robbery with hurt. By poisonous or stupefying drugs,	31
		Robbery with hurt. By other means	38
33	392, 393, ...	Robbery, In dwelling-house	65
		Robbery, On the highway between sunset and sunrise.	76
		Robbery, Other robberies	214
34	270, 281, 289, 430 to 433, 435 to 440.	Serious mischief and cognate offences ...	785
35	454, 455, 457 to 460,	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with intent to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	32,774
		Attempts at ditto	15,877
36	449 to 452 ...	House-trespass with a view to commit an offence, or having made preparation for hurt.	171
		Attempts at ditto	11
37	412, 413 ...	Receiving stolen property by dakaiti or habitually.	8
		Total ...	50,158
		CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
38	334	Hurt on grave or sudden provocation ...	427
38a	323	Voluntarily causing hurt	44,388
39	341 to 344 ...	Wrongful restraint and confinement ...	348
40	336, 337 ...	Rash act, causing hurt, or endangering life...	19
41	374	Compulsory labour	8
		Total ...	45,190

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	Investigated. By police *suo motu*.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	Investigated. By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	Number of cases in columns VI. to VIII. how disposed of. Convicted. As per column VI.	Convicted. As per column VII.	Convicted. As per column VIII.	Acquitted. As per column VI.	Acquitted. As per column VII.	Acquitted. As per column VIII.	Serial number.
	CASES.										
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
...	23	16	6	1	11	1	1	4	3	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
7	575	542	21	5	260	13	1	100	5	...	28
...	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	29
179	5,425	5,079	145	37	2,901	73	23	983	57	9	
15	123	112	1	...	39	...	...	19	2	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
8	39	31	1	...	16	...	...	4	1	...	
3	41	38	...	...	24	...	...	7	...	...	32
1	66	65	1	...	10	...	...	10	...	...	
3	79	76	...	...	26	...	...	15	...	...	33
9	223	198	17	...	80	2	...	26	7	...	
15	800	758	28	3	53	5	...	97	10	1	34
153	32,927	29,067	30	3	3,913	7	2	882	11	...	35
2	15,879	2,322	2	42	201	...	1	46	...	...	
2	173	169	2	...	96	...	...	32	...	...	36
...	11	11	...	...	5	...	...	4	...	...	
7	15	8	...	...	6	...	...	8	...	...	37
218	50,376	32,855	82	48	4,469	14	3	1,150	31	1	
...	427	51	3	5	43	2	2	3	1	3	38
69	44,457	6,042	1,994	545	2,010	951	261	856	626	209	38a
7	355	194	156	3	55	61	...	39	56	2	39
...	19	15	3	1	11	1	1	1	2	...	40
...	8	8	...	...	2	...	...	4	...	...	41
76	45,266	6,310	2,156	554	2,121	1,015	264	903	685	214	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded*). NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF—(*concluded*). *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	*Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
								PER
								NUMBER
26	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	3	1	1	15	...	...	...	15
29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	191	8	1	228	9	...	...	237
30	13	...	...	33	1	...	4	38
31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4	...	...	3	...	...	1	4
32	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4
	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	5	...	...	6	...	...	...	6
34	8	2	1	28	1	...	...	29
35	104	...	...	149	...	...	3	152
36	5	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37	1	...	...	8	...	...	...	8
	144	2	1	235	2	...	8	245
38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38a	21	19	2	44	16	...	...	60
39	...	8	...	...	3	...	...	3
40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	21	27	2	44	19	...	...	63

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ARRESTED. Within the year. By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. & VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	Released by Magistrate without trial. Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	Number actually put on trial. Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial number.
XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
30	13	...	...	3	1	31	7	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
576	92	3	8	14	52	526	78	28
1	2	...	...	...	...	1	2	29
5,845	625	46	63	95	328	5,606	535	
373	26	4	...	4	35	341	22	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
22	2	...	...	...	1	25	2	32
86	2	...	...	...	...	90	2	
43	8	...	5	8	7	31	...	33
106	1	2	...	...	22	83	1	
241	52	3	21	22	11	212	30	
183	46	...	3	8	22	185	38	34
7,034	155	23	64	21	217	6,872	134	35
353	3	1	...	...	6	347	3	36
159	5	...	...	1	5	156	4	
9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	37
19	...	5	...	...	...	22	...	
8,628	800	38	93	64	326	8,373	236	
77	10	...	4	2	3	70	8	38
5,149	4,182	10	98	351	353	4,737	3,840	38a
173	247	...	18	38	9	146	212	39
22	8	...	...	2	...	22	6	40
8	...	...	...	...	2	6	...	41
5,429	4,447	10	120	393	367	4,981	4,066	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.- -*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I—COGNI

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrates. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrates. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by order Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
I.	XVI.		XVIII.		XVIII.		XIX.
26	10	1	...	1	21	5	...
27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	137	17	...	...	387	59	...
29	...	...	...	...	1	2	...
	1,113	167	333	47	3,832	302	9
30							
31	62	4	96	11	157	7	...
32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	2	5	...	16	...	...
33	12	...	10	...	64	2	...
	15	...	2	...	13	...	...
	18	...	9	...	49	1	...
34	46	10	8	1	142	19	...
	88	20	16	2	72	13	...
35	1,434	62	17	1	5,263	68	3
36	70	1	2	...	269	2	...
	44	1	...	...	112	3	...
37	4	...	...	...	5	...	...
	3	...	8	...	10	...	...
	1,796	100	173	15	6,172	115	3
38	3	4	...	...	67	4	...
38*a*	1,574	1,595	1	...	3,121	2,207	...
39	59	89	1	...	86	107	...
40	4	1	...	...	18	5	...
41	3	...	...	...	3	...	...
	1,643	1,689	2	...	3,295	2,323	...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPEPTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII	XXVI.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
1	1	4	...	6	1	71	21	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
23	11	174	164	117	71	7,630	1,120	
31	...	11	15	101	54	14,356	1,837	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3	1	28	8	1,400	387	31
...	...	...	4	34	23	8,446	313	32
...	...	1	...	64	11	3,197	1,588	
...	...	...	7	71	39	4,285	1,031	33
...	...	2	14	193	106	3,942	1, 97	
2	...	7	5	...	...	...	...	34
10	...	130	28	27,228	6,976	6,88,513	1,59,143	35
...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	Attempts.
...	...	...	...	35	22	505	249	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Attempts
...	...	...	1	2	7	577	925	37
43	...	159	76	27,756	7,246	7,25,221	1,66,668	
...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	38
2	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	38*a*
...	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
2	...	95	...	1	1	2	1	

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations*
PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.	Reported to have been committed during the year and received by transfer, excluding cases transferred to other districts.
I.	II.	III.	IV.
		CLASS V.—*Minor offences against Property.*	
42	453, 456 ...	Lurking house-trespass or house breaking...	577
		Attempts at ditto ditto ...	351
43	379 to 382 ...	Theft ... Of cattle	5,057
		Theft ... Ordinary above Rs. 10 ...	5,037
		Theft ... Ordinary below „ 10 ...	50,809
44	406 to 408 ...	Criminal breach of trust	913
45	411, 414 ...	Receiving stolen property	5,412
46	447, 448 ...	Criminal or house trespass	1,252
47	461, 462 ...	Breaking closed receptacle	11
47a	428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal or animals of or above Rs. 10 in value.	289
		Total ...	69,708
		CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
48	311, 400, 401 ...	Belonging to gangs of thugs, dakaits, robbers, and thieves.	2
49	Chapter XXXVIII, C. P. C.	Vagrancy and bad character	1,275
50	295 to 297 ...	Offences against religion	25
51	Cognizable offences under the Act in force in the province.	Cognizable offences under the Gambling Act,	466
52		Excise Laws ...	1,914
53		Railway Laws ...	427
54		Salt and Customs Laws,	146
55		Stage Carriage Act ...	76
56		Stamp Act ...	839
57	269, 277, 279, 280, 283, 285 to 287, 289, 291 to 294, section 34 of Act V. of 1861, and any other municipal or local laws.	Public and local nuisances	12,151
58	... ...	Other special and local laws cognizable by police.	1,564
		Total ...	18,385
		GRAND TOTAL ...	189,818

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

in the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(continued).

CASES											
Reported in previous years and brought under enquiry during the year, including cases pending at close of last year.	Total.	INVESTIGATED.			NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF.						Serial number.
		By police *suo motu*.	By order of the Magistrate on complaint, or under section 142 of Criminal Procedure Code, in which no previous information was given to the police.	By order of the Magistrate after the police have refused to enquire.	*Convicted.*			*Acquitted.*			
					As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	
V.	VA.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.						
3	580	558	3	1	236	2	1	53	1	...	42
...	351	37	...	...	17	...	...	2	...	...	
56	5,113	4,886	121	...	1,107	20	...	288	13	...	
62	5,099	4,842	134	8	1,291	50	5	231	16	...	43
356	51,165	25,775	315	27	12,456	164	19	2,002	82	5	
20	933	857	57	3	381	25	4	107	13	1	44
196	5,608	5,331	79	7	4,239	42	5	696	20	2	45
12	1,264	733	464	35	291	214	23	139	152	14	46
...	11	11	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	47
4	293	282	8	...	108	5	...	50	4	...	47a
709	70,417	43,312	1,181	81	20,129	522	57	3,568	301	22	
...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	48
25	1,300	958	204	114	739	135	76	208	61	32	49
3	28	19	5	1	3	2	...	10	2	1	50
7	473	461	6	...	402	4	...	44	2	...	51
20	1,934	1,770	142	3	1,443	114	2	301	26	1	52
2	429	386	41	...	293	33	...	34	9	...	53
...	146	132	12	2	118	8	2	11	4	...	54
...	76	26	49	1	22	34	1	4	14	...	55
...	339	11	316	12	10	238	64	...	19	7	56
55	12,206	11,689	329	34	10,405	302	18	1,166	41	...	57
11	1,575	1,220	343	2	1,036	279	1	178	59	...	58
123	18,508	16,674	1,447	169	14,473	1,149	164	1,956	237	41	
1,360	1,91,178	1,05,268	5,096	899	44,843	2,841	518	8,740	1,330	290	

II.—STATISTICS.

D.—Po

1.- -*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in* PER

PART I.—COGNI

Serial number.	CASES—(*concluded*). NUMBER OF CASES IN COLUMNS VI. TO VIII. HOW DISPOSED OF—(*contd.*) *Under trial at close of year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	*Pending at end of last year.* As per column VI.	As per column VII.	As per column VIII.	Received by transfer.	Total.
							NUMBER	
I.	IX.			X.			XA.	XB.
42	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	31	...	...	33	...	...	9	42
43	19	1	...	49	6	...	6	61
	151	1	...	256	3	1	3	263
44	9	2	...	12	1	...	3	16
45	56	...	...	133	...	...	28	161
46	5	5	...	9	1	...	...	10
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
47*a*	2	...	...	4	3	...	...	7
	276	9	...	498	14	1	49	562
48	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
49	14	3	4	22	2	3	57	84
50	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	6
51	4	...	...	36	...	...	...	36
52	12	...	...	19	...	...	...	19
53	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3
54	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
55	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
57	64	3	...	95	...	...	...	95
58	2	...	...	5	...	...	...	5
	97	7	4	186	3	3	57	249
	749	53	9	1,336	55	4	118	1,513

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME—(*continued*).

SON.

ARRESTED. Within the year. By police.	By order of Magistrate (see columns VII. and VIII.)	Died, escaped, or transferred before trial.	RELEASED BY MAGISTRATE WITHOUT TRIAL. Arrested by police and admitted to bail.	Forwarded by order of Magistrate.	Arrested and forwarded by police.	NUMBER ACTUALLY PUT ON TRIAL. Arrested by police.	Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Serial number.
XI.	XII	XIII.	XIV.			XV.		
337	6	1	3	...	5	330	6	42
21	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	
2,140	128	24	2	22	71	2,082	106	
2,298	232	3	102	20	66	2,177	218	43
19,375	785	15	233	90	534	18,826	649	
652	94	1	51	15	35	579	80	44
7,812	397	64	13	49	316	7,574	342	45
637	777	...	27	119	20	598	657	46
4	2	...	...	...	...	4	2	47
206	22	...	1	1	19	190	24	47*a*
33,482	2,393	108	432	316	1,066	32,381	2,084	
9	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	48
1,601	836	14	8	96	75	1,578	745	49
13	21	...	...	...	1	17	22	50
2,397	96	...	14	2	69	2,350	94	51
2,456	234	4	6	9	82	2,384	222	52
342	153	3	...	2	1	342	150	53
172	29	...	...	2	9	163	27	54
32	68	...	...	1	...	32	67	55
12	528	...	...	65	...	12	463	56
23,564	1,233	11	15	26	490	23,128	1,207	57
2,015	785	...	5	73	211	1,804	712	58
32,613	3,983	32	48	276	938	31,820	3,709	
90,283	12,410	239	786	1,183	3,178	87,400	11,261	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART I.—COGNIZABLE

PER

Serial number.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Magistrate. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by police *suo motu*.	Acquitted or discharged after trial. By Sessions or High Court. Arrested by order of Magistrate.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests made by police *suo motu*.	Finally convicted (including persons ordered to give security for good conduct.) Of arrests ordered to be made by Magistrate.	Otherwise disposed of, *e. g.*, died, &c., after commencement of trial.
I.	XVI.		XVII.		XVIII.		XIX.
42	58	2	...	...	269	4	...
	2	...	...	...	19	...	...
	475	45	2	...	1,570	52	1
43	410	71	1	...	1,734	146	1
	2,797	224	12	...	15,819	425	3
44	121	21	1	...	449	54	...
45	1,235	99	24	...	6,209	243	4
46	211	242	...	...	383	412	...
47	...	2	...	...	4	...	...
47*a*	54	9	...	...	134	15	...
	5,363	715	40	...	26,590	1,351	9
48	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
49	291	205	1	...	1,264	526	...
50	11	18	...	...	6	4	...
51	243	28	...	...	2,097	65	...
52	383	47	...	...	1,986	175	...
53	35	24	...	...	307	126	...
54	6	3	...	...	156	24	...
55	11	19	...	...	21	48	...
56	...	16	...	...	12	447	...
57	1,434	98	...	...	21,582	1,105	1
58	118	72	...	...	1,684	640	...
	2,532	530	1	...	29,125	3,160	1
	13,237	3,358	583	73	72,342	7,707	27

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime and recovery of property stolen

CRIME—(*concluded*).

SON—(*concluded*).				PROPERTY.				
NUMBER PENDING AT END OF YEAR.								
Before being put on trial.								
In custody of police.	On bail.	Under trial before Magistrate.	Committed to Sessions.	Number of cases in which property was stolen.	Number of cases in which property was recovered.	Amount of property stolen.	Amount of property recovered.	Serial number.
XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	
...	...	2	1	36	18	555	118	42
...	...	...	...	...	2,473	...	...	Attempts.
3	...	42	1	5,027	2,233	1,19,520	66,913	43
5	...	30	2	4,972	17,743	2,98,089	1,16,258	
26	...	186	9	49,617	386	96,573	32,808	
1	...	12	1	875	4,917	61,820	19,864	44
12	...	97	5	379	13	5,7 5	1,06,826	45
1	2	7	...	20	2	840	456	46
...	...	...	...	5	...	216	98	47
...	...	2	...	1	...	15	...	47a
48	2	378	19	60,932	27,785	5,83,343	3,48,346	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
5	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	51
1	1	15	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
4	11	115	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	58
10	12	180	...	...	...	...	...	
134	25	1,068	266	88,806	35,103	13,16,196	5,11,130	

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

1.—*General statement of crime showing the result of police operations in*

PART II.—NON-COGNI

Serial number.	Law.	Description of crime.
I.	II.	III.
	CLASS I.—*Offences against the State, Public Tranquillity, &c., &c.*	
1a	115, 117 to 119	Substantive abetments ... ...
1	121 to 130, 505	Offences against the State ... ...
2	137	Harbouring deserters by master of ship ...
3	172 to 190, 201 to 204, 213 to 215, 227, 228.	Offences against public justice... ...
4	161, 162, 217 to 223 ...	Offences by public servants ... ...
5	193 to 200, 205 to 211, 229, 421 to 424.	False evidence, false complaints and claims,
6	465 to 477	Forgery or fraudulently using forged documents.
7	264 to 267	Offences relating to weighing and measuring,
8	482 to 489	Making or using false trade-marks ...
9	149, 154 to 156, 160 ...	Rioting, unlawful assembly, affray ...
		Total ...
	CLASS II.—*Serious offences against the person.*	
10	312 to 316	Causing miscarriage ... ...
11	370	Buying or disposing of slaves ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS III.—*Serious offences against property.*	
12	384 to 389	Extortion ... ...
	CLASS IV.—*Minor offences against the person.*	
13	345	Wrongful confinement ... ...
14	352, 355, 358	Criminal force ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS V.—*Minor offences against property.*	
15	417 to 420	Cheating... ... ...
16	403, 404	Criminal misappropriation of property ...
17	409	Criminal breach of trust by public servants, bankers, &c.
18	426, 427 and 429, 434 ...	Mischief (simple) ... ...
		Total ...
	CLASS VI.—*Other offences not specified above.*	
19	493 to 498	Offences relating to marriage ... ...
20	298	Offences against religion ... ...
21	490 to 492	Criminal breach of contract of service ...
22	500 to 502	Defamation ... ...
23	504, 506 to 510	Intimidation and insult ... ...
24	271 to 276, 278, 284, 287, 288, 290,	Public and local nuisances ... ...
25	... ...	Offences under Chapters XVIII., XX., XXI. and XXII., C. P. C.
26	... ...	Special laws not cognizable by Police ...
		Total ...
		GRAND TOTAL ...

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

the detection and prosecution of crime, and recovery of property stolen.

ZABLE CRIME.

Number of cases in which police were employed.	Number of persons arrested or summoned.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted, including persons ordered to find security.	Property stolen.	Property recovered.	Serial number.
IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	1a
24	32	5	27	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	2
680	961	286	766	...	...	3
87	114	41	68	...	...	4
173	206	72	128	...	...	5
19	22	20	9	...	...	6
77	95	26	70	...	...	7
73	125	11	114	...	...	8
182	690	104	586	...	...	9
1,315	2,245	565	1,768	...	...	
38	32	15	17	...	...	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	11
38	32	15	17	...	...	
417	203	103	98	394	132	12
35	31	22	9	...	...	13
1,362	1,535	900	629	...	...	14
1,397	1,566	922	638	...	...	
352	349	159	187	371	349	15
349	351	109	239	2,572	2,125	16
25	26	8	18	13	13	17
979	951	521	423	61	36	18
1,705	1 677	797	867	3,017	2,523	
816	643	390	239	3	...	19
20	16	14	2	...	...	20
67	71	22	49	...	...	21
127	172	113	59	...	...	22
270	269	184	74	...	7	23
142	233	38	195	...	...	24
333	957	294	650	...	...	25
871	1,316	613	687	...	...	26
2,646	3,677	1,668	1,955	10	7	
7,518	9,400	4,070	5,343	3,421	2,662	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thaggi and dakaiti, and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1880.

Description of crime.			Cases.				Persons.		
			Committed during previous two years, and in which no conviction was obtained up to the beginning of the year.	Occurred within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. brought to trial within the year.	Cases under columns II. and III. in which no one was brought to trial up to close of the year.	Number supposed to be concerned in cases in columns II. and III.	Arrested.	Brought to trial.
I.			II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
Thaggi ...	by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land	N.-W. P.	...	52	77	46	83	1,362	*346	‡307
	Oudh	...	10	39	23	26	517	†152	§136
Dakaiti on water ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. With and without murder.	N.-W. P.	...	32	35	25	42	88	36	33
	Oudh	...	11	11	12	10	27	15	15

* 38 discharged without trial and 1 died.
† 16 discharged without trial.
‡ 7 made Queen's evidence.
§ 2 made Queen's evidence.

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1880—(continued).

Description of crime.		Persons.				Comparative return.								
						Number of persons arrested.			*Brought to trial.*			*Convicted.*		
		Convicted.	Acquitted.	Remaining under trial.	Number supposed to be at large at the close of the year.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1878.	1879.	1880.
I.		IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.			XIV.			XV.		
Thaggi	by strangulation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dakaiti on land	N.-W. P.	163	93	44	1,016	584	221	318	491	178	279	313	116	150
	Oudh	52	69	13	365	42	96	136	42	88	120	32	39	52
Dakaiti on water		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery by administration of poisonous or deleterious drugs. With and without murder.	N.-W. P.	19	4	10	51	42	33	33	38	32	30	24	22	16
	Oudh	7	7	1	12	20	14	9	17	14	9	7	9	5

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

2.—*Thaggi and dakaiti and administration of poisonous or stupefying drugs for criminal purposes and other professional crimes for* 1880—(concluded).

Description of crime.		Comparative return—(*concluded*). Property stolen. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Property recovered. 1878.	1879.	1880.	Remarks.
I.		XVI.			XVII.			XVIII.
Thaggi	by strangulation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	by poison	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dakaiti on land ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	34,006	19,534	9,950	3,459	1,981	1,135	
	Oudh	352	2,037	5,573	8	145	454	
Dakaiti on water		...	...	...	...	...	...	
Robbery by administration of poisonous of deleterious drugs. With and without murder.	N.-W. Provinces ...	1,396	921	1,778	331	141	458	
	Oudh	920	248	515	95	66	1	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

3.—*Statement of additional police quartered as a punitive measure during* 1880.

Districts.	Names of places where additional police have been quartered as a punitive measure.	Number of cases (additional police quartered).	*Strength of additional police.*		Total cost of additional police for the whole period, including all contingencies.	Period for which quartered.	Number of offences committed in, or traced to, a village or place in which the additional police was established.	Remarks.
			Officers.	Men.				
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.
Mirzapur ...	Bindhachul ...	1	1	4	548	1 year.	4	
Bara Banki ...	Dalamau ...	1	1	3	*441	...	...	*Quartered for an indefinite period.

II.—STATISTICS

D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV. of*

Numbre.	Divisions.	Districts.	Sanctioned strength of Police: Inspector-General, Deputy Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	Strength of district, town, or municipal paid for wholly or in part from pro-: Number of district and assistant district superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1	Meerut.	Meerut	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1880-81.	131	27
2		Aligarh	...	1		95	18
3		Saharanpur ...	...	1		87	6
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	...	1		74	6
5		Bulandshahr ...	...	1		93	20
6		Dehra Dún ...	...	...		43	...
		Total ...	...	5		523	77
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ...	...	1		101	15
8		Bijnor ...	...	1		76	10
9		Moradabad ...	...	1		91	16
10		Budaun ...	...	1		81	10
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	...	1		77	10
12		Pilibhít ...	...	1		40	6
		Total ...	...	6		466	67
13	Agra.	Agra	...	1		132	32
14		Muttra	...	1		91	16
15		Farukhabad ...	...	1		93	22
16		Mainpuri ..	...	1		78	20
17		Etáwah ...	...	1		82	10
18		Etah	...	1		73	14
		Total ...	...	6		549	114
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	...	1		164	35
20		Cawnpore ...	...	1		106	26
21		Fatehpur ...	...	1		80	12
22		Bánda	...	1		105	8
23		Hamírpur ...	...	1		87	7
24		Jaunpur ...	...	1		79	12
		Total ...	...	6		621	100
25	Benares.	Benares	...	1		95	21
26		Gorakhpur ...	...	1		127	12
27		Azamgarh ...	...	1		96	10
28		Mirzapur ...	...	1		114	16
29		Gházipur ...	...	1		74	11
30		Basti	...	1		89	8
31		Ballia	...	1		53	3
		Total ...	...	7		648	81

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1880-81.

and water police vincial revenue.		*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*					
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
					Rs.	Rs.	
578	...	61	595	1,393	1,41,372	94,024	1
375	...	35	497	1,021	1,00,359	68,140	2
324	...	33	388	839	85,870	60,927	3
293	...	19	288	681	69,862	51,790	4
352	...	32	380	878	88,486	65,224	5
165	...	8	64	280	27,252	22,047	6
2,087	...	188	2,212	5,092	5,13,201	3,62,152	
483	...	26	450	1,076	1,11,894	81,149	7
318	...	23	234	657	73,156	58,251	8
360	...	33	452	958	97,858	66,043	9
301	...	15	207	615	68,048	54,903	10
297	...	24	240	649	75,757	56,158	11
143	...	11	147	348	36,956	26,979	12
1,897	...	132	1,730	4,298	4,63,669	3,43,483	
580	...	42	457	1,244	1,41,137	97,893	13
353	...	28	393	882	90,830	63,085	14
418	...	28	372	934	95,744	69,287	15
305	...	10	121	535	64,186	56,948	16
300	...	9	115	517	63,018	55,437	17
263	...	16	226	593	63,116	49,568	18
2,219	...	133	1,684	4,705	5,18,031	3,92,218	
684	...	31	355	1,270	1,48,521	1,20,032	19
420	...	41	387	981	1,03,726	74,808	20
303	...	4	98	508	62,355	57,075	21
388	...	8	80	540	71,710	65,804	22
321	...	10	123	549	62,644	54,876	23
315	...	9	161	577	64,618	54,737	24
2,441	...	103	1,204	4,475	5,13,574	4,27,332	
437	...	34	401	989	1,12,111	74,117	25
486	...	4	158	788	89,536	81,204	26
349	...	9	133	598	67,801	60,477	27
388	...	13	292	824	88,425	70,346	28
300	...	11	150	547	66,744	56,358	29
320	...	1	20	439	56,379	55,317	30
185	...	4	113	359	38,304	32,466	31
2,465	...	76	1,267	4,544	5,19,300	4,30,285	

II.—STATISTICS
D.—Po

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution, and employment of Police, under Acts XV.*

Number.	Division.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF — In district (regular police.) — Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jail. Officers.	Guards at district, central, or subsidiary jail. Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries. Officers.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries. Men.	On other Officers.
		I.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
			Rs.					
1	Meerut.	Meerut	47,348	8	60	12	67	111
2		Aligarh	32,219	2	10	10	47	83
3		Sahárunpur ...	24,943	1	6	9	59	77
4		Muzaffarnagar ...	18,072	1	6	6	43	67
5		Bulandshahr ...	23,262	1	6	8	39	84
6		Dehra Dún ...	5,205	2	10	9	44	32
		Total ...	1,51,049	15	98	54	299	454
7	Rohilkhand.	Bareilly	30,745	8	60	10	63	83
8		Bijnor	14,905	1	6	8	41	67
9		Moradabad ...	31,815	2	10	9	47	80
10		Budaun	13,145	1	6	8	35	72
11		Sháhjahánpur ...	19,599	1	6	6	39	70
12		Pilibhít	9,977	...	...	5	28	35
		Total ...	1,20,186	13	88	46	253	407
13	Agra.	Agra	43,244	8	65	10	51	114
14		Muttra	27,745	1	6	9	46	81
15		Farukhabad ...	26,457	7	60	9	51	77
16		Mainpuri ...	7,238	2	10	9	47	67
17		Etawah	7,581	1	6	8	42	73
18		Etah	13,548	1	6	8	39	64
		Total ...	1,25,813	20	153	53	276	476
19	Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	28,489	8	65	12	59	144
20		Cawnpore ...	28,918	1	6	13	59	92
21		Fatehpur ...	5,280	2	10	9	47	69
22		Bánda	5,906	1	6	13	63	91
23		Hamírpur ...	7,768	1	6	11	55	75
24		Jaunpur ...	9,881	2	10	8	41	69
		Total ...	86,242	15	103	66	324	540
25	Benares.	Benares	37,994	8	65	3	24	84
26		Gorakhpur ...	8,332	3	15	11	60	113
27		Azamgarh ...	7,324	2	10	7	40	87
28		Mirzapur ...	18,079	2	10	5	32	107
29		Gházipur ...	10,386	3	15	7	43	64
30		Basti	1,062	1	6	8	43	80
31		Ballia	5,838	...	...	4	20	49
		Total ...	89,015	19	121	45	262	584

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873 *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued.)

FORCE.					PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS & MEN).						
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				*To area.*			*To population.*			
duties. Men.	On town, municipal, or harbour duty.	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district according to census of 1881.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.			XXV.			
478	496	160	2,361	1,314 301	1·69	...	...	943	778	165	1
336	592	...	1,954	1,0 9.864	1 91	...	...	998	795	203	2
265	467	14	2,221	978,603	2·65	...	...	1,166	980	186	3
250	307	...	1,654	758,215	2·42	...	...	1,113	951	162	4
327	412	...	1,918	924,443	2·18	...	...	1,052	878	174	5
111	46	26	1,192	1,43,592	4·25	...	...	512	465	47	6
1,767	2,200	200	11,300	5,139,018	2 21	...	...	1,009	838	171	
375	418	58	1,622	1,028,987	1·50	...	...	956	842	114	7
276	257	...	1,868	721,265	2·84	...	...	1,097	864	233	8
319	485	...	2,281	1,151,394	2·39	...	...	1,208	968	240	9
270	222	...	1,986	903,091	3·22	...	...	1,468	1,289	179	10
262	239	25	1,744	856,169	2·68	...	...	1,319	1,124	195	11
121	158	...	1,190	448,563	3·41	...	...	1,289	1,204	85	12
1,623	1,779	83	10,691	5,109,569	2·48	...	...	1,188	1,009	179	
496	431	68	1,845	974,892	1·48	...	...	783	604	179	13
317	421	...	1,452	671,105	1·64	...	...	760	585	175	14
329	384	16	1,718	905,661	1·83	...	...	969	799	170	15
268	131	....	1,697	799,871	3·17	...	...	1,495	1,394	101	16
262	124	...	1,698	722,071	3·28	...	...	1,396	1,288	108	17
232	242	...	1,738	755,530	2·93	...	...	1,274	1,104	170	18
1,904	1,733	84	10,148	4,829,130	2·15	...	...	1,026	867	159	
595	375	11	2,840	1,473,550	2·23	...	...	1,160	1,015	145	19
381	355	73	2,336	1,173,215	2·38	...	...	1,195	1,028	167	20
268	102	...	1,687	683,889	3·22	...	...	1,345	1,217	128	21
327	88	...	2,960	700,929	5·01	...	...	1,186	111	75	22
267	133	...	2,288	507,029	4·16	...	...	923	816	107	23
276	170	...	1,554	1,207,086	2·69	...	...	2,092	1,984	108	24
2,114	1,223	84	13,615	5,745,198	3·04	...	...	1,283	1,151	132	
369	412	23	997	919,482	1·	...	...	929	729	200	25
428	162	...	4,584	2,605,100	5·81	...	...	3,305	3,178	127	26
309	142	...	1,434	1,602,036	3·59	...	...	2,678	2,604	74	27
362	305	...	5,224	1,140,501	6·33	...	...	1,384	1,268	116	28
253	161	...	1,450	1,013,512	2·65	...	...	1,852	1,517	335	29
279	21	...	2,787	1,627,712	6·34	...	...	3,707	3,677	30	30
166	117	...	1,137	924,137	3·16	...	...	2,574	2,403	171	31
2,163	1,320	23	17,613	9,832,480	3·87	...	...	2,163	2,032	131	

II.—STATISTICS
D.—Po

4.—Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police, under Acts XV.

Number	Divisions.	Districts.	Inspector-General, Deputy-Inspectors-General, and Personal Assistant to Inspector-General.	Number of district and assistant district superintendents.	Number of subordinate officers on Rs. 100 and upwards.	Number of subordinate officers on less than Rs. 100.	Number of mounted police constables.
			SANCTIONED STRENGTH OF POLICE	*Strength of district, town, or municipal police paid for wholly or in part from re*			
		I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	...	1	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1880-81	97	23
33		Jaláun	...	1		80	16
34		Lalitpur	...	1		77	8
		Total ...	...	3	...	254	47
		Total of District Police.	...	33 A. D. S. 8	146	3,061	486
				41			
35		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	...	1	7	51	...
36		Do. Scinde, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.	...	...	1	1	...
		Total, N.-W. P.	...	42	154	3,113	486
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	...	2	Shown in a lump as per budget for 1880-81.	95	35
38		Unao	...	1		77	13
39		Bara Banki ...	...	1		79	13
		Total ...	...	4		251	61
40	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	...	1		87	15
41		Hardoi	...	1		76	9
42		Kheri	...	1		64	8
		Total ...	..	3		227	32
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad	...	1		84	13
44		Bahraich	...	1		68	8
45		Gonda	...	1		80	11
		Total ...	...	3		232	32
46	RAE BARELI	Rae Bareli ...	...	1		83	9
47		Sultanpur ...	...	1		73	9
48		Partabgarh ...	...	1		63	9
		Total ...	...	3	...	219	27
		Total, Oudh ...	...	13	36	929	152
		GRAND TOTAL OF N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	4	55	190	4,042	638

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873, *and XX. of* 1856.—(continued.)

FORCE AS PER BUDGET, 1880-81.							
and water provincial venue.		*Strength of cantonment, town, or municipal and water police paid wholly from other than provincial revenues.*					
Number of foot police constables.	Number of water police constables.	Officers.	Men.	Total police of all kinds in districts.	Total cost.	Payable from provincial revenues.	Number.
VII.	VIII	IX.	X.	XA.	XI.	XII.	
457	...	5	130	713	Rs. 77,486	Rs. 70,574	32
334	...	10	133	574	70,027	62,030	33
303	...	1	32	422	53,136	51,396	34
1,094	...	16	295	1,709	2,00,649	1,84,000	
12,203	...	648	8,392	24,823 A. D. S 8 Col. IV. 146	27,28,424 A. D. S. ,32,400 Insprs., 2,3[illegible],900 (11&13) 1,27,061	21,39,470 A. D. S. Insprs. and(11) and(13) 3,97,361	
				24,977	31,25,785	25,36,831	
315	...	...	...	374	80,727	24,873	35
50	...	...	...	52	7,104	...	36
12,658	...	648	8,392	25,403	32,13,616	25,61,704	
668	...	120	836	1,746	1,9[illegible],224	92,239	37
351	...	2	33	477	60,985	59,504	38
361	...	6	62	522	65,518	6[illegible],138	39
1,370		128	931	2,745	3,17,727	2,12,881	
440	...	6	86	635	78,97[illegible]	73,[illegible]52	40
361	...	14	122	583	69,808	62,172	41
294	...	2	15	384	52,[illegible]65	51,799	42
1,095	...	22	223	1,602	2,01,544	187,723	
431	...	24	216	769	84,733	69,018	43
288	...	4	69	438	53,714	49,966	44
382	.	9	111	594	72,5[illegible]2	66,247	45
1,101	..	37	396	1,801	2,10,979	1,85,226	
356	..	2	29	510	65,659	63,[illegible]74	46
374	...	7	11	475	60,824	59,[illegible]22	47
296	...	2	20	391	50,941	49,998	48
1,056		11	60	1,376	1,77,424	1,75,489	
4,622	...	198	1,610	7,524 Col. IV. 36	9,07,674 Col. IV. 59,760 Its.(12&14),48,605	7,59,319 Col. IV. & items (12&14) 1,08,365	
				7,560	10,16,039	8,67,684	
17,190	...	846	10,002	32,963 Col. II 4	42,29,655 Col. XI. 1,[illegible]6,000 Item (10) 7,838	34,29,388 Col. XI. 1,26,000 7,838	
				32,96[illegible]	43,63,493	35,63,226	

4.—*Statement showing strength, cost, distribution and employment of Police, under Acts XV.*

Number.	Divisions.	Districts.	Payable from other sources.	DISTRIBUTION OF — In district (regular police.) — Guards at districts, central, or subsidiary jails. — Officer.	Men.	Guards over lock-ups and treasuries. — Officers.	Men.	On other Officers.
		I	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII.	XVIII.
32	JHÁNSI.	Jhánsi	6,912	3	15	9	49	85
33		Jalaun	7,997	1	6	9	47	70
34		Lalitpur	[illegible],740	1	6	6	39	70
		Total, ...	16,649	5	27	24	135	225
		Total of District Police.	5,88,954	87	590	288	1,549	2,686
35		Govt. Railway Police, N.-W. P.	55,854	...	...	...	...	59
36		Do. Sindh, Panjab, and Delhi Railway.	7,104	...	...	...	...	2
		Total, N.-W. P. ...	6,51,9[illegible]2	87	590	288	1,549	2,747
37	LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	98,985	8	76	9	54	78
38		Unao	1,481	1	6	8	42	68
39		Bara Banki ...	4,380	1	11	7	39	71
		Total ...	1,04,846	10	93	24	135	217
40	SITAPUR.	Sitapur	5,219	3	15	9	44	75
41		Hardoi	7,636	2	10	8	41	66
42		Kheri	966	1	6	6	30	57
		Total ...	13,8[illegible]1	6	31	23	115	198
43	FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	15,720	3	15	8	46	73
44		Bahraich ...	3,748	1	6	6	30	61
45		Gonda	6,285	2	10	7	37	71
		Total ...	25,753	6	31	21	113	205
46	RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli ...	[illegible],885	3	15	9	44	71
47		Sultanpur ...	1,102	2	10	8	41	63
48		Partabgarh ...	948	2	6	7	34	54
		Total ...	3,935	7	31	24	119	188
		Total Oudh ...	1,48,355	29	186	92	482	808
		GRAND TOTAL OF N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	8,00,267	116	776	380	2,031	3,555

OF PROTECTION.

LICE.

Police for the year 1880, *Provincial as well as Municipal and Town of* 1873, *and XX. of* 1856—(concluded.)

FORCE.					PROPORTION OF POLICE (OFFICERS A. D MEN.						
	MUNICIPAL AND TOWN POLICE.				*To area.*			*To population.*			
duties. Men.	On town, municipal or harbour duty,	In cantonments.	Area of whole district in square miles.	Population of whole district according to census, 1881.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Of the whole district.	Of district, exclusive of towns.	Of towns.	Number.
XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.			XXV.			
416	120	15	1,566	332,518	2·19	...	...	466	384	82	32
297	143	...	1,562	407,882	2·72	...	...	728	630	98	33
266	33	...	1,947	248,802	4·61	..	...	589	543	46	34
979	2 6	15	5,075	999,202	2 96	...	...	584	505	79	
10,550	8,551	489	68,442	31,654,597	2·74	...	...	1,267	1,119	148	
315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
10,915	8,551	489	68,442	31,654,597	2·74	...	...	1,267	1,119	148	
563	897	59	1,415	696,329	·80	...	...	398	...	...	37
316	35	...	1,745	894,502	3·65	...	...	1,875	...	...	38
324	68	...	1,745	1,027,188	3·34	...	...	1,967	..	...	39
1,203	1,000	59	4,905	2,618,019	1·78	...	...	953	..	...	
396	74	18	2,250	959,487	3·54	...	...	1,014	...	...	40
319	136	...	2,292	987,789	3·93	...	...	1,694	...	...	41
266	17	...	3,046	826,409	7·93	...	...	2,152	...	..	42
98	227	18	7,588	2,773,676	4·73	...	...	1,731	...	...	
383	214	26	1,615	1,117,419	2·13	...	...	1,453	...	...	43
260	73	...	2,710	876,650	6·18	...	...	2,001	...	...	44
346	120	...	3,007	1,267,422	5·06	...	..	2,133	...	...	45
989	407	26	7,362	3,261,491	4·08	...	...	1,810	...	...	
336	31	...	1,741	952,059	3·41	...	...	1,866	...	...	46
332	18	...	1,701	956,695	3 58	...	...	2,014	...	...	47
265	22	...	1,444	845 685	5·69	...	...	2,162	...	...	48
933	71	...	4,886	2,754,403	3 55	...	...	2,001	...	...	
4,106	1,705	103	24,741	1,14,07,625	3 27	...	...	1,508	...	...	
15,021	10,256	592	93,183	4,30,62,222	2·82	...	...	1,306	1,119	148	

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1880 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).

Provinces.	*Total sanctioned strength of provincial and municipal constabulary, as per budget for* 1880-81.		*Armament of the force shown in columns II. and III.*			PUNISHMENTS. *Dismissed, excluding those shown in column XXVII.*	
	Officers (inspectors, sub-inspectors, and head constables).	Men (mounted and foot constables).	Number provided with firearms.	Number provided with swords only or swords and batons.	Number provided with batons only.	Officers.	Men.
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
N.-W. P.	3,538	15,184	4,726	8,160	5,661	23	197
Oudh	1,105	5,653	2,452	3,571	734	5	69
Total ...	4,643	20,837	7,178	11,731	6,395	28	266

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1880 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*)—(continued)

Provinces.	PUNISHMENTS—(*concluded*).										REWARDS.	
	Fined, degraded, or suspended by their own departmental officers.		PUNISHED JUDICIALLY BY A MAGISTRATE.								*Number of police (officers and men) rewarded during the year.*	
			Under Police Act.		*Under sections 330, 331, and 348, Penal Code*		*Under chapter IX. of Penal Code.*		*Other offences.*			
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	By promotion.	By money rewards excluding chaukidars.
I.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII	XVIII	XIX	XX.
N.-W. P. ...	615	177	7	81	1	5	4	21	9	80	745	2,024
Oudh ...	193	370	7	12	...	...	...	3	3	29	12	616
Total ...	808	1,547	14	93	1	5	4	24	12	109	757	2,640

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

5.—*Return showing equipment, discipline, and general internal management of the force for* 1880

(*rovincial and Municipal Constabulary* .—(concluded).

Provinces.	Education: Number of police who can read and write. Officers.	Education: Number of police who can read and write. Men.	Education: Number of police under instruction during the year. Officers	Education: Number of police under instruction during the year. Men.	Number enlisted during the year	Of one year's service and under ten years	Of ten years' service and upwards.
I.	XXI	XXII.	XXIII.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.
N.-W. Provinces	2,335	2,282	3	18	1,672	7,382	9,649
Oudh	630	608	...	...	621	2,075	4,084
Total ...	2,965	2,890	3	18	2,293	9,457	13,733

Provinces.	Number who have left the force during the year. On pension.	On gratuity.	On resignation, without pension or gratuity.	By dismissal (columns VII. and VIII.)	By discharge, otherwise as per columns from XI. to XVIII.	By desertion.	By death.	Percentage in hospital during the year to total strength of force.	Percentage of deaths during the year to total strength of force.
I.	XXVIII.	XXIX.	XXX.	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
N.-W. Provinces ...	387	35	433	220	179	4	317	29·82	1·69
Oudh	179	22	145	74	21	1	85	33·97	1·25
Total ...	566	57	578	294	200	5	402	30·92	1·57

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

Memo. showing the number of pension cases sanctioned from 1st January to 31st December, 1880.

Year.	Cases received during the year.	*No. of cases sanctioned by Government during* 1880.			*No. of cases sanctioned by Inspector-General of Police during* 1880.			*Pending at the close of the year* 1880.					Cases of last year disposed of.
		Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pension cases.	Gratuity cases.	Total.	Pending with Government.	Pending with Accountant General.	Pending with D. S. of Police.	In hand for disposal.	Total.	
1880 ...	673	80	14	94	409	56	465	4	2	30	78	114	...

DETAILED MEMO.

Cases received during the year 1880	673	
Do. of last year	48	
Total of cases ...		721
Cases sanctioned by Government during the year	142	
Ditto Inspector-General of Police during the year ...	465	
		607
Balance ...		114

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—POLICE.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for* 1880 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*).

RACE.

Provinces.	Europeans.					Eurasians.				Natives.			
	District or Assistant District Superintendent.		*Subordinate officers.*		Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	*Subordinate officers.*		Sergeants.	District or Assistant District Superintendent.	*Subordinate officers.*		Constables (mounted and foot).
	Military or covenanted civilian.	Uncovenanted.	On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards	Below Rs. 100.			On Rs. 100 and upwards.	Below Rs. 100.	
I.	II.	III.	IV.		V.	VI.	VII.		VIII.	IX.	X		XI.
N.-W. Provinces,	9	26	32	3	13	1	19	11	2	3	105	3,340	15,150
Oudh ...	5	8	3	2	1	...	7	9	...	...	28	1,053	5,631
Total ...	14	34	35	5	14	1	26	20	2	3	133	4,393	20,781

RELIGION OR CASTE.

Provinces.	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Officers. *Hindus.* Brahmans.	Rajputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.	Panjabis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes.	*Other religions.* Baurias.	Afghans.
I.	XII.	XIII.	XIV.	XV.	XVI.	XVII	XVIII	XIX.	XX.	XXI.	XXII.	XXIII.
N.-W. Provinces ...	118	1,686	372	273	39	162	55	62	510	268	1	18
Oudh ...	35	370	157	63	...	150	62	9	105	154	8	3
Total ...	153	2,056	529	336	39	312	117	71	615	422	9	21

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

D.—Police.

6.—*Statement showing the race and religion or caste of officers and men employed in the Police for* 1880 (*Provincial and Municipal Constabulary*)—(concluded).

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*continued*). Men.					
			Hindus.			
	Christians.	Muhammadans.	Brahmans.	Rájputs.	Gurkhas.	Sikhs.
I.	XXIV.	XXV.	XXVI.	XXVII.	XXVIII	XXIX.
N.-W. Provinces	17	5,823	2,712	2,437	210	506
Oudh	4	1,130	1,328	909	1	209
Total ..	21	6,953	4,040	3,346	211	715

Provinces.	RELIGION OR CASTE—(*concluded*). Men—(*concluded*).						
	Hindus—(concluded).				*Other religions.*		Grand Total (officers and men).
	Panjabis.	Játs.	Kaiths.	Hindus of all other castes	Bauriahs.	Afgháns.	
I.	XXX	XXXI.	XXXII.	XXXIII.	XXXIV.	XXXV.	XXXVI.
N.-W. Provinces,	166	238	735	2,265	...	41	18,714
Oudh ...	135	34	123	1,695	53	10	6,747
Total ...	301	272	858	3,960	53	51	25,461

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1.—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Dehra Dún	1	Dehra Dún ...	18,882	6	...	10	16	1,163
	2	Mussooree ...	7,662	3	...	9	12	3,531
Saháranpur ...	3	Saháranpur ...	58,742	5	10	...	15	2,657
	4	Hardwár Union	28,073	4	...	12	16	9,877
	5	Deoband ...	22,126	4	...	8	12	1,692
	6	Roorkee ...	32,739	2	6	...	8	731
Muzaffarnagar	7	Muzaffarnagar ...	15,185	4	...	8	12	22,233
	8	Sháuli ...	7,249	4	..	8	12	879
	9	Kandhla ...	10,935	4	...	10	14	1,526
	10	Kairana	18,334	3	...	12	15	347
Meerut ...	11	Meerut including cantonment.	98,888	5	...	10	15	26,844
	12	Ghaziabad ...	8,043	3	...	6	9	4,005
	13	Shahdara ...	6,905	3	...	6	9	1,958
	14	Bágpat ...	7,205	3	...	8	11	2,634
	15	Baraut ...	7,962	3	...	10	13	749
	16	Hápur ...	13,214	3	...	6	9	860
	17	Pilkhuwa ...	5,662	3	...	6	9	58
Bulandshahr...	18	Bulandshahr ...	15,548	3	...	6	9	1,479
	19	Anúpshahr ...	8,234	3	...	6	9	502
	20	Khurja ...	26,373	3	...	6	9	665
	21	Sikandrabad ...	15,574	3	...	6	9	210
Aligarh ...	22	Koil ...	63,283	5	...	10	15	5,065
	23	Háthras ...	34,900	3	...	6	9	3,817
	24	Atrauli ...	14,479	3	3	3	9	309
	25	Sikandra Rao ...	11,166	3	3	3	9	556
	26	Harduaganj ...	4,517	3	3	3	9	41
Muttra ...	27	Muttra ...	54,985	6	...	12	18	5,321
	28	Bindraban ...	21,434	4	...	8	12	648
	29	Kosi ...	11,233	2	...	10	12	3,6 8
Agra ...	30	Agra ...	159,948	8	...	17	25	2,249
	31	Fatehpur Sikri ...	6,463	3	6	...	9	242
	32	Firozabad ...	16,024	3	...	6	9	225
Etáwah ...	33	Etáwah ...	35,110	4	...	10	14	7,237
Mainpuri ...	34	Mainpuri ...	20,902	5	...	10	15	4,336
Farukhabad ...	35	Fatehgarh cum Farukhabad ...	73,848	6	...	13	19	8,535

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880-81.

Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxations.	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.			Incidence of total income per head.		
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17			18		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
...	5,762	2,922	8,684	9,847	8,823	1,024	0	4	11	0	7	4
...	24,076	5,227	29,303	32,834	27,800	5,034	3	2	3	3	13	2
51,318	2,188	4,278	57,784	60,441	57,807	2,634	0	14	8	0	15	9
15,842	...	8,894	24,736	34,618	21,294	13,319	0	9	0	0	14	1
10,061	...	2,589	12,650	14,342	11,487	2,855	0	7	3	0	10	4
...	7,167	5,129	12,296	13,027	12,494	533	0	9	0	0	15	5
14,379	...	3,512	17,891	40,124	20,296	19,828	0	15	1	1	2	10
5,449	...	536	5,985	6,864	5,989	875	0	12	0	0	13	0
4,976	...	365	5,341	6,867	5,927	940	0	7	3	0	7	9
7,341	...	638	7,979	8,326	7,763	563	0	6	4	0	6	11
1,07,272	598	9,653	1,17,523	1,44,367	1,11,299	33,068	1	1	5	1	3	0
6,984	...	1,447	8,431	12,436	8,731	3,705	0	13	10	1	0	9
3,257	...	905	4,162	5,520	4,523	997	0	8	0	0	10	3
6,579	...	656	7,235	9,869	7,690	2,179	0	14	7	1	0	0
6,825	...	825	7,650	8,399	6,682	1,717	0	13	9	0	15	0
14,057	...	1,069	15,126	15,986	13,032	2,954	1	1	0	1	2	3
3,[illegible]24	...	381	2,505	3,563	2,817	746	0	8	10	0	9	10
7,673	2,261	3,698	13,632	15,111	14,273	838	0	10	2	0	14	0
4,170	702	922	5,794	6,296	5,882	414	0	9	5	0	11	3
21,014	55	4,115	25,184	25,849	22,654	3,195	0	12	9	0	15	3
9,832	48	1,508	11,388	11,558	10,648	950	0	10	1	0	11	8
45,410	148	2,160	47,718	52,783	44,837	7,946	0	11	6	0	13	4
18,494	...	3,807	22,301	26,118	23,808	2,310	0	8	6	0	10	3
7,636	...	773	8,409	8,718	8,206	512	0	8	5	0	9	3
6,057	...	453	6,510	7,066	5,728	1,338	0	8	8	0	9	3
3,051	...	258	3,309	3,350	3,220	130	0	10	10	0	11	10
44,529	...	3,004	47,533	52,854	47,043	5,811	0	12	10	0	13	8
16,705	...	1,363	18,068	18,716	18,707	9	0	12	5	0	13	6
10,470	...	2,451	12,921	16,539	11,932	4,607	0	14	10	1	2	5
1,57,687	475	33,357	1,91,519	1,93,768	1,89,330	4,438	0	15	9	1	3	2
3,724	...	222	3,946	4,188	2,946	1,242	0	9	1	0	9	9
7,316	...	402	7,718	7,943	7,063	880	0	7	3	0	7	8
20,418	...	3,072	23,490	30,727	21,507	9,220	0	9	3	0	10	8
13,456	524	1,578	15,588	19,894	14,576	5,318	0	10	8	0	11	10
64,234	870	5,150	71,254	79,789	63,295	16,494	0	14	1	0	15	6

II.—STATISTICS

G.—MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

1.—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Etah ...	36	Etah ...	7,359	5	...	10	15	7,394
	37	Soron ...	12,555	4	...	8	12	3,929
	38	Kásganj ...	16,486	5	...	8	13	1,116
	39	Marehra ...	8,396	4	...	11	15	311
	40	Aliganj ...	7,452	4	...	8	12	97
	41	Jalesar ...	15,652	3	...	10	13	1,214
Bijnor ...	42	Bijnor ...	15,125	5	...	9	14	761
	43	Chándpur ...	11,238	2	...	9	11	371
	44	Dhámpur ...	5,708	2	...	8	10	591
	45	Nagína ...	20,539	2	5	5	12	907
	46	Najíbabad ...	17,750	3	5	5	13	4,850
Moradabad ...	47	Moradabad ...	67,158	6	...	12	18	14,323
	48	Dhanaura ...	4,812	3	...	6	9	621
	49	Chandausi ...	27,500	3	...	6	9	2,291
	50	Amroha ...	36,146	3	...	6	9	1,873
	51	Sambhal ...	35,202	3	...	6	9	3,180
Budaun ...	52	Budaun ...	33,688	3	...	9	12	2,157
	53	Bilsi ...	6,294	3	...	6	9	778
	54	Ujháni ...	7,035	3	...	6	9	901
	55	Sahaswán ...	14,673	3	...	6	9	431
Bareilly ...	56	Bareilly ...	101,688	8	...	17	25	19,071
	57	Bisalpur ...	8,905	2	6	...	8	581
Pilibhít ...	58	Pilibhít ...	29,763	5	...	10	15	8,573
Sháhjahánpur,	59	Sháhjahánpur ...	77,533	5	...	17	22	7,540
	60	Tilhar ...	15,507	3	...	9	12	8,423
Cawnpore ...	61	Cawnpore ...	116,911	6	...	12	18	32,825
Fatehpur ...	62	Fatehpur ...	19,931	7	...	14	21	3,394
Bánda ...	63	Bánda ...	28,656	5	...	11	16	35
Allahabad ...	64	Allahabad ...	150,738	7	2	16	25	7,108
Jaunpur ...	65	Jaunpur ...	42,862	6	...	12	18	5,482
Gorakhpur ...	66	Gorakhpur ...	58,476	6	...	12	18	15,979
Azamgarh ...	67	Azamgarh ...	18,530	6	...	12	18	5,682
Gházipur ...	68	Gházipur ...	42,462	7	...	25	32	2,663
Ballia ...	69	Ballia ...	14,993	5	...	10	15	4,225
Benares ...	70	Benares ...	207,570	6	1	18	25	13,066
Mirzapur ...	71	Mirzapur ...	85,240	6	...	12	18	11,580
	72	Chunar ...	12,835	4	...	6	10	344
Jhánsi ...	73	Jhánsi ...	2,291	4	8	...	12	78
	74	Mau-Ranipur ...	23,124	3	12	...	15	661

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

North-Western Provinces & Oudh, during the year 1880-81—(contd).

Income during the year from octroi.	Total income from other taxations.	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.
7,315	...	3,395	10,710	18,104	9,803	8,301	0 15 10	1 7 3
9,567	...	1,134	10,701	14,630	8,571	6,059	0 12 2	0 13 7
12,423	...	3,000	15,423	16,539	12,670	3,869	0 12 0	0 14 11
3,830	...	266	4,096	4,407	3,867	540	0 7 3	0 7 9
2,899	...	408	3,307	3,404	2,830	574	0 6 2	0 7 0
7,835	...	1,319	9 154	10,368	8,819	1,549	0 8 0	0 9 4
6,164	679	806	7,649	8,410	6,834	1,576	0 7 2	0 8 0
4,005	593	522	5,120	5,491	4,935	556	0 6 6	0 7 8
3,198	1,184	261	4,593	5,184	4,681	503	0 12 1	0 12 10
9,309	606	613	10,528	10,495	9,727	1,708	0 7 8	0 8 1
14,464	486	1.352	16,362	21,212	14,832	6,380	0 13 5	0 14 8
45,662	85	4,678	50,425	64,748	61,848	2,900	0 10 10	0 12 0
...	3,206	1,006	4,212	4,833	4,064	769	0 10 8	0 14 0
...	11,210	7,307	18.517	20,808	14,215	6,593	0 6 6	0 10 9
14,167	...	461	14,628	16,501	14,604	1,897	0 6 3	0 6 5
14,061	...	936	14,997	18,177	15,766	2,411	0 6 4	0 6 9
15,457	...	6,661	22,118	24,275	21,577	2,698	0 7 4	0 10 6
...	2,659	594	3,253	4,031	3,052	979	0 6 9	0 8 3
...	2,938	500	3 438	4,349	3,562	777	0 6 9	0 7 10
...	5,744	967	6 711	7,142	6,334	808	0 6 3	0 7 3
91,795	1,131	7,023	99,949	1,19,020	98,013	21,007	0 14 7	0 15 9
2,663	...	673	3,332	3,913	2,987	926	0 4 9	0 5 11
20,469	...	28,751	49,220	57,793	50,928	6,865	0 14 1	1 10 5
70,792	...	8,932	80,798	88 338	72 863	15,475	0 14 7	1 0 7
8,963	...	936	9,899	18,322	14,108	4 214	0 9 3	0 10 3
...	76,280	34,709	1,10,989	1,43,814	1,15,905	27,909	0 10 5	0 15 5
11 984	194	1,195	13,373	16,767	12,517	4,250	0 9 9	0 10 9
21,970	...	8,046	30,016	30,051	29,256	795	0 12 3	1 0 9
1,51,048	10,312	56,413	2,17,773	2,24,881	2,13,305	11,576	1 1 2	1 7 2
13,740	...	6,917	20,657	26,139	23,627	2,512	0 5 1	0 7 8
44,663	188	4,220	49,051	65,030	39,217	25,813	0 12 3	0 13 4
21,906	...	5,872	27,778	33,460	22,251	11,209	1 2 10	1 3 7
32,068	...	4,220	36,288	38,951	34,429	4,522	0 12 1	0 13 8
...	1,854	7,104	8,958	13,383	9,413	3,770	0 1 11	0 9 6
1,34,329	714	39,909	1,74,952	1,88,018	1,57,825	30, 93	0 10 4	0 13 5
56,327	...	8,917	65,244	76,824	63,003	13,821	0 10 0	0 12 2
5,924	...	1,177	7,101	7,445	5,793	1,652	0 7 4	0 8 11
...	469	332	1,001	1,079	1,002	77	0 3 3	0 6 11
13,272	860	1,551	16,363	17,024	12,486	4,538	0 9 9	0 11 2

II.—STATISTICS

G.—Municipal Administration,

1—*Statement showing the income & expenditure of the Municipalities in the*

District.	Serial number of municipality.	Name of municipality.	Population.	Number of members of committee.				Balance from previous year.
				Ex-officio.	Nominated.	Elected.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
								Rs.
Jalaun ...	75	Orai... ...	7,440	6	...	12	18	144
	76	Kálpi ...	14,320	2	...	6	8	443
	77	Kúnch ...	13,727	2	...	6	8	1,401
Lalitpur ...	78	Lalitpur ...	10,684	5	10	...	15	1,602
Kumaun ...	79	Almora ...	5,387	4	...	8	12	570
	80	Naini Tal ...	8,786	2	4	...	6	2,852
Tarái ...	81	Káshipur ...	14,667	2	5	...	7	2,845
Lucknow ...	82	Lucknow ...	261,017	6	12	...	18	37,544
Unao	83	Unao ...	9,743	7	12	...	19	705
	84	Nawalganj-Maharajganj ...	3,075	2	10	...	12	136
Bara Banki	85	Nawábganj ...	14,692	6	12	...	18	3,493
	86	Budauli ...	11,385	2	6	...	8	229
Sitapur ...	87	Sitapur ...	18,537	5	9	...	14	2,094
	88	Khairabad ...	14,193	2	6	...	8	1,208
	89	Biswan ...	8,139	3	6	...	9	1,514
Hardoi ...	90	Hardoi ...	8,898	7	18	...	25	2,914
	91	Shahabad ...	18,515	4	12	...	16	614
	92	Sandila ...	14,876	4	10	...	14	9,166
	93	Bilgrám ...	11,060	4	10	...	14	570
	94	Sandi ...	9,806	3	8	...	11	770
	95	Mallawan ...	10,968	3	8	...	11	17
	96	Piháni ...	7,552	3	9	...	12	1,030
Kheri ...	97	Lakhimpur ...	7,537	5	15	...	20	958
	98	Muhamdi ...	6,643	3	10	...	13	766
Fyzabad ...	99	Fyzabad ...	71,952	5	...	...	15	10,701
	100	Tanda ...	21,261	6	6	...	12	8,494
Gonda	101	Gonda ...	13,76[illegible]	5	10	...	15	1,326
	102	Nawabganj ...	8,390	3	8	...	11	2,672
	103	Utraula ...	5,827	3	8	...	11	1,483
	104	Balrámpur ...	12,814	2	10	...	12	1,589
Bahraich	105	Bahraich ...	21,981	4	8	...	12	7,729
	106	Nánpára ...	7,345	2	7	...	9	3,135
Rae Bareli ...	107	Rae Bareli ...	16,288	5	10	...	15	1,305
Sultanpur ...	108	Sultanpur or Perkinsganj ...	11,299	5	10	...	15	1,760
Partabgarh ...	109	Partabgarh ...	11,811	4	10	...	14	1,258
		Total ...	3,084,996	438	349	673	1,460	4,35,768

OF PROTECTION.

N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1879-80—(concld.)

Income during the year from octroi	Total income from other taxations.	Rents, fines and miscellaneous receipts.	Total income excluding balance.	Total income of year including balance.	Total expenditure.	Balance at end of year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of total income per head.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a p.
4,026	97	1,533	5,656	5,800	5,541	259	0 8 10	0 12 2
11,413	...	985	12,399	12,842	11,788	1,054	0 12 9	0 13 10
11,023	...	683	11,706	13,107	11,388	1,719	0 12 10	0 13 7
7,337	...	1,166	8,503	10,165	7,857	2,308	0 10 11	0 12 8
385	4,013	211	4,609	5,179	4,433	746	0 13 3	0 13 8
3,127	26,611	1,66.416	1,96,154	1,99,096	1,52,259	46,747	3 6 1	22 5 2
...	6,927	1,865	8,792	11,637	8,944	2,693	0 7 6	0 9 7
2,20,355	1,705	12,459	2,66,054	3,03,598	2,33,946	69,652	0 14 6	1 1 9
...	1,857	1,149	3,006	3,711	2,822	889	0 3 0	0 4 10
1,030	...	295	1,325	1,461	1,326	135	0 5 4	0 7 11
8,906	14	1,496	10,416	13,909	10,149	3,760	0 9 8	0 11 4
3,429	...	206	3,635	3,864	3,137	727	0 4 9	0 5 5
11,386	...	5,227	16,612	18,706	13,996	4,710	0 9 9	0 14 4
4,434	...	615	5,049	6,257	4,858	1,399	0 4 11	0 5 8
2,148	...	969	3,117	4,631	2,013	2,618	0 4 2	0 6 1
4,785	249	3,072	8,106	10,120	7,419	2,701	0 9 0	0 14 7
3,640	...	403	4,043	4,657	4,628	29	0 3 1	0 3 5
7,283	...	149	7,432	16,598	10,746	5,858	0 7 11	0 8 0
2,273	...	94	2,367	2,937	3,000	63	0 3 3	0 4 2
2,766	...	754	3,520	4,290	3,495	795	0 4 6	0 5 8
2,077	...	239	2,316	2,299	2,207	92	0 3 0	0 3 4
1,480	...	301	1,781	2,811	2,117	694	0 3 1	0 3 8
...	1,797	1,641	3,938	4,896	4,171	725	0 3 9	0 8 4
...	1,180	1023	2,203	2 969	1,888	1,081	0 2 10	0 5 4
55,113	1,142	10,703	66,962	77,663	56,720	20,943	0 12 4	0 14 8
7,977	...	974	8,951	17,[illegible]45	8,463	8,982	0 6 0	0 6 8
3,676	2,455	5,339	11,472	12,798	11,[illegible]83	1,615	0 7 2	0 13 4
...	1,806	6,808	8,6[illegible]8	11,280	7,215	4,065	0 3 5	1 0 5
...	1,986	1,380	3,316	4,799	2,674	2,[illegible]25	0 5 5	0 9 4
...	2,867	568	3,435	5,024	4,203	821	0 3 7	0 4 3
14,463	...	3,478	17,941	25,670	16,086	9,584	0 10 6	0 13 1
3,642	...	2,860	6,502	9,637	6,956	2,681	0 7 11	0 14 2
9,682	...	6,309	15,991	17,296	12,062	5,234	0 9 6	0 15 1
4,834	95	3,981	8,910	10,670	8,019	2,651	0 6 11	0 12 7
4,047	915	1,553	6,515	7,773	5,790	1,983	0 6 8	0 8 9
19,32,247	2,21,926	6,28,297	28,92,559	33,28,327	27,15,127	6,13,200	0 11 6	0 15 0

II.—STATISTICS OF PROTECTION.

G.—Municipal Administration, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Statement showing the receipts and expenditure in towns administered under Act XX. of* 1856, *in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880-81.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Division.	Number of towns.	Population.	Number of houses.	Number of houses assessed.	Gross yield of tax.	Total income including balance from previous year.	Incidence of taxation per head.	Incidence of taxation per house.	Total expenditure.	Balance at close of year.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	87	401,807	99,104	61,333	1,12,776	1,46,802	0 4 5	1 13 4	1,15,871	30,931
Agra ...	67	279,519	63,778	25,228	56,743	67,248	0 3 3	2 4 0	57,078	10,170
Rohilkhand ...	49	268,711	56,206	25,016	44,922	55,212	0 2 10	2 1 3	48,962	6,250
Allahabad ...	49	215,146	49,997	22,228	45,541	62,707	0 3 4	2 0 9	50,427	12,280
Benares ...	44	260,804	49,360	21,417	36,892	50,864	0 2 4	1 12 10	39,361	11,503
Jhánsi ...	13	53,824	11,302	3,201	8,493	9,542	0 2 6	2 10 5	8,784	758
Kumaun Tarái...	1	6,746	817	712	1,165	2,108	0 2 9	1 10 2	1,855	253
Lucknow ...	17	80,655	17,159	6,783	7,030	10,614	0 1 4	1 0 7	8,882	1,732
Fyzabad ...	5	14,111	2,772	1,744	2,986	3,861	0 3 5	1 8 6	3,236	625
Sitapur ...	6	22,648	4,098	2,511	2,929	3,242	0 2 0	1 2 7	2,626	616
Total ...	338	1,603,971	354,593	170,173	3,19,437	4,12,200	0 3 2	1 14 0	3,37,082	75,118

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1880-81.

Receipts.	*Actuals of* 1879-80.			*Actuals of* 1880-81.			Budget Estimate for 1880-81.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue...	2,95,744	...	2,95,744	3,26,268	...	3,26,208	2,87,000
IV.—Excise ...	31,33,897	...	31,33,897	36,91,132	...	36,91,132	30,92,000
V.—Assessed taxes,	6,00,000	...	6,00,000	5,99,999	...	5,99,999	6,00,000
VI.—Provincial rates,	39,240	79,49,259	79,88,499	36,015	76,16,133	76,52,448	76,16,000
¼ per cent. margin cess, Oudh.	39,240	...	39,240	36,015	...	36,015	36,000
1 per cent. road cess.	...	2,04,563	2,04,563	...	1,91,438	1,91,438	1,91,000
1 per cent. school cess.	...	1,57,387	1,57,387	...	1,43,753	1,43,753	1,60,000
12 per cent. local rate, North-Western Provinces.	...	41,56,391	41,56,394	...	39,70,596	39,70,596	53,30,000
4½ per cent. local rate, Oudh.	...	3,74,520	3,74,520	...	2,81,938	2,81,938	
¼ per cent. District Post.	...	39,353	39,353	...	35,938	35,938	38,000
2½ per cent. acreage cess.	...	3,93,988	3,93,988	...	4,04,994	4,04,994	3,95,000
Commuted jagirs.	...	1,16,124	1,16,124	...	1,05,613	1,05,613	1,25,000
Patwari cess ...	...	24,10,190	24,10,190	...	23,80,497	23,80,497	24,38,000
Village Chaukidari (Oudh).	...	96,740	96,740	...	1,01,666	1,01,666	...
							—11,00,000
X.—Stamps ...	49,49,459	...	49,49,459	53,55,696	...	53,55,696	49,98,000
XI.—Registration ...	4,90,825	...	4,90,825	5,82,304	...	5,82,304	4,64,000
XV.—Minor departments.	60,008	1,346	61,351	72,663	588	73,251	74,000
XVI.—Law and Justice,	10,74,394	...	10,74,394	10,17,958	...	10,17,958	10,38,000
XVII.—Police ...	3,76,269	...	3,76,269	3,76,973	...	3,76,973	3,67,000
XIX.—Education ...	96,311	40,344	1,36,655	1,30,672	41,092	1,71,764	1,27,000
XX.—Medical ...	7,825	2,220	10,045	10,806	2,104	12,910	10,000
XXI.—Stationery and Printing.	1,35,639	...	1,35,639	1,45,853	...	1,45,853	97,000
XXII.—Interest ...	13,103	4,561	17,664	1,210	4,794	6,004	34,000
XXIV.—Miscellaneous,	2,51,547	66,255	3,17,802	2,41,590	45,913	2,87,503	2,33,000
XXV.—Railways ...	1,23,350	...	1,23,350	1,91,407	...	1,91,407	2,75,000
XXVI.—Irrigation and Navigation.	37,18,058	...	37,18,058	36,26,022	...	36,26,022	35,25,000
XXVII.—Other public works.	8,28,134	2,49,196	10,77,330	12,13,950	2,76,588	14,19,538	9,14,000
Imperial allotment for Provincial Services.	84,55,954	...	84,55,954	81,10,856	...	81,10,856	84,10,000
Contributions ...	42,42,815	11,72,752	54,15,567	9,96,086	5,97,034	15,93,120	...
				—30,552		—30,552	
Debt ...	...	13,123	13,123	...	6,044	6,044	...
				—30,552		—30,552	
Total, Receipts,	2,88,92,482	94,99,056	3,83,91,538	2,67,30,409	85,90,599	3,53,20,930	3,20,74,000
Opening Balance ...	26,50,420	30,34,250	60,80,670	58,57,708	23,51,280	82,08,988	...
Grand Total ...	3,15,42,902	1,29,29,306	4,44,72,208	3,25,88,108	1,09,41,879	4,35,29,978	..
				—30,552		—30,552	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

1.—*Comparative statement of receipts and expenditure of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Provincial Services and Local Funds, for* 1880-81—(concluded).

Expenditure.	*Actuals of* 1879-80.			*Actuals of* 1880-81.			Budget grant for 1880-81.
	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	Provincial.	Local.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Interest on funded and unfunded debt.	26,27,569	..	26,27,569	27,18,793 +1,52,808	..	27,18,793 +1,52,808	28,70,000
3. Refunds and drawbacks.	2,26,755	26,371	2,53,126	2,44,923	13,989	2,58,912	1,48,000
4. Land revenue ...	33,44,946	22,42,714	55,86,660	35,28,534	22,24,339	57,52,873	57,10,000
6. Excise ...	1,27,221	...	1,27,221	1,44,016	..	1,44,016	1,33,000
7. Assessed taxes ...	7,578	..	7,578	6,951	...	6,951	10,000
8. Provincial rates ..	5,338	..	5,338	4,278	..	4,278	7,000
12. Stamps ..	1,05,455	...	1,05,455	1,02,681	..	1,02,681	65,000
13. Registration ...	2,58,895	...	2,58,895	2,85,069	..	2,85,069	2,63,000
15. Post-office ...	...	1,81,602	1,81,602	..	1,84,551	1,84,551	1,91,000
17. Administration ...	12,51,696	33,025	12,84,721	12,20,561	33,504	12,54,065	12,80,000
18. Minor departments	1,82,736	1,06,362	2,89,098	1,66,095	1,16,721	2,82,816	2,41,000
19. Law and Justice ...	53,95,649	..	53,95,649	53,21,154	..	53,21,154	57,52,000
20. Police ...	37,90,786	22,39,212	60,29,998	36,44,819	22,65,344	59,10,163	60,74,000
22. Education ..	10,01,555	6,24,899	16,26,554	8,96,99	7,20,773	16,17,769	16,68,000
23. Ecclesiastical ...	5,139	..	5,139	5,054	..	5,054	6,000
24. Medical ...	5,35,317	48,232	5,83,549	4,88,334	1,02,844	5,91,178	6,04,000
25. Stationery and Printing.	4,66,865	...	4,66,865	4,23,866	..	4,23,866	6,10,000
29. Superannuation, &c.	...	435	435	18	1,592	1,610	1,000
30. Miscellaneous ..	1,71,631	5,080	1,76,711	1,30,187	3,845	1,34,032	1,62,000
32. Railways ...	2,179	..	2,179	1,42,165	..	1,42,165	1,69,000
33. Irrigation and Navigation.	17,06,379	9,065	17,15,444	18,51,627	..	18,51,627	19,01,000
34. Other public works.	25,46,640	8,02,091	33,48,731	27,63,144	16,96,144	44,59,285	44,80,000
Contributions ..	19,24,765	42,42,815	61,67,580	19,07,886	9,96,086	29,03,972	...
Debt ..	..	13,123	13,123	..	—30,552 17,254	—30,552 17,254	..
Total expenditure ..	2,56,85,194	1,05,78,026	3,62,63,220	2,61,49,956	82,76,986 —30,552	3,45,26,942 —30,552	3,23,45,000
Closing balance ..	58,57,708	23,51,280	82,08,988	64,38,152 —30,552	25,64,884 +30,552	90,03,036	..
Grand Total ..	3,15,42,902	1,29,29,306	4,44,72,208	3,25,88,108 —30,552	1,09,41,870	4,35,29,978 —30,552	..

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

2.—*Receipts, charges and balances of excluded local funds.*

Funds.	Opening balance, 1st April, 1880.	Receipts during the year.	Total.	Budget estimate of receipts, 1880-81.	Budget grants for 1880-81.	Charge during the year.	Closing balance.	Total.
	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A.—Local.								
Police remount...	28,492 11 2	38,266 3 3	66,758 14 5	21,900	20,300	46,634 13 8	20,124 0 9	66,758 14 5
Canning College (Oudh).	28,023 14 6	76,411 15 1	1,04,435 13 7	70,000	59,000	68,316 4 3	36,119 9 4	1,04,435 13 7
Dispensary ...	77,093 1 6	1,28,422 15 8	2,05,516 1 2	1,22,000	1,19,000	1,18,495 13 3	87,020 3 11	2,05,516 1 2
King's Hospital (Oudh)	2,982 4 11	15,763 8 0	18,745 12 11	14,500	14,500	14,703 7 5	4,042 5 6	18,745 12 11
Charitable refuge (Oudh).	6,515 13 2	16,462 14 4	22,978 11 6	17,000	17,000	16,710 7 2	6,268 4 4	22,978 11 6
Town ...	62,284 2 8	3,34 175 0 1	3,96,459 2 9	3,34,600	3,38,200	3,23,309 9 10	73,149 8 11	3,96,459 2 9
Cantonment ...	49,935 0 0	2,93,078 4 0	3,43,013 4 0	2,81,000	2,84,000	2,79,157 5 11	63,855 14 1	3,43,013 4 0
Total ...	2,55,326 15 11	9,02,580 12 5	11,57,907 12 4	8,61,000	8,52,000	8,67,327 13 6	2,90,579 14 10	11,57,907 12 4
(*B*)—*Municipal,*	4,52,108 15 5	29,75,789 15 7	34,27,898 15 0	24,70,000	25,51,000	28,54,514 0 0	5,73,384 15 0	34,27,898 15 0
Grand Total ...	7,07,435 15 4	38,78,370 12 0	45,85,806 11 4	33,31,000	34,03,000	37,21,841 13 6	8,63,964 13 10	45,85,806 11 4

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

3.—*Statement showing the demands, collections and balances on account of license fees for vend of spirits, drugs, &c., in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during* 1879-80.

	Demands.						Collections.	Balances.	Remarks.	
	Spirits.	Tari.	Drugs.	Opium.	Chandu and madak.	Total demand.				
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
North-Western Provinces.	6,00,752	74,478	3,12,952	64,491	37,002	10,89,675	(a) 11,59,587	6,865	Since realized ...	62
									Under recovery ...	5,072
									Irrecoverable ...	1,731
Oudh ...	1,69,167	10,254	65,323	7,201	6,693	2,58,638	(a) 2,78,724	389	Since realized ...	...
									Under recovery ...	385
									Irrecoverable ...	4
Total ...	7,69,919	84,732	3,78,275	71,692	43,695	13,48,313	14,38,311	7,254		

(a).—Includes balance of previous year.

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh).

4.—*Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March,* 1881.

RECEIPTS.										
	Under the General Stamp Act.								Under the Court-fees Act.	Grand Total of receipts.
	General stamps.	Bill of exchange or Hundi stamps.	Adhesive stamps.	Total receipts from vend of stamps.	Duties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Penalties realized under the different sections of the Act.	Miscellaneous.	Total receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	9,93,351	97,389	66,086	11,56,826	4,344	15,118	1,408	1,77,696	31,44,755	43,22,451
Oudh	2,48,469	5,208	14,552	2,68,229	928	5,096	133	2,74,386	7,58,875	10,33,261
Total ...	12,41,820	1,02,597	80,638	14,25,055	5,272	20,214	1,541	14,52,082	39,03,630	53,55,712

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

A.—Finance, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

4.—*Statement showing the receipts and charges under the general and court-fees Stamps Acts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year ending 31st March,* 1881.

	CHARGES.												
	Under the General Stamp Act.							Under the Court-fees Act.				Grand Total of charges.	Net receipts under the general and court-fees Acts.
	Discount or commission.	Penalties remitted.	Refunds.	Rewards to informers.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.	Refunds.	Establishment.	Contingencies.	Total.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
North-Western Provinces ...	26,490	23	25,173	484	2,784	2,986	57,940	21,455	7,610	967	39,032	87,972	42,34,479
Oudh	5,994	41	4,956	75	143	698	11,907	2,245	395	208	2,848	14,755	10,18,506
Total	32,484	64	30,129	559	2,927	3,684	69,847	23,700	8,005	1,175	32,880	1,02,727	52,52,985

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1a.—*Annual Account of Public Works Revenue for* 1880-81.

P rticulars.	Estimate.	*Miscellaneous Imperial.*	
		Military.	Other services.
Military and other services.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rents of buildings, the returns from which are expected to yield interest on cost of construction		337	1,042
Ditto not expected to yield interest ...	6,500	672	3,452
Casual rents of buildings		52	1,460
Value of materials received from old buildings	...	...	...
Sales of produce	...	245	28
Sales of old materials	...	...	390
Recoveries of deferred fees from the students of the Royal Engineering (Civil) College	5,500	...	5,586
Exchange	...	...	970
Sales of buildings	2,000	...	...
Fines, refunds, and miscellaneous ...	500	192	2,415
Total	14,500	1,498	15,343
Thomason Civil Engineering College.			
Fees and other receipts from students ...	2,000	...	2,039
Fines, refunds and miscellaneous ...	1,000	...	717
Receipts from Printing Press and Book Depôt	32,500	...	26,914
Total	35,500	...	29,670
Total, Imperial Revenue ...	50,000	1,498	45,013

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1a.—*Statement showing the Imperial expenditure incurred in the year* 1880-81.

Ordinary expenditure.	Total.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Military.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Accommodation for Troops ...	6,307	1,651	7,958			
Ordnance works ...	...	...	...			
Commissariat buildings ...	...	...	...			
Staff and miscellaneous ...	...	...	...			
Stud	...	6,046	6,046			
Roads to hill stations or lines of Military communication ...	...	...	...			
General Cantonment works ...	32,328	2,288	34,616			
Fortifications	418	812	1,230			
Dockyard and naval buildings ...	...	...	...			
Barrack Department	...	205	205			
Total, military ...	...	...	...	39,053	11,002	50,055
Civil Buildings.						
Forests	...	...	...			
Customs	...	638	638			
Salt	...	...	...			
Opium	30,531	23,592	54,123			
Mint	...	40	40			
Post-offices	34,450	12,182	46,632			
Telegraph	387	3,686	4,073			
Administration	22,826	815	23,641			
Minor Department	...	...	...			
Educational	311	15,756	16,067			
Ecclesiastical	...	...	...			
Total, civil buildings ...	...	...	...	88,505	56,709	1,45,214
Total, original works and repairs...	...	...	...	1,27,558	67,711	1,95,269
Establishment percentage on above, { 5 per cent. on Rs.				3,63,078	18,153	
15 „ „				1,95,269	29,290	
						47,443
Thomason College on Educational Establishment ...				...	...	1,36,911
Ditto Press ditto ...				...	...	25,079
Tools and plant				...	...	2,929
Grand Total, ordinary ...				...	...	4,07,631
There was expended in India			Rs. 4,13,448			
Ditto ditto in England			„ 2			
Decrease in suspense				4,13,450		
				—5,819		
Total as above ...				...	...	4,07,631

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1b.—*Annual account of Public Works Revenue Provincial and Local Incorporated, realized during* 1880-81.

Particulars.	Estimate.	Receipts.	Remarks.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Rents of buildings	12,500	9,708	
Sales of buildings, lands, &c, ...	22,250	17,888	
Sales of tools and plant ...	...	3,159	
Sales of produce	...	11,383	
Fines, fees, refunds and miscellaneous.	4,950	13,145	
Sales of old materials ...	...	3,459	
Profits from Roorkee Workshops,	60,300	3,87,003	
Total ...	1,00,000	4,45,745	

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

1b.—*Abstract of expenditure on provincial and local incorporated during* 1880-81.

Section I.

Heads of Service.	Provincial.					Local incorporated.			Local excluded.			Grand Total.
	Imperial services.		*Provincial services.*		Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	
	Original works.	Repairs.	Original works.	Repairs.								
Civil Buildings.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12. Administration ...	2,26,184	82,180	...	...	3,08,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Minor departments	...	82,603	...	...	82,603	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Law and Justice,	32,580	23,321	...	...	55,901	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ecclesiastical ...	5,709	9,441	...	...	15,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Jails ...	...	...	1,44,352	32,247	1,76,599	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Police ...	...	...	66,814	76,527	1,43,341	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Educational ...	...	...	1,19,931	25,800	1,45,731	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Medical ...	...	...	21,510	5,601	27,111	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	8,834	7,955	16,789	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Works and Repairs ...	2,64,473	1,97,545	3,61,441	1,48,130	9,71,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, Civil Buildings	4,62,018		5,09,571		9,71,589	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,71,589

Communications.												
Roads and bridges ...	...	...	2,14,385	7,35,956	9,50,341	2,42,717	7,72,262	10,14,979	...	...	...	19,65,320
Boat bridges and ferries	...	...	13,711	1,16,963	1,30,674	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,30,674
Accommodation for travellers ...	...	...	4,364	25,347	29,711	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,711
River improvements ...	...	...	...	...	...	36	...	36	...	...	...	36
Total, Works and Repairs ...	...	...	2,32,460	8,78,266	11,10,726	2,42,753	7,72,262	10,15,015	...	...	...	21,25,741
Total, Communications	...	...	11,10,726		11,10,726	10,15,015		10,15,015	...	...	...	21,25,741
Miscellaneous public improvements ...	...	...	11,256	...	11,256	16,248	12,026	28,274	...	...	...	39,530
Grand Total, Works and Repairs ..	2,64,473	1,97,545	6,05,157	10,26,396	20,93,571	2,59,001	7,84,288	10,43,289	...	...	...	31,36,860
Total, Works and Repairs, Provincial, &c.	20,93,571				20,93,571	10,43,289		10,43,289	...	...	...	31,36,860
Establishment.												
Public Works proper	5,69,801				5,69,801	2,87,366		2,87,366	...	...	...	8,57,167
Ferries ..	7,960				7,960	...		...	...	...	...	7,960
Ganges river tolls ...	...				...	3,760		3,760	...	...	...	3,760
Total, Establishment...	5,77,761				5,77,761	2,91,126		2,91,126	...	...	...	8,68,887
Tools and plant ...	7,568				7,568	3,951		3,951	...	...	...	11,519
Profit and loss ...	...				...	...		...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total ...	26,78,900				26,78,900	13,38,366		13,38,366	...	...	...	40,17,266
Add increase— In suspense balances...	—7,602				—7,602	...		...	...	...	...	—7,602
Grand Total, Expenditure ...	26,71,298				26,71,298	13,38,366		13,38,366	...	...	...	40,09,664

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

(C).—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1880-81.

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut ...	Dehra	6,470	25,625	...	60	10,337	—59	42,433
	Aligarh	6,046	55,487	...	90	17,079	—105	78,597
	Bulandshahr	6,122	46,001	330	66	15,315	—96	67,738
	Meerut	20,813	84,179	10,377	380	16,350	—190	1,31,909
	Muzaffarnagar	18,516	53,621	7,794	27	13,415	—138	93,235
	Saháranpur	11,343	73,196	2,850	200	21,844	—164	1,09,269
	Total	69,310	3,38,109	21,351	823	94,340	—752	5,23,181
Rohilkhand ...	Bareilly	40,699	81,584	...	90	16,090	—246	1,38,217
	Bijnor	18,701	35,798	...	106	18,121	—110	72,616
	Budaun	9,071	34,978	...	46	6,211	—90	50,216
	Moradabad	22,072	70,991	...	86	19.008	—188	1,11,969
	Sháhjahánpur	10,661	34,055	...	67	20,762	—92	65,453
	Pilibhít	5,793	8,874	...	22	5,511	—29	20,171
	Total	1,06,997	2,66,280	...	417	85,703	—755	4,58,642

Kumaun ...	Garhwál ...	...	1,631	22,147	...	...	8,005	—26	31,757
	Kumaun ...	...	30,518	89,652	...	2,923	43,462	—120	1,66,435
	Tarái	...	7,182	9,744	...	...	7,274	—45	24,155
	Total ...	...	39,331	1,21,543	...	2,923	58,741	—191	2,22,347
Agra ...	Agra	...	25,356	91,546	...	548	20,404	185	1,38,039
	Etah	...	20,602	19,790	...	74	12,050	58	52,574
	Etáwah ...	...	6,283	25,155	...	161	4,303	49	35,951
	Farukhabad ...	...	12,940	49,781	...	294	12,695	85	75,795
	Mainpuri ...	...	7,109	34,907	...	190	15,818	75	58,099
	Muttra ...	...	11,269	48,034	...	273	9,230	90	68,896
	Total	...	83,559	2,69,213	...	1,540	74,500	542	4,29,354
Allahabad ...	Allahabad ...	...	1,65,175	69,023	2,877	500	31,608	30,000	2,99,183
	Bánda ...	...	8,112	61,153	2,000	144	20,454	9,000	1,00,863
	Cawnpore ...	...	14,816	94,323	1,081	224	26,071	13,900	1,50,415
	Fatehpur ...	...	11,672	50,630	846	123	15,470	8,900	87,641
	Hamírpur ...	...	10,692	44,315	...	111	14,634	6,937	76,689
	Jaunpur ...	...	8,344	28,309	...	70	16,349	4,610	57,682
	Total	...	2,18,811	3,47,753	6,804	1,172	1,24,586	73,347	7,72,473
Benares ...	Ballia ...	...	6,437	7,777	...	40	2,275	—181	16,348
	Azamgarh ...	...	6,381	32,334	799	125	19,531	—427	58,743
	Basti ...	...	3,557	19,698	...	72	10,178	—261	33,244
	Benares ...	...	45,758	28,292	558	227	20,349	—788	94,396
	Gházipur ...	...	4,475	36,983	...	106	13,104	—433	54,285
	Mirzapur ...	...	14,608	42,509	...	159	20,199	—601	76,874
	Gorakhpur ...	...	9,529	26,438	...	100	17,224	—390	52,901
	Total	...	90,745	1,94,031	1,357	829	1,02,860	—3,081	3,86,741

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

B.—Public Works Department, N.-W. P. and Oudh.

(C).—*Abstract of total outlay in each district during* 1880-81—(concluded).

Divisions.	Districts.	Civil buildings.	Communications.	Miscellaneous public improvements.	Tools and plant.	Establishment.	Increase or decrease in suspense account balances.	Total.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	10,764	58,042	449	529	19,323	—272	88,835
	Jhánsi	6,187	32,059	7,453	401	15,778	—187	61,691
	Lalitpur	14,934	23,833	461	349	21,861	—148	61,290
	Total ...	31,885	1,13,934	8,363	1,279	56,962	—607	2,11,816
Fyzabad ...	Bahraich	12,800	23,304	...	45	21,629	—510	57,268
	Fyzabad	9,148	54,616	...	157	17,675	—937	80,659
	Gonda	13,855	55,723	...	87	18,764	—1,030	87,399
	Total ...	35,803	1,33,643	...	289	58,068	—2,477	2,25,326
Lucknow ...	Bara Banki	9,929	86,427	...	175	24,623	—2,555	1,18,599
	Lucknow	49,738	39,241	...	223	29,964	—2,333	1,16,833
	Unao	18,581	34,343	...	89	13,022	—1,418	64,617
	Total ...	78,248	1,60,011	...	487	67,609	—6,306	3,00,049

Rae Bareli ...	Partabgarh	26,920	20,328	...	130	17,560	—46	64,892
	Rae Bareli	25,621	33,269	...	166	16,264	—70	75,250
	Sultanpur	22,326	20,823	...	130	17,937	—50	61,164
	Total ...	74,867	74,420	...	426	51,761	—168	2,01,306
Sitapur ...	Hardoi	12,841	31,539	181	315	21,968	—898	65,946
	Kheri	22,756	25,201	1,474	300	22,705	—1,006	71,430
	Sitapur	24,742	50,064	...	375	15,606	—1,603	89,184
	Total ...	60,339	1,06,804	1,655	990	60,279	—3,507	2,26,560
Roorkee Workshop, Benares ...	Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	—2,01,220	—2,01,220
	Special drainage	...	...	...	...	9,472	—68	9,404
Archæological	Agra	80,695	...	...	344	24,006	—853	1,05,191
	Hamirpur	999	...	...	...			
		81,694	...	...	344	24,006	853	1,05,191
Office Accounts ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,38,494	1,38,494
	Grand Total ...	9,71,589	21,25,741	39,530	11,519	8,68,887	—7,602	40,09,664

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

1.—*Crops cultivated in acres, actual or approximate, during the official year* 1880-81.

	Kharif.				Rabi.				Miscellaneous.					Total.
	Rice, &c.	Cotton, &c	Indigo and other dyes.	Fodder crops.	Wheat.	Other food grains.	Oil-seeds.	Fibres.	Sugar. cane.	Opium.	Other drugs.	Garden produce.	Miscellaneous.	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ganges Canal ...	92,989	32,115	94,173	6,220	228,773	122,054	30	222	73,092	260	327	9,077	5,295	664,627
Lower Ganges Canal.	62,376	7,193	89,774	...	158,519	218,560	9	62	16,535	14,276	2,869	5,520	7,782	583,475
Agra Canal ...	8,418	16,546	7,865	39	27,431	75,533	67	61	1,067	...	76	2,807	1,495	141,405
Eastern Jumna Canal.	59,664	7,745	2,927	1,662	111,274	13,155	807	237	31,450	...	133	3,462	3,346	235,862
Dún Canals ...	5,006	2	...	...	4,885	943	315	...	897	...	626	634	...	13,308
Rohilkhand Canals	46,846	...	243	...	13,120	15,409	863	...	10,239	...	297	612	...	87,629
Bijnor Canals ...	608	55	...	3	1,286	739	12	...	2,138	...	...	6	2	4,849
Bundelkhand Lakes.	98	24	1	...	76	653	...	1	75	1	...	25	40	994
Grand Total ...	276,005	63,680	194,983	7,924	545,364	447,046	2,103	583	1,35,493	14,537	4,328	22,143	17,960	1,732,149

III—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year 1880-81.*

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE ON WHICH INTEREST IS CHARGED TO THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.						
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	1,91,791	...	1,91,791	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	15,23,980	...	15,23,980	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	36,057	...	36,057	...	...	...
(2). *Works not sanctioned as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	58,785	...	58,785	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	20	...	20	...	...	...
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey.	404	...	404	...	...	...
Sardah Canal ...	5,000	...	5,000	...	...	...
Total ...	18,16,037	...	18,16,037	18,16,037	...	18,16,037
Establishment ...		...	...	...	...	3,67,000
Tools and plant ...		...	...	...	...	27,638
Decrease in stock balances ...		...	...	...	...	—1,68,952
Less receipts on capital account			...	...	...	—15,676
Total, Capital expenditure				...	...	20,26,047

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

2.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1880-81—(concluded).

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
REVENUE EXPENDITURE.						
(1). *Sanctioned productive public works.*						
Ganges Canal ...	10,182	3,72,361	3,82,543	...	...	...
Lower Ganges Canal ...	72,955	1,73,719	2,46,674	...	...	...
Agra Canal ...	7,969	1,14,901	1,22,870	...	...	...
(2). *Works not classed as productive.*						
Eastern Jumna Canal...	2,683	87,936	90,619	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	6,887	9,173	16,060	...	...	...
Rohilkhand Canals ...	15,179	25,268	40,447	...	...	...
Bijnor Canals ...						
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works	...	1,410	1,410	...	...	...
Total ...	1,15,855	7,84,768	9,00,623	1,15,855	7,84,768	9,00,623
Establishment		...	...	...	...	8,38,996
Tools and plant		...	...	...	...	24,255
Refunds of revenue		...	...	...	...	4,120
Total, revenue expenditure...					...	17,67,994

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

D.—IRRIGATION.

3.—*Statement showing the expenditure incurred in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the official year* 1880-81.

Details.	Total of each canal.			Total of each class.		
	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.	Original works.	Repairs.	Total.
Expenditure on works for which no capital or revenue account is kept Im perial).	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal ...	10	5,008	5,018	...	...	...
Total ...	10	5,008	5,018	10	5,008	5,018
Establishment		...	...	...	...	1,003
Total, neither capital nor revenue experditure (Imperial) ...						6,021
LOCAL FUND EXPENDITURE.						
Ganges Canal ...	1,481	...	1,481	...	...	...
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	7,149	...	7,149	...	...	...
Dún Canals ...	658	43	701	...	...	...
River improvements ...	...	9,277	9,277	...	...	...
Total ...	9,288	9,320	18,608	9,288	9,320	18,608
Establishment ...		...	...	...	...	3,587
Tools and plant ...		...	...	...	...	139
Total, Local Fund Expenditure			...	...	...	22,334

ABSTRACT.

	Works and repairs.	Establishment.	Plant.	Refund of revenue.	Suspense balances.	Less receipts on capital account.	Total.
Capital expenditure ...	18,16,037	3,67,000	27,638	...	—1,68,952	—15,676	20,26,047
Revenue ditto ...	9,00,623	8,38,996	24,255	4,120	...	...	17,67,994
Ordinary expenditure for which no capital or revenue account is kept (Imperial).	5,018	1,003	...	...	...	...	6,021
Local fund expenditure	18,608	3,587	139	...	...	...	22,334
Total ...	27,40,286	12,10,586	52,032	4,120	—1,68,952	—15,676	38,22,396

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUC

D.—IRRI

4.—*Statement showing the income and expenditure of productive official year*

Name of large works or class of minor works.	Whether received from Native Government or wholly made by British Government.	Capital expenditure by British Government.	
		During 1880-81.	To end of 1880-81.
1	2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.
Ganges Canal	B.	2,02,850	2,79,00,501
Lower Ganges Canal ...	B.	17,20,698	2,29,57,042
Agra Canal	B.	22,549	84,03,128
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	A.	63,956	27,88,094
Dún Canals	B.	—163	6,37,432
Rohilkhand Canals	B.	—2,520	16,59,885
Bijnor Canals	B.	...	
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works...	A.	...	82,916
Bundelkhand Irrigation Survey,	B.	383	3,77,705
Sardah Canal Survey ...	B.	18,295	18,295
Total ...	...	20,26,047	6,48,24,998

A. Restored.

B. Wholly made by British Government.

TION AND DISTRIBUTION.

GATION.

works in the Irrigation Branch, North-Western Provinces, for the 1880-81.

Receipts and expenditure during the year.

Gross income received in cash.	Indirect revenue.	Share of establishment on repairs, including tools and plant.	Cost of repairs and maintenance, including refunds of revenue.	Charges for interest.	Net surplus or deficit.
5	6	7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
17,90,673	4,43,013	4,54,638	3,84,813	11,47,802	+2,46,433
10,26,864	2,07,829	1,35,143	2,16,891	9,51,419	—98,760
2,47,401	...	89,808	1,23,031	3,50,227	—3,15,665
7,41,135	2,21,534	1,07,281	91,528	1,16,596	+6,47,264
56,847	15,951	19,414	16,060	28,017	+9,307
92,834	50,070	51,933	38,099	67,363	—3,240
7,847	8,172	1,858	2,910		
3,283	3,062	3,176	1,411	3,370	—1,612
...	...	...	...	14,711	—14,711
...	...	...	...	412	—412
39,66,884	9,49,631	8,63,251	9,04,743	26,79,917	+4,68,604

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81.

ARTICLES.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Borax	28,536	1,70,730	...	...	14	84	...	...	28,550	1,70,814	...	...
Cotton raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,586	26,924	...	...	1,586	26,924
Cotton goods.												
1. Twist and yarn (European) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto (Indian) ...	...	...	1	20	...	...	1,107	32,652	...	...	1,108	32,672
3. Piece-goods (European) ...	...	...	13	1,300	...	...	11,134	10,74,839	...	...	11,147	10,76,139
4. Ditto (Indian) ...	1	40	424	22,569	...	...	23,362	10,50,800	1	40	23,786	10,73,369
Total, Cotton goods ...	1	40	438	23,889	...	...	35,603	21,58,291	1	40	36,041	21,82,180
Drugs.												
1. Asafœtida	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	704	...	...	7	704
2. Pan or betel leaves ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	249	...	...	10	249
3. Other sorts not intoxicating...	...	...	...	...	34,202	3,02,067	277	2,815	34,202	3,02,067	277	2,815

4. Intoxicating except opium ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
a. Ganja ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	167	...	...	1	167
b. Bhang ...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	100	1,000	...	...
c. Charas ...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	10	1,600	...	...
d. Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	438	...	...	46	438
Dyeing materials.													
1. Indigo ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	300	...	...	3	300
2. Madder or manjit ...	...	...	2	24		190	1,495	...	...	190	1,495	2	24
3. Safflower ...	...	...	...	...	...	26	322	10	124	26	322	10	124
4. Turmeric ...	...	...	2	16		3,500	20,333	187	1,149	3,500	20,333	189	1,165
5. Al (Morinda citrifolia) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	...	1,174	8,060	469	3,749	1,174	8,060	469	3,749
Fibrous products.													
1. Fibres, raw ...	...	...	...	...	...	13,014	28,190	20	37	13,014	28,190	20	37
2. Ditto, manufactured (except gunny bags).	...	...	...	...	...	1,024	4,861	33	118	1,024	4,861	33	118
Fruits, vegetables and nuts.													
1. Cocoanuts (gola gari) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	583	...	...	29	513
2. Potatoes ...	...	...	...	...	...	7	14	7,531	10,861	7	14	7,531	10,861
3. All other kinds ...	...	...	...	21	312	1,153	14,371	6,680	75,906	1,153	14,371	6,701	76,218
Grain.													
1. Wheat ...	...	...	...	3,424	8,151	81,195	1,55,791	98	223	81,195	1,55,791	3,523	8,374
2. Gram and pulse ...	...	...	...	489	988	49,610	95,134	1,126	2,106	49,610	95,134	1,615	3,094
3. Rice, husked ...	...	...	...	16,556	50,962	3,94,937	10,58,537	274	699	3,94,937	10,58,537	16,830	51,661
4. Ditto, unhusked ...	...	...	...	1,695	3,633	3,67,622	4,96,587	16	25	3,67,622	4,96,587	1,711	3,658
5. Other rain crops ...	...	...	...	2,800	4,233	15,640	19,171	131	166	15,640	19,171	2,931	4,399
6. Ditto spring crops ...	...	...	...	18,366	29,367	26,487	36,405	331	337	26,487	36,405	18,697	29,704
Total, grains ...	...	...	...	43,330	97,334	9,35,491	18,61,625	1,976	3,556	9,35,491	18,61,525	45,306	1,00,890

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
NOTE.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Gums and resins	...	...	4	40	13,712	1,92,170	7	80	13,712	1,92,170	11	120
Horns	...	...	...	...	436	3,409	...	...	436	3,409	...	...
Kankar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac.												
1. Dye	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Shell	...	...	...	...	8	160	5	120	8	160	5	120
3. Stick and other kinds ...	...	...	...	...	22	165	21	157	22	165	21	157
Lime	...	...	...	...	1,650	380	4	1	1,650	380	4	1
Liquors.												
1. European	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Native	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, liquors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Metals and hardware.												
1. Brass and copper ...	12	505	22	961	1,293	50,389	417	18,147	1,305	50,894	439	19,108
2. Iron	7	64	12	120	1,866	16,082	436	4,116	1,873	16,146	448	4,236
3. Other metals	...	1,830	1	13	128	3,651	3,779	1,14,310	128	5,481	3,780	1,14,323
Total, metals ...	19	2,399	35	1,094	3,287	70,122	4,632	1,36,573	3,306	72,521	4,667	1,37,667
Oil.												
1. Mineral	...	...	120	1,238	130	1,421	83	875	130	1,421	203	1,005
2. Vegetable	...	...	...	...	756	944	8	10	756	944	8	10
Oilcake	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	64	1,497	16,084	3,86,205	...	...	16,084	3,86,205	64	1,497
Provisions.												
1. Ghi	...	...	...	...	3,122	15,891	32,513	1,79,151	3,122	15,891	32,515	1,79,151
2. Other kinds	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,755	2,18,256	...	...	44,755	2,18,256
Salt	37,531	1,55,790	...	...	...	...	...	...	37,531	1,55,790	...	...
Saltpetre, &c.												
1. Saltpetre	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Other saline substances ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	2,247	...	...	586	2,247
Seeds.												
1. Linseed	...	...	...	...	28,498	86,725	...	...	28,498	86,725	...	...
2. Mustard and rape ...	...	...	1	4	96,312	2,78,898	...	...	96,312	2,78,898	1	4
3. Til or jingelly	...	...	45	187	653	1,989	1	3	653	1,989	46	190
4. Other oilseeds	...	...	47	148	81,127	1,99,999	...	...	81,127	1,99,999	47	148
Total, oilseeds ...	...	...	93	339	2,06,590	5,67,611	1	3	2,06,590	5,67,611	94	342
5. Indigo seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Tea seed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Other kinds	...	...	...	...	141	325	46	92	141	325	46	92

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I.—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
Silk.												
1. Raw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Manufactured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices.												
1. Betel nuts	...	...	...	...	...	...	538	9,787	...	...	538	9,787
2. Other spices	50	560	18	319	27,782	7,44,891	1,841	38,124	27,832	7,45,451	1,859	38,443
Stone	...	...	...	...	...	...	636	1,638	...	...	636	1,638
Sugar.												
1. Refined	...	...	21	392	...	...	1,921	30,904	...	...	1,942	31,296
2. Unrefined	...	...	3,416	19,426	...	...	20,330	1,09,724	...	...	23,746	1,29,150
Total, sugar ...	...	...	3,437	19,818	...	...	22,251	1,40,628	...	...	25,688	1,60,446

Tea.												
1. Indian	1	60	1	50	...	...	...	...	1	60	1	50
2. Foreign	14	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	1,100	...	...
Tobacco	...	...	362	3,180	...	...	6,644	52,441	...	...	7,006	55,621
Wood.												
1. Timber	1	1	1	2	10,28,904	12,54,774	22	27	10,28,905	12,54,775	23	29
2. Firewood	...	...	...	...	2,21,795	55,405	...	...	2,21,795	55,405	...	...
Wool.												
1. Raw	2,624	42,917	5	100	4	54	1	15	2,628	42,971	6	115
2. Manufactured piece-goods ...	361	17,019	40	5,446	...	...	1,192	55,575	361	17,019	1,232	61,021
All other articles of merchandise.												
1. Manufactured	...	...	370	2,969	426	3,454	3,457	27,775	426	3,454	3,827	30,744
2. Unmanufactured... ...	16	1,409	...	6,318	4,121	11,996	2,396	4,628	4,137	13,405	2,396	10,946
Total, class A ...	69,154	3,92,025	48,343	1,63,985	25,18,875	55,53,399	1,76,109	31,54,174	2,33,139	59,45,424	2,24,452	33,18,159
Animals (living) for sale.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.				
1. Horses, ponies, and mules ...	281	26,696	39	2,790	664	47,108	33	1,897	945	73,804	72	4,687
2. Cattle	95	2,021	28	500	3,160	48,583	2,304	39,227	3,255	50,604	2,332	39,727
3. Sheep and goats	6,953	10,909	260	520	1,967	2,878	5,818	8,056	8,920	13,787	6,078	8,576
4. Other kinds	128	240	38	69	2,242	8,211	2,989	10,655	2,370	8,451	3,027	10,724
Bamboos	...	...	...	...	37,146	887	1,400	42	37,146	887	1,400	42
Canes and rattans	...	...	...	...	3,12,431	3,889	132	4	3,12,431	3,889	132	4
Cocoanuts (kacha narial) ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,710	2,213	...	...	17,710	2,213
Gunny bags	80	16	...	...	4,805	1,446	10,956	2,669	4,885	1,662	10,956	2,669

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

I—Trade with Tibet and Nipal.

1.—*Statement showing the articles of trade which crossed the frontier of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in* 1880-81—(concluded).

ARTICLES.	Trade between Tibet, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Trade between Nipal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.				Total.			
Note.—Weight and value are shown of articles in Class A., number and value of articles in Class B., and value of articles in Class C.	Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.		Imports.		Exports.	
	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.	No.	Rs.				
Hides.												
1. Hides of cattle	...	...	88	264	19,274	51,284	30	75	19,274	51,284	118	339
2. Skins of sheep, goats and small animals.	532	318	382	199	3,171	1,692	103	52	3,703	2,010	485	251
Leather.												
1. Unmanufactured... ...	...	...	...	...	557	1,871	69	276	557	1,871	69	276
2. Manufactured	200	200	107	501	492	1,447	1,331	3,286	692	1,647	1,438	3,787
Total, class B. ...	8,269	40,400	942	4,843	3,85,909	1,69,246	42,875	68,452	3,94,178	2,09,646	43,817	73,295
Total value of classes A. & B....	...	4,32,425	...	1,68,828	...	57,22,645	...	32,22,626	...	61,55,070	...	33,90,454

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

K.—Coinage and Currency.

1.—*Coinage* blank. | 2.—*Paper Currency.*

Statement of Currency Notes in circulation and of the currency reserve in coin and in Government securities in 1880-81.

Notes in circulation at the beginning of the year, number and value of.						Total value of notes cashed during the year.	Total value of notes issued during the year.	In circulation at end of the year, number and value.						Reserve at end of the year stated in Rupees.						
Small notes under Rs. 50.		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*				*Small notes under Rs. 50.*		*Notes of Rs. 50 and under Rs. 500.*		*Large notes of Rs. 500 and upwards.*		*Coin.*			*Bullion.*			Government securities.
Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	Gold.	Silver.	Copper.	
	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.					Rs.
51,811	6,02,060	26,661	20,12,250	3,070	25,59,000	1,27,22,860	1,49,66,840	50,569	5,87,090	26,341	20,03,200	5,461	48,27,000	...	96,60,930	...	...	...	...	31,00,600

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	3								
		TOTAL NUMBER BENEFITTED DURING THE YEAR 1880.								
	Name of district.	*Blind.*			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Number.		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
1	Agra Leper Asylum ...	...	...	...	74	26	6	...	...	...
2	Agra Poor-house ...	8	9	...	...	...	...	53	99	39
3	Allahabad ...	24	25	...	25	2	...	19	14	14
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home,	...	...	...	...	...	...	155	5	6
5	Almora ...	...	...	...	82	65	2	...	...	...
6	Bareilly ...	28	48	16	42	14	1	62	68	33
7	Benares (Raja Kali Shankar's Asylum).	165	91	4	25	5	...	136	90	47
8	Bahraich ...	4	3	...	24	8	...	30	22	15
9	Bara Banki ...	6	6	...	1	...	...	1	1	3
10	Dehra Dún ...	3	2	...	53	23	7	3	1	1
11	Etah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	10
12	Etáwah ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	21	21
13	Farukhabad ...	66	89	...	77	8	...	112	86	156
14	Fyzabad ...	7	13	...	10	1	...	20	14	4
15	Gházipur ...	5	5	...	...	...	...	4	6	3
16	Gonda ...	6	7	...	27	2	...	20	9	13
17	Hardoi ...	11	17	...	17	1	...	19	17	9
18	Kheri ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	2
19	Lucknow King's Poor-house.	150	334	12	137	84	...	1,541	2,570	540
20	Lucknow new charity ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	497	918	...
21	Meerut ...	...	3	1	9	3	...	...	5	...
22	Moradabad ...	10	5	...	10	4	...	41	43	35
23	Muttra ...	8	2	1	6	3	...	133	115	58
24	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	6	7	...	1	...	2	6	8
25	Pilibhít ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	13	18
26	Rae Bareli ...	11	15	2	4	...	...	20	22	24
27	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	268	215	...	109	50	22
28	Sháhjahánpur ..	31	10	7	12	3	...	115	87	43
29	Sitapur ...	5	5	...	1	1	...	9	50	3
30	Sultanpur ...	9	6	...	3	...	...	11	2	2
31	Mejha Cripples' Asylum, Allahabad.	1	7	...	...	...	..	51	16	12
	GRAND TOTAL ...	559	708	50	907	469	16	3,208	4,370	1,141

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880.

NUMBER ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1880.

Blind.			*Leper.*			*Poor.*		
Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
...	...	...	14	8	1	...	...	...
8	9	...	...	...	...	8	19	16
17	22	...	19	2	...	12	10	8
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
...	...	...	63	54	2	...	...	...
4	16	4	6	3	1	5	11	5
40	27	3	12	5	...	27	31	16
4	2	...	17	4	...	13	12	9
16	22	...	5	...	...	11	8	7
2	1	...	33	22	7	1	1	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	15	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
7	5	...	5	2	...	7	9	11
3	6	...	3	...	...	6	5	4
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	3
4	5	...	6	2	...	8	4	3
11	15	...	17	...	...	12	17	9
1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2
13	26	1	9	7	...	127	209	42
...	...	...	...	...	...	484	864	...
...	3	1	9	3	...	...	5	...
5	3	...	3	1	...	5	5	9
14	12	2	1	2	...	21	18	23
5	7	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	8
10	10	1	3	...	...	10	19	14
...	...	...	21	18	...	10	3	2
3	1	...	8	1	...	8	4	3
4	4	...	1	1	...	5	49	3
4	5	...	1	...	...	5	...	...
1	7	...	...	...	...	40	14	12
178	209	12	256	135	12	843	1,343	223

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the

1	2	5	6	7	8
					IN-
Number.	Name of district.	Balance on 1st January, 1880.	Interest on Government securities.	Government grant including grant from local fund.	Municipal contributions.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum ..	4,988 0 3	200 0 0	...	1,250 0 0
2	Agra Poor-house ...	...	...	...	1,604 14 2
3	Allahabad ...	416 0 8	405 4 4	...	2,200 0 0
4	Allahabad Strangers' Home.	...	...	2,220 0 0	...
5	Almora ...	262 6 1	2,145 0 0	...	120 0 0
6	Bareilly ...	...	1,080 0 0	1,084 15 1	632 4 10
7	Benares (Raja Kali Shankar's Asylum).	340 7 6	2,051 4 0	2,328 9 0	1,200 0 0
8	Bahraich ...	843 6 5	195 13 6	1,050 0 0	300 0 0
9	Bara Banki ...	2,016 11 11	692 8 0	900 0 0	300 0 0
10	Dehra Dún ...	7,509 3 2	540 0 0	...	550 0 0
11	Etah ...	...	...	...	25 0 0
12	Etáwah ...	5 9 1	...	...	384 2 9
13	Farukhabad ...	...	...	...	1,093 12 10
14	Fyzabad ...	180 1 0	...	...	300 0 0
15	Gházipur ...	...	...	...	264 11 11
16	Gonda ...	2,836 15 10	103 1 9	200 0 0	300 0 0
17	Hardoi ...	...	...	1,501 6 9	...
18	Kheri ...	1,552 14 4	144 0 0	...	...
19	Lucknow King's Poor-house.	2,221 12 1	13,122 0 0	...	...
20	Lucknow new charity,	1,967 11 1	1,632 5 4	18,000 0 0	...
21	Meerut ...	...	...	...	600 0 0
22	Moradabad ...	...	...	...	981 1 2
23	Muttra ...	...	...	...	2,274 15 6
24	Orai (Jalaun) ...	...	...	...	186 0 0
25	Pilibhít ...	32 6 8	...	132 0 8	220 0 0
26	Rae Bareli ...	357 8 10	...	...	...
27	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	1,841 13 6
28	Sháhjahánpur ...	73 0 5	...	...	825 0 0
29	Sitapur ...	4,239 13 11	94 5 9	...	...
30	Sultanpur ...	...	...	438 1 0	155 1 0
31	Mejha Cripples' Asylum, Allahabad.	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL ...	29,844 1 3	22,405 10 8	27,855 0 6	17,668 13 8

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880—(continued).

9	10	11	12	13	14
COME.				EXPENDITURE.	
Private subscriptions.	Profits of inmates' labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Pay of establishment.	Cost of diet.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
668 0 0	...	25 4 9	7,131 5 0	387 2 1	479 1 3
...	...	...	1,604 14 2	269 0 0	901 15 10
53 0 0	68 4 0	223 2 7	3,365 11 7	379 14 0	1,863 5 7
392 8 0	...	95 8 0	2,708 0 0	921 0 0	637 2 0
3,438 4 0	69 9 3	9 12 9	6,045 0 1	604 13 5	4,060 14 7
65 10 6	...	...	2,862 14 5	312 0 0	1,170 14 2
...	109 10 11	336 5 0	6,366 4 5	1,141 14 3	2,610 4 3
607 0 0	...	69 0 0	3,065 3 11	158 4 8	881 2 9
649 14 6	...	...	4,559 2 5	239 0 0	794 12 6
2,798 8 10	...	9,162 15 0	2,560 11 0	312 8 2	1,687 8 0
...	3 9 3	...	28 9 3	...	...
...	...	...	389 11 10	99 14 0	240 11 11
...	...	...	1,093 12 10	78 0 0	689 6 7
340 8 0	...	...	880 9 0	160 8 0	388 8 1
...	...	...	264 11 11	106 0 0	127 0 1
489 4 0	3 1 3	1 4 3	3,933 11 1	148 14 0	356 1 6
...	...	...	1 501 6 9	180 0 0	1,150 8 0
526 8 0	...	...	2,223 6 4	82 0 0	185 8 0
...	...	3 0 0	15,346 12 1	846 0 0	5,408 1 11
6,414 5 5	...	525 10 7	28,540 0 5	600 0 0	...
824 0 0	...	...	1,424 0 0	163 8 0	792 1 3
...	...	...	981 1 2	264 0 0	498 15 8
...	...	...	2,274 15 6	312 0 0	1,481 6 9
...	...	...	186 0 0	...	179 0 0
...	...	...	384 7 4	55 0 0	319 14 3
1,603 10 10	...	...	1,961 3 8	175 0 6	658 5 0
...	...	...	1,841 13 6	196 12 3	1,227 6 10
...	3 6 0	...	901 6 5	108 2 3	700 9 0
1,914 0 9	...	...	6,248 4 5	228 0 0	1,111 10 3
...	...	...	593 2 0	108 0 0	456 9 0
1,595 7 11	318 6 5	...	1,913 14 4	177 8 0	1,066 4 11
22,380 10 9	575 15 1	10,451 14 11	1,31,182 2 1	8,794 11 7	32,125 1 11

III.—STATISTICS OF PRODUCTION

L.—CHARITABLE

Return of Charitable Institutions in the North-

1	2	15	16	17	18
		EXPENDITURE			
Number.	Name of district.	Cost of clothing.	Cost of medicines.	Cost of repairs or new buildings.	Miscellaneous.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1	Agra Leper Asylum...	56 10 5	9 10 9	97 12 6	10 10 3
2	Agra Poor-house ...	70 6 6	60 2 9	87 10 0	215 11 1
3	Allahabad ..	194 11 9	...	213 2 2	109 3 1
4	Allahabad Stangers' Home.	79 14 0	...	...	...
5	Almora ...	209 9 3	...	328 5 6	25 9 1
6	Bareilly ...	127 8 0	...	49 0 0	123 8 3
7	Benares (Raja Kali Shankar's Asylum).	161 9 3	34 5 10	770 0 0	664 6 2
8	Bahraich ...	85 6 6	14 7 6	103 3 6	32 14 6
9	Bara Banki ...	233 14 0	...	25 0 0	277 12 3
10	Dehra Dún ...	129 8 0	33 14 8	265 15 8	210 3 7
11	Etah ...	...	...	...	3 10 6
12	Etáwah ...	11 0 9	...	0 12 0	32 3 2
13	Farukhabad ...	89 7 9	...	101 9 0	123 5 6
14	Fyzabad ...	47 5 0	...	...	19 9 0
15	Ghazipur ...	...	...	...	31 11 10
16	Gonda ...	26 4 9	1 0 9	33 4 6	22 0 0
17	Hardoi ...	160 0 0	...	5 0 0	5 14 9
18	Kheri ...	33 10 3	...	5 9 3	18 2 0
19	Lucknow King's poor-house.	694 10 9	49 10 0	170 0 0	504 9 6
20	Lucknow new charity,	...	...	...	75 4 9
21	Meerut ...	24 0 0	...	26 13 6	38 4 9
22	Moradabad ...	...	15 3 6	...	202 14 0
23	Muttra ...	12 0 0	96 9 2	209 14 0	163 1 7
24	Orai (Jalaun) ...	7 0 0	...	...	...
25	Pilibhit ...	12 0 0	...	...	16 2 7
26	Rae Bareli ...	32 6 6	...	57 6 3	148 2 4
27	Saháranpur ...	145 5 0	...	255 12 2	16 9 3
28	Sháhjahánpur ...	16 11 3	...	8 1 0	17 5 0
29	Sitapur ...	25 0 0	...	132 1 11	16 2 0
30	Sultanpur ...	28 9 0	...	...	...
31	Mejha Cripples' Asylum, Allahabad.	...	...	35 0 0	299 6 2
	GRAND TOTAL ...	2,714 8 8	315 0 11	2,981 4 11	3,424 4 11

AND DISTRIBUTION.

INSTITUTIONS.

Western Provinces and Oudh, for 1880—(concluded).

19	20	21	22	23
—(*concluded*).				
Pensioners.	Indigent travellers.	Total.	Cash balance in hand.	Remarks showing the manner in which relief was given.
Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
124 0 0	532 11 0	1,697 10 3	5,433 10 9	In-door.
...	...	1,604 14 2	...	Do.
120 0 0	...	2,880 4 7	485 7 0	Do.
...	1,070 0 0	2,798 0 0	...	Board, lodging passes, and refreshment.
...	...	5,929 3 10	815 12 3	In-door.
...	...	1,782 14 5	1,080 0 0	Do.
120 0 0	...	5,502 7 9	863 12 8	Do.
...	...	1,275 7 5	1,789 12 6	Do.
...	...	1,570 6 9	2,988 11 8	Do.
...	...	2,639 10 1	17,921 0 11	Do.
...	...	3 10 6	24 14 9	Do.
...	...	384 9 10	5 2 0	Out door.
12 0 0	...	1,093 12 10	...	In-door.
...	...	615 14 1	264 10 11	Do.
...	...	264 11 11	...	Do.
60 0 0	9 0 0	656 9 6	3,277 1 7	In-door and out-door.
...	...	1,501 6 9	...	In-door.
...	1 0 0	325 13 6	1,897 8 10	Do.
4,804 12 0	...	12,477 12 2	2,868 15 11	In-door and out-door.
26,298 0 0	...	26,973 4 9	1,566 11 8	Out-door.
162 0 0	170 5 9	1,377 1 3	46 14 9	In-door and out-door.
...	...	981 1 2	...	In-door.
...	...	2,274 15 6	...	Do.
...	...	186 0 0	...	Out-door.
...	...	383 0 10	1 6 6	General.
...	...	1,071 4 7	889 15 1	In-door.
...	...	1,841 13 6	...	Do.
...	...	850 12 6	50 9 11	In-door, out-door, & general.
...	...	1,512 14 2	4,735 6 3	In-door and out-door.
...	...	593 2 0	...	In-door.
...	...	1,578 3 1	335 11 3	Do.
31,700 12 0	1,783 0 9	83,838 13 8	47,343 5 2	

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for North-

1.—*Result of the examination of the University of Calcutta for the offi*

	Nature of examination.	Number of Institutions sending up candidates.			Number of sent	
		Government institutions.	Private institutions.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.
	Entrance or matriculation ...	26	34	60	212	233
Arts.	Firts Arts ...	3	4	7	36	55
	Bachelor of Arts ...	3	1	4	29	12
	Master of Arts ...	1	1	2	4	4
Law.	Licentiate of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bachelor of Law ...	...	2	2	...	5
	Doctor of Law ...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine.	First L. M. S. ...					
	L. M. S. ...					
	First B M. ...					
	B. M. ...					
	M. D. ...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering.	First L. C. E. ...					
	L. C. E. ...					
	B. C. E. ...					
	M. C. E. ...					

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES).

cial year beginning from 1*st April*, 1880, *and ending* 31*st March*, 1881.

CANDIDATES UP.		NUMBER OF CANDIDATES PASSED.				RELIGIOUS OR NATIONAL CLASSIFICATIONS OF PASSED CANDIDATES.				
						Natives of India.				
Private students.	Total.	From Government institutions.	From private institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.	Europeans.
11	456	143	142	3	288	Information not available.				
...	91	21	27	...	48					
...	41	15	7	...	22					
...	8	4	3	...	7					
...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	5	...	2	...	2					
...	...	...	...	...	...					
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for the

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend and ending 31st*

Class of Institutions.	Government Institutions.						
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March, learning through.*		*Religious or fications on 31st*	
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.							
Arts	4	590	458	308	410	No details av	
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.							
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	1	54	54	...	54	4	24
Normal Schools.							
For Masters	18	339	326	50	408	...	260
For Mistresses	3	17	16	14	17	No details av	
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.							
Industrial Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.							
Higher Schools, English,	65	2,680	2.042	2,680	832	No details av	
Higher Schools, Oriental,	494	3,292	2,646	...	3,266	Ditto	
Middle Schools teaching through, English, Vernacular only.	Included in higher schools.						
Lower Primary Schools ...	5,615	198,093	150,846	4,412	196,145	No details av	
Schools for Girls.							
For Natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mixed Schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	6,200	205,985	156,388	7,464	201,132	4	24

OF INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1st April, 1880, *March,* 1881.

national classi- of scholars March.		AIDED INSTITUTIONS.								
					Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.		Religious or national classifications of scholars on 31st March.			
Musalmans.	Others.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
ailable.	...	4	260	179	260	121	No details available.			
...	...	2	23	20	23	...	...	19	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ailable.	...	1	68	68	68	68	No details available.			
...	...	2	128	123	...	45	128	...	...	...
ailable.	...	67	2,535	2,005	2,530	1,368	No details available.			
ditto.	...	5	203	175	...	203	Ditto ditto.			
ailable.	...	262	15,484	11,979	7,272	13,252	No details available.			
...	...	12	348	316	347	95	No details available.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	...	355	19,049	14,865	10,500	15,152	128	19	4	...

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—Education (for the

2.—*Return of Colleges and Schools and the scholars attend*

and ending 31*st*

Class of Institutions.	Unaided Institutions.								
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classifications of scholars on 3 st March*			
				English.	Vernacular.	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
Colleges or departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.									
Arts...	1	15	11	15	...	No details available.			
Law	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medicine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colleges not affiliated to the University.									
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.									
For Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Mistresses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools of Arts or other Technical Schools.									
Industrial Schools ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Schools for Boys.									
Higher Schools, English,	3	42	33	42	30	No details available.			
Higher Schools, Oriental,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle Schools teaching through English, Vernacular only	Included in higher schools.								
Lower Primary Schools ...	36	1,232	936	373	1,082	No details available.			
Schools for Girls.									
For natives of India ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Europeans and others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Mixed schools (boys and girls).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	40	1,289	980	430	1,112	...	...	...	...

OF INSTRUCTION.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

ing them for the official year beginning from 1*st April*, 1880, *March*, 1881—(concluded).

GRAND TOTAL OF								
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average daily attendance.	*Number of scholars on 31st March learning through.*		*Religious or national classification of scholars on 31st March.*			
			English.	Vernacular	Christians.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Others.
9	865	648	598	531	7	750	108	...
2	23	20	23	...	...	19	4	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	54	54	...	54	4	24	26	...
18	339	326	50	408	...	260	79	...
4	85	84	82	85	68	5	12	...
2	128	123	...	45	128	...	...	...
135	5,257	4,080	5,252	2,230	476	3,974	802	5
499	3,495	2,821	...	3,307	...	2,766	720	9
5,913	214,809	163,761	12,057	210,479	3,756	174,610	35,579	864
12	348	316	347	95	348	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6,595	225,403	172,233	18,409	217,234	4,787	182,408	37,330	878

IV.—STATISTICS

B.— EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in from 1st April, 1880, and*

Nature of establishment.	Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	...	...	...
Direction	34,461	...	...
Inspection	1,99,858	5,873	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges affiliated to the University.			
Arts	1,08,006	...	27,439
Law	3,935	...	1,100
Medicine	...	...	...
Engineering	...	...	...
Colleges or Departments of Colleges not affiliated to the University.			
Madrassa (Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit Department).	...	...	...
Medical School, Vernacular ... Government ...	18,158	...	288
Medical School, Vernacular ... Aided ...	...	...	...
Normal Schools.			
For masters ... ... Government ...	30,865	4,397	135
For masters ... ... Aided ...	...	...	...
For mistresses ... ... Government ...	270	144	...
For mistresses ... ... Aided ...	1,920	..	120
Schools of Arts.			
Other technical schools, industrial. Government ...	...	...	...
Other technical schools, industrial. Aided ...	720	...	...

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year beginning ending 31*st March,* 1881.

Receipts.						Expenditure.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	34,461	34,461
...	...	...	...	...	2,05,731	2,05,731
...	...	...	6,977	580	1,42,902	1,42,902
...	...	...	1,369	4,000	10,404	10,404
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	18,446	18,446
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	35,397	35,397
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	23	437	5,787
...	...	...	663	2,647	5,350	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	940	1,660	1,660

IV.—STATISTICS

B.—EDUCATION (FOR NORTH-

3.—*Receipts and expenditure of Educational Establishments in from 1st April, 1880, and*

Nature of establishment.		Grants from provincial revenue.	Local rates or cesses.	Endowments.
1		2	3	4
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Schools for Boys.				
Higher Class (English) ...	Government ...	1,69,660	1,067	3,728
	Aided ...	62,524	108	11,441
Higher Class (Oriental) ...	Government ...	32,901	21,724	542
	Aided ...	1,194	...	109
Middle Class (English) ...	Government ...	Included in higher class.		
	Aided ...			
Middle Class (Vernacular) ...	Government ...			
	Aided ...			
Lower Class (Primary) ...	Government ...	1,09,556	5,16,873	2,532
	Aided ...	54,686	306	4,377
Schools for Girls.				
For natives of India ...	Government ...	11,437	3,572	36
	Aided ...	9,390	...	333
For Europeans and others ...	Aided ...	14,667	...	1,005
Mixed schools, boys and girls,	Aided ...	11,483	...	95
Scholarships.				
In colleges	Government ...	6,199	...	...
	Endowed ...	1,648	...	73
In schools	Government ...	3,193	5,128	713
	Endowed ..	723	...	...
Buildings	...	528	10,315	...
Miscellaneous	...	15,689	14,606	...
Total ...	...	9,24,066	5,84,113	74,026

OF INSTRUCTION.

WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH).

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year beginning ending 31*st March,* 1881—(concluded).

Receipts.						Expenditure.
Subscriptions.	Municipal grants.	From revenue of Native States.	Fees and fines.	Funds not included in the foregoing heads.	Total.	Total.
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
...	4,783	...	13,074	865	1,93,177	1,93,177
...	4,308	...	28,435	62,200	1,69,816	1,69,016
...	958	...	2,244	491	58,860	58,860
...	550	...	326	643	2,822	2,822
...	26,388	...	33,742	5,303	6,94,394	6,94,394
...	8,521	...	24,934	43,288	1,36,112	1,36,112
...	900	...	...	528	16,473	16,473
...	270	...	19,037	13,373	42,403	42,403
...	1,104	...	13,753	15,836	43,365	46,365
...	1,150	...	72	23,391	36,191	36,191
...	...	...	...	...	6,199	7,920
...	...	...	...	...	1,721	
...	823	...	...	91	9,948	10,671
...	...	...	...	...	723	
...	28	...	...	28	10,900	10,900
...	...	...	...	...	30,295	30,295
...	50,295	...	1,46,112	1,83,589	19,60,591	19,60,591

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for the N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administative supervision.*

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1881.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Dehra Dún ...	In the North-Western Provinces, Urdu and Hindi in all the districts save Kumaun and Garhwál, the former has the Hindi and hill language and the latter Hindi. Urdu (Hindi) is used by the Muhammadans and Kayasths. As a rule Hindi is the true vernacular of the province, and is used by the rural population with greater or less purity according to the greater or less influences of Muhammadan rule and colonization. In the larger towns and seats of Local Governments, Urdu is more commonly used, and the educated classes, as a rule, use the Persian character. The trading classes use a corrupt form of the Nagri letters.	1,193	143,592	39	1,240	30·59	0·86
2	Saháranpur ...		2,221	978,603	157	5,225	14·15	0·53
3	Muzaffarnagar,		1,654	758,215	135	3,779	12·25	0·49
4	Meerut ...		2,361	1,314,301	214	6,677	11·03	0·5
5	Bulandshahr ...		1,918	924,443	130	4,486	14·75	0·47
6	Aligarh ...		1,954	1,019,864	221	6,722	8·84	0·65
7	Bijnor ...		1,869	721,265	128	3,991	14·61	0·55
8	Moradabad ...		2,282	1,151,394	184	5,549	12·41	0·48
9	Budaun ...		1,986	903,091	160	4,686	12·42	0·51
10	Bareilly ...		1,621	1,028,987	143	5,033	11·34	0·48
11	Sháhjahánpur,		1,744	856,169	149	4,324	11·71	0·5
12	Pilibhít ...		1,350	448,663	62	2,124	21·78	0·47
13	Muttra ...		1,453	671,105	165	5,505	8·81	0·82
14	Agra ...		1,845	974,892	245	7,683	7·54	0·78
15	Etáwah ...		1,698	722,071	147	3,809	11·49	0·54
16	Etah ...		1,739	755,530	155	4,306	11·22	0.56
17	Mainpuri ...		1,697	799,871	151	4,146	11·24	0·51
18	Farukhabad ...		1,719	905,681	184	5,294	9·28	0·58
19	Allahabad ...		2,840	1,473,550	170	5,593	16·71	0·37
20	Bánda ...		2,961	700,929	142	3,884	20·86	0·55
21	Hamírpur ...		2,296	507,029	91	3,551	25·04	0·7
22	Cawnpore ...		2,337	1,173,215	234	7,082	9·86	0·6
23	Fatchpur ...		1,637	683,889	132	4,046	12·41	0·58
24	Jaunpur ...		1,554	1,207,086	148	5,546	10·5	0·45
25	Mirzapur ...		5,224	1,140,501	144	4,724	26·28	0·41
26	Benares ...		998	919,482	143	6,923	7·03	0·75
27	Gházipur ...		1,451	1,013,512	123	5,138	11·79	0·5
28	Azamgarh ...		2,147	1,602,036	184	7,591	11·57	0·47
29	Gorakhpur ...		4,585	2,605,100	222	8,592	20·66	0·32
30	Basti ...		2,788	1,627,712	154	5,037	18·11	0·3
31	Ballia ...		1,137	924,137	74	2,801	15·7	0·3
32	Jalaun ...		1,555	417,882	102	2,530	15·25	0·6
33	Jhánsi ..		1,567	332,518	68	1,654	23·05	0·49
34	Lalitpur ..		1,947	248,802	30	883	64·9	0·35
35	Kumaun ..		6,000	494,636	119	6,817	50·43	1·38
36	Garhwál .		5,500	343,650	59	2,746	93·23	0·79
37	Tarái ...		920	207,161	16	427	57·5	0·2
	Total, N.-W. P.	...	81,748	32,550,044	5,123	1,70,149	15·95	0·52

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

B.—Education (for the N.-W. P. and Oudh).

4.—*Distribution of Government Colleges and Schools and of all Schools and Colleges aided and inspected by Government in the several districts under the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in the States subject to administrative supervision* —(concluded).

Number.	Names of districts and Native States.	Vernacular spoken.	Area in square miles.	Estimate of population.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars on the roll on 31st March, 1881.	Average number of square miles to schools.	Percentage of scholars to population.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38	Lucknow ...	Urdu and Hindi.	979	696,329	135	5,834	7·25	0·83
39	Unao ...	Ditto ...	1,768	894,502	133	5,172	13·3	0·57
40	Bara Banki ...	Ditto ...	1,768	1,027,188	145	5,129	12 3	0·49
41	Sitapur ...	Ditto ..	2,215	959,487	145	5,481	15·28	0·57
42	Hardoi ...	Ditto ...	2,300	987,789	153	5,108	15·04	0·52
43	Kheri ...	Ditto ...	2,993	826,400	91	3,430	33·9	0 41
44	Fyzabad ...	Ditto ...	1,688	1,117,419	97	3,941	17·42	0·35
45	Gonda ...	Ditto ...	2,881	1,267,422	137	4,361	21·03	0·34
46	Bahraich ...	Ditto ...	2,740	876,650	94	4,425	29·15	0·5
47	Rae Bareli ...	Ditto ...	1,740	952,059	126	5,170	13·81	0·54
48	Sultanpur ...	Ditto ...	1,707	956,695	103	3,476	16·58	0·36
49	Partabgarh ...	Ditto ...	1,434	845,685	88	3,121	16·3	0 36
	Total of all districts in Oudh.	Ditto ...	24,213	11,407,625	1,447	54,648	16·73	0·48
	Schools for special or technical training in the N.-W. P. and Oudh.	...	...	...	·25	·606	...	...
	Grand Total, N.-W.P.&Oudh	...	105,961	43,907,669	6,595	225,403	16·06	0·51

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81.

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Dehra Dún ...	2nd Goorkha Press,	Secretary, Regimental Press.	...	Job work only.	
	Mussooree Chronicle Press.	J. Northam ...	1	Ditto.	
	Imperial Press ...	Abdul Aziz ...	...	Ditto.	
	Alexandria Press ...	Madan Singh ...	...	Ditto.	
Saháranpur ..	Matla-al-Anwar ...	Hira Mal, son of Ghasi Ram, and Ganpat Rai, son of Ishri Das, mahajans of Sahá-ranpur.	*Nil* ...	Private books for sale, municipal returns and invoices.	
Muzaffarnagar,	Bahár-i-Iram ...	Rambhaj Das, Janki Parshad and Nur Ahmad.	...	...	
	Sultan-al-Mataba ...	Ganeshi Lal ...	Jalwa-i-Tur and Prince of Wales' Gazette.	*Nil.*	
	Dár-al-Ulúm ...	Mukarrab Husain ...	Akhbar-i-Alam ...	...	
	Muhíb-i-Kishwar-i-	Jamil-al-din ...	Lawrence Gazette...	...	

	Hind.			
	Hadiqat-al-Ulúm ...	Saiyid Muhammad Murtaza.	Tutiya-i-Hind ...	...
	Saiyid-al-Matba ...	Saiyid Muhammad Mir.	*Nil* ...	...
	Matba-i-Háshmi ...	Muhammad Hashim Ali.	...	...
	Chashma-i-Faiz ...	Rahim Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Gyan Sagar ...	Hardeo Sahai ...	...	...
	Jwala Prakash ...	Nath Mal Das ...	...	...
	Jwala Prakash ...	Ganga Sahai and Kallian Singh.	...	...
Meerut ...	Gyan Prakash ...	Basdeo Sahai ...	...	...
	Kashi Prakash ...	Ghasi Ram and Ram Sarup.	...	...
	Medical Hall Press,	Messrs. Charles & Co,	...	...
	H. Weston's Press,	Henry Weston ...	...	...
	Meerut Advertiser Press.	Joseph Goslett ...	...	...
	Central Prison Press.	Government ...	...	...
	Albion Press ...	Her Majesty's 68th Light Infantry.	...	...
	A. David & Co's Press,	A. David & Co. ...	...	...
	R. C. Native Orphan Press.	Dr. A. M. Jacobi, Bishop and Vicar Apostolic of Agra.	...	...
Bulandshahr...	Nur-i-Nazar ...	Sheo Parshad ...	*Nil* ...	*Nil*
	Aligarh Institute Press.	Scientific Society ...	Institute Gazette, published twice a week.	Tasánif-i-Ahmadi.
Aligarh ...	Anu Bhavi Parkash,	Pachauli Incha Shankar.	*Nil* ...	Police roznamchas and forms.
	Matba-al-Ulúm ...	Maulvi Munir-ud-din,	*Nil* ...	Miscellaneous jobs.
	Bharat Bandhu ...	Tota Ram ...	1. Bharat Bandhu, weekly. 2. Dharm Samaj Patr, monthly.	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	A. Newspapers.	B. Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Muttra ...	Mamba-al-Ulúm ...	Kanhiya Lal ...	...	...	
	Muttra Press ...	Mewa Ram, Ram Narayan and Sampat Ram.	Nairang-i-Mazamin (fortnightly paper).	...	
Agra ...	Ilahi ...	Machhu Khan ...	...	...	
	Latafat ...	Jahangir Khan ...	...	...	
	Muhammadi ...	Wazir Khan ...	...	...	
	Murtazai ...	Jaggan Khan ...	...	...	
	Ornamental Job Press.	Lekhraj ...	...	...	
	Agra Akhbar ...	Yusuf Ali ...	Agra Akhbar ...	...	
	Vidya Sagar ...	Pandit Kesho Parshad,	...	...	
	Mufid-i-Am ...	Ahmad Khan Sufi ...	...	...	
	Ijád-i-Kishan ...	Kishan Lal ...	...	...	
	Sata Prakash ...	Jwala Parshad ...	...	Sadharmámrit Varshani.	
	Gulshan-i-Ilm ...	Ghulam Husain *alias* Bhullu.	...	...	
	Medical Press ...	Imam-ud-din ...	...	Áína-i-Tibabat.	
	Nauta Singh ...	Pandit Durga Parshad,	...	Maryada Paripati.	
	Indu Prakash ...	Babu Jamna Das ...	Nasím-i-Agra ...	...	

	Abul-alah ...	Khuda Bakhsh ...	...	...
	Agra Press ...	Babu Chhedi Lal ...	Haiyat-i-Jawidáni ...	...
	Delhi Gazette ...	Mr. Stowell ...	Delhi Gazette ...	...
	Mufid-i-Khalayak ...	Mahabir Parshad ...	...	...
	Sikandra Orphan Press.	Superintendent, Sikandra Orphanage.	...	...
	Anwari Press ...	Fakir Muhammad Khan.	...	Ástána-i-Hikmata ...
Farukhabad ...	Husaini ...	Husain Bakhsh ...	...	Almanacs ...
	Dilkusha Press ...	Ram Sarup ...	...	Bháratsudashá Pravartak.
Mainpuri ...	Masdar-al-Anwár ...	Rai Baij Nath ...	...	...
Etáwah ...	Educational Press...	Baij Nath ...	...	...
	Krishn Prakash ...	Chhailbihari Lal ...	...	...
	Shoba-i-ziai ...	Ruh-ul-lah Khan ...	Najm-al-Akhbar ...	...
Etah ...	Masdar-al-latif ...	Rai Baij Nath Parshad,	...	...
	Matba-i-Ahsan-al-Faiz.	Hakim Saiyid-Wazir-al-din.	Jalesar Akhbar ...	...
Bijnor ...	Karim al-Mataba ...	Hafiz Karim-ulla ...	Mihir-i-Nimroz ...	*Nil.*
Moradabad ...	Khurshaid-i-Hind...	Bishan Sarup ...	Rohilkhand Akhbar,	Books and miscellaneous papers.
	Reyaz-i-Núr ...	Mehdi Hasan Khan,	Lauh-i-Mahfuz ...	Ditto ditto.
	Matba-al-Ulúm ...	Amjad Ali ...	Naiyar-i-Azim ...	Ditto ditto.
	Aftab-i-Hind ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Jam-i-Jamshed and Rohilkhand Punch.	Ditto ditto.
	Sudarshan ...	Narayan Das ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Umdat-al-Mataba...	Ali Husain Khan ...	Ahsan-al-Akhbar...	Ditto ditto.
	Iqbal-i Qaisari ...	Ahmad Bakhsh and Nizam-al-din.	Áína-i-Sikandari ...	Ditto ditto.
	Imdad-al-Hind ...	Dilawar Ali ...	Ain-al-Akhbar ...	Ditto ditto.
Budaun ...	Afzal-al-Mataba ...	Afzal Ali ...	Saíd-al-Akhbar ...	Guldasta Humayun a fortnightly Urdu periodical.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Bareilly ...	Qaisari Press ...	Ganga Din ...	Dabdaba-i Qaisari, a weekly paper.	...	
	Rohilkhand Press...	Saiyid Ali ...	...	...	
	Rohilkhand Literary Society.	Society ...	...	...	
	Bahar-i-Hind ...	Niyaz Ahmad Khan...	...	...	
Shâhjahânpur,	Arya Darpan Press,	Bakhtawar Singh ...	Arya Darpan ...	...	
	Anjuman Press ...	Muhammad Tahir *alias* Moti Mian.	Anjuman Akhbar,	...	
	Gauri Press ...	Baij Nath ...	...	...	
	Gulistan-i-Hind Press	Aziz Ahmad Khan ...	...	...	
Cawnpore ...	Shola-i-Túr ...	Munshi Jamna Prasad,	Shola-i-Túr (weekly).	*Nil.*	
	Nizami ...	Muhammad Abdul Rahman.	Nur-al-Anwar (weekly).	...	
	Matla-i-Núr ...	Bihari Lal ...	Matla-i-Nur (weekly).	...	
	Commercial Exchange Press.	Messrs. Shircore & Co.,	Commercial Express (weekly).	...	

Fatehpur ...	Nawal Kishor's Press,	Munshi Nawal Kishor,	...	...
	Azizi ...	Muhammad Aziz ...	...	...
	No name ...	Mr. D'Noronha ...	Commercial Advertiser.	...
	Law Press ...	Hira Lal ...	...	...
	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Kunj Bihari Lal and Chandi Prasad.	Nasim-i-Hind (weekly).	Translation of Indian Law Reports circulated with the newspaper every month.
Allahabad ...	Pioneer Press ...	W. H. Rattigan, James Walker, Arthur Cray and D.P. Masson.	The Pioneer (daily) The Pioneer Mail (weekly).	*Nil.*
	Presbyterian Mission Press.	Revd. J. J. Caleb and J. C. Jordon.	*Nil.*	The Christian Treasury.
	Exchange Press ...	H. W. Richardson ...	The Allahabad Exchange Gazette, a tri-weekly advertiser.	*Nil.*
	Indian Railway Service Press.	Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants in India.	(1) The Indian Railway Service Gazette. (2) The North-Western Provinces Advertiser.	(1) The Good Templar Journal (bi-monthly). (2) The Masonic Record (monthly).
	Commercial Press...	Heirs of Saiyid Husain Ali, deceased.	The Commercial Gazette (a daily advertiser).	*Nil.*
	Regimental Printing Press.	2—22nd Regiment ...	*Nil.* ...	*Nil.*
	Victoria Press ...	Sohan Lal ...	The Allahabad Advertiser.	*Nil.*
	Indian Herald Press,	Pandit Ajudhia Nath,	The Indian Herald (daily).	Weekly notes of cases tried by the High Court, N.-W. P.
	Liverpool Press ...	Mrs. S. E. Hore ...	*Nil* ...	Legal Remembrancer.
	Masdar-al-Barkát Press.	Rai Baij Nath Prasad and Babu Murli Dhar.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.* Newspapers.	*B.* Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Allahabad—(*contd.*).	Nur-al-Absar Press,	Munshi Sadasukh Lal,	Nur-al-Absar in Urdu (fortnightly).	(1) Guldasta-i-Ikhlaq, Part I. (2) Updesh Pushpavaty (Hindi). (3) Bhagwat Bilas (Hindi).	
	Dabir-i-Hind Press,	Mirza Muhammad Husain.	Dabir-i-Hind (weekly.)	*Nil.*	
	Husaini Press ...	Musammat Wajib unnisa Bibi.	*Nil* ...	*Nil.*	
	Nazar-i-Qanún-i-Hind Press.	(1) Munshi Hardeo Behari. (2) Do. Shankar Lal, (3) Do. Durga Prasad. (4) Do. Banke Behari. (5) Do. Gokul Das, and	*Nil* ...	Nazar-i-Qanún-i-Hind (monthly), Khulasa-i-Qanún-i-Hind (monthly).	

		(c) Do. Ahmad Ali Khan.		
	Gyan Ratnakar ...	Shaikh Imdad Ali ...	Ditto ...	(1) Kayath Samachar (monthly). (2) Jain Patrika (monthly). (3) Legal Remembrancer (Urdu).
	Jalali Press ...	Haji Muhammad Kabir-al-haq.	Ditto ...	Legal Remembrancer, Urdu (monthly).
	Qaisari Press ...	Muhammad Siraj-al-din Ahmad Khan.	The Qaisar-al-Akhbar (weekly).	*Nil.*
Jaunpur ...	Lama-i-Nur ...	Hafiz Abdulla Khan,	Lama-i-Nur (weekly),	Ditto.
	Matba-i-Ashaq ...	Shaikh Muhammad Ashaq.	*Nil* ...	Ditto.
Mirzapur ...	Orphan School Press.	London Mission Society.	Arya Patrika in two editions:— (*a*) Anglo-Hindi. (*b*) Hindi, published monthly.	The Scriptures in the vernaculars. Books (in English and vernaculars), pamphlets, tracts, &c., &c., are also printed at this press.
Gházipur ...	Victoria Lithographic Press.	Babu Tariny Charn Bhadury.	...	Mazáhir-al-Ulúm in Urdu (Discoveries of Science).
	The Waqaya-i-Alam Lithographic Press.	Siraj-al din ...	Waqaya-i-Alam ...	...
Benares ...	1. Medical Hall Press.	Messrs. E J. Lazarus and Co.	Kashi Patrika ...	On Guard (monthly).
	2. Light Press ...	Gopi Nath Patak ...	...	Harish Chandr Chandrika, Hindi (monthly).
	3. Ganesh Jantra...	Durga Parshad ...	...	Books.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	*A.*	*B.*	Remarks.
			Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	
	4. New Medical Hall Press.	Prosunno Kumar ...	The Star in English,	...	
	5. Vidyodaya ...	Dhanraj Shastri ...	...	Books.	
	6. Nobin Chandra,	Debi Prasad *alias* Bechu Tewari.	...	Ditto.	
	7. Sudha Bilas ...	Nand Kumar ...	...	Ditto.	
	8. Sanskrit Mudra Jantra.	Banarsi Das ...	...	Ditto.	
	9. Sidhdhi Vinayak,	Daoji	...	Ditto.	
	10. Printing Press...	Chhunnu Lal ...	...	Ditto.	
	11. Vidya Sagar ...	Musammat Janki ...	...	Ditto.	
	12. Jain Prabhakar Press.	Nanak Chand Jati ...	...	Ditto.	
	13. Divakar Press,	Sheo Charan Koeri ...	...	Ditto.	
	14. Hanuman Prabhakar.	Gopal Teli ...	...	Ditto.	
	15. Narsing Prabhakar.	Sital Parshad ...	...	Ditto.	
	16. Ramdhan Hind,	Ditto ...	...	Ditto.	

Benares—(*contd.*)	17. Kedar Prabhakar.	Gopal Chaube ...	...	Ditto.
	18. Chandr Shekhar Prabhakar.	Bhyro Teli ...	...	Ditto.
	19. Anand Ban ...	Musammat Akasi ...	...	Ditto.
	20. Hari Prakash Press.	Amir Singh and Jagannath.	Kavi Vachan Sudha,	...
	21. Arya Jantralaya,	Abnasi Lal ...	...	Books.
	22. Mahtab-i-Hind ..	Sita Ram ...	...	Ditto.
	23 Arya Press ...	Hari Kishor ...	Arya Mittra ...	...
	24. Chamatkár Darshan.	Kamla Datt ...	...	Books.
	25. Lithographic Jantralaya	Lok Nath ...	...	Ditto.
	26. Husainiah Press,	Fazal Muhammad ...	...	Persian ditto.
	27. Jafari ...	Abdulla ..	...	Ditto ditto.
	28. Surya Prabhakar.	Hazari Lal ...	...	Hindi ditto.
	29. Sudha Nivas ...	Biswanath Lal ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	30. Chintaman Prabhakar.	Bisheswar Brahman,	...	Ditto ditto.
	31. Ahmadi ...	Ali Nazar ...	...	Persian ditto.
	32. Chnidambud ...	Chandr Shekhar ...	...	Hindi ditto.
	33. Saraswati Bhawan.	Narayan Rao ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	34. Vaidik Press ...	Dayanand Saraswati...	...	Arya Darpan.
	35. Benares Akhbar.	Bhola Nath ...	Benares Akhbar ...	...
	36. Farogh-i-Benares	Saiyid Muhammad Sultan.	Farogh-i-Benares ...	...
	37. Kashi Punch ..	Ashfak Husain ...	Kashi Punch ...	...
	38. Sapt Sagar ...	Hanuman Kishor and Narayan Datt.	...	Hindi, Books.
Kumaun ...	Naini Tal Advertiser Press.	Parsotam, Jai Datt, and Gobardhan.	*Nil* ...	Advertiser.
	Naini Tal Gazette Press.	Petter and Co. ...	Naini Tal Gazette,	Ditto.

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(continued).

1	2	3	4		5
			PUBLICATIONS.		
			A.	*B.*	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Kumaun—(*concluded*).	Albion Press ...	Officer Commanding H. M.'s 4th Regiment, Ranikhet.	None	None	Only used for preparation of forms used in Her Majesty's Service and for regimental work generally.
	30th Regimental Press.	Lieutenant Hamilton, Superintending Officer, Ranikhet.	Ditto	Ditto	
	Almora Debating Club Press.	Pandit Budhi Ballabh. Pandit Manorath Pande. Pandit Raghubar Datt, Pandit Amba Datt ... Pandit Lilanand ... Pandit Bishan Datt ... Pandit Durga Datt ... Lala Ganga Ram ...	Almora Akhbar (bi-monthly).		

Lucknow...	Lucknow Times Press.	Messrs. Murray & Co.	Lucknow Times ...	...	A weekly paper.
	American Mission Press.	The American Mission.	Lucknow Witness,	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Kaukab-i-Hind ...	...	In Roman character.
	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	...	An Urdu paper.
	London Printing Press.	R. E. Plomer ...	English Type ...	...	A weekly paper.
	Sham-i-Oudh Press,	Muhammad Sajjad Husain.	Oudh Punch ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Oudh Press ...	Munshi Chandan Lal,	Jáma-al-Ahkám ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	British Indian Association.	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Khairkhwah-i-Oudh Press.	Khairati Lal ...	Khairkhwah-i-Oudh,	...	A fortnightly paper.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto	Mumba-al-Ahkám,	...	Ditto ditto.
	Bahar-i Kashmir ...	Pandit Sham Narayan,	Murásla-i-Kashmir,	...	A monthly paper.
	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto ...	Mirat-al-Hind ...	...	A montnly paper.
	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib Press.	Ditto ditto ...	Muraqqa-i-Tahzib,	...	A fortnightly paper.
	Karnamah Press ...	Maulvi Yakub Ali ...	Karnamah ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Bahr-al-Ulúm ...	Ghulam Muhammad Khan.	Mashir-i-Qaisar,	...	Ditto ditto.
	Tamannai ...	Puran Chand ...	Tamannai ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Mihir-i-Zárafat ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Akhbar-i-Hind Press,	Mirza Faiyaz Beg ...	Akhbar-i-Hind ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Indian Punch ...	Nauroz Ali Khan ...	Indian Punch ...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Oudh Akhbar Press,	Nawal Kishor ...	Oudh Akhbar ...	...	A daily paper.
	Ditto ditto ..	Ditto ditto	Akhbar Sarishta Talim.	...	A monthly paper.
	Matba-i-Samar-i-Hind,	Pandit Baij Nath ...	...	...	Ditto ditto.
	Ditto Gulshan-i-Muhammadi.	Muhammad Musahib Ali.	...	...	Execute job work.
	Ditto Ásfi ...	Beni Parshad ...	...	...	

IV.—STATISTICS OF INSTRUCTION.

C.—Scientific and Literary.

1.—*Return of Printing Presses and of Newspapers and Periodicals published by them in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1880-81—(concluded).

1	2	3	4		5
			Publications.		
			A.	*B.*	
District.	Name of Press.	Name of Proprietor.	Newspapers.	Periodicals, &c.	Remarks.
Lucknow—(*contd.*).	Matbai Mustafai ...	Abdul Wahid Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Aftáb-i-Alamtáb,	Debi Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Durga Parshad ...	Durga Parshad ...	...	...	
	Ditto Shigufa-i-Gulzár,	Salig Ram ...	...	...	
	Ditto Ulvi ...	Ali Bakhsh Khan ...	...	...	
	Ditto Ganjina-i-Oudh...	Raj Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Ditto Asna-i-Ashri ...	Saiyid Abid Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Guncha-i-Hind ...	Het Ram ...	...	...	
	Ditto Majma-al-Ulúm ...	Saiyid Sakhawat Husain,	...	...	
	Ditto Chashmai Faiz ...	Nadir Husain ...	...	...	
	Ditto Mahmudi ...	Latafat Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Faiz ...	Faiz Ali ...	...	...	
	Ditto Matbai Nur ...	Tassaduq Husain ...	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Muhammadi.	Muhammad Khwaja and Muhammad Wajid.	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Oudh ...	Ditto Abdul Rahman Khan,	...	...	
	Ditto Akhtar-i-Hind ...	Raja Jagan Nath ...	...	...	
	Ditto Chirag-i-Hind ...	Zamin Husain ...	...	...	
	Ditto Faiz Muhammadi,	Amanat Ali ...	...	...	Execute job work.
	Ditto Akbari ...	Basant Rae Káith ...	...	...	

	Ditto ditto ...	Khwaja Akbar Shah ...	...	...	
	Ditto Aína Hidayat ...	Saiyid Hidayat-ulla ...	...	...	
	Ditto Qaisar-al-Matabah,	Sri Kishan Chand ...	...	...	
	Ditto Gulzar-i-Ahmad...	Shaikh Ali Husain Khan ..	...	...	
	Ditto Anwari Muhammadi Press.	Teg Bahadur ...	...	...	
	Ditto Murtazwi ...	Murtaza Husain Khan ...	...	...	
	Oudh Imperial Press ...	Norod Chandra Ghoshal...	Oudh Imperial ..	...	A weekly paper.
Sitapur ...	Subah Sadiq Press ...	Saiyid Muhammad Sadiq,	Tahzib-al-Ásár...	1. Weekly patwáris' forms. 2. Letters and notices for Khairabad fair. 3. Octroi forms.	
	Riyaz al-Akhbar Press at Khairabad.	Saiyid Riyaz Ahmad ...	Riyaz-al-Akhbar,	1. Patwáris' forms, jamabandi, &c. 2. Kabuliyat forms. 3. Octroi forms. 4. Gulkadah Riyaz, Part IV., Volume II. 5. Gulkadah Riyaz, Part V., Volume II.	Riyaz-al-Akhbar Press at Khairabad abolished some six months ago.
Hardoi ...	Anwar-i-Ahmdi ...	Ahmad Ali, son of Kudrat Ali, the late proprietor.	...	...	Lithographs only. Vernacular forms.
Fyzabad ...	No distinctive name ...	Messrs. Smith & Co. ...	...	...	Only job work is executed.
	Jail Lithographic Press,	Government represented by the Superintendent of Jail.	...	...	Ditto.
	Matbai Qadari ...	Munshi Qadir Bakhsh ...	...	...	Ditto.
	Naraini Press ...	Dwarka Das ...	...	...	Ditto.
Bahraich...	Ain-al-Faiz ...	Mir Zafar Mehdi, talukdar of Alinagar, zila Bahraich.	...	...	Prints only forms, &c.
Gonda ...	Anjuman-i-Rafah ...	Anjuman-i-Rafah ...	...	Risala-Anjuman-i-Rafah.	
	Jang Bahaduri Press at Balrampur.	Maharaja of Balrampur...	...	...	
Rae Bareli,	Asolear de Tiercá Press.	Sháhzada Sahdeo Singh,	...	...	

V.—STATIS

A.—

1.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3	4	5
Number.	Division.	District.	Area in square miles.	Average population per square mile.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	6,000	72
2		Garhwál	5,500	56
3		Tarái	920	201
4	ROHILKHAND	Bijnor	1,868	394
5		Moradabad ...	2,281	492
6		Bareilly	1,600	634
7		Pilibhít	1,371	366
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	1,744	544
9		Budaun	1,986	470
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri	2,360	331
11		Sitapur	2,214	450
12		Hardoi	2,292	435
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún... ...	1,192	97
14		Sahárunpur	2,221	397
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	1,654	417
16		Meerut	2,361	539
17		Bulandshahr ...	1,918	488
18		Aligarh	1,954	549
19	AGRA ...	Etah	1,738	480
20		Muttra	1,452	502
21		Farukhabad ...	1,718	534
22		Mainpuri	1,697	451
23		Agra	1,845	607
24		Etáwah	1,698	393
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	966	856
26		Bara Banki ...	1,768	675
27		Unao	1,746	580
28	ALLAHABAD...	Cawnpore	2,336	495
29		Fatehpur	1,637	405
30		Jaunpur	1,554	660
31		Hamirpur	2.288	231
32		Bánda	2,960	235
33		Allahabad	2,840	490
34	RAE BARELI	Rae Bareli... ...	1,747	605
35		Sultanpur	1,706	627
36		Partabgarh ...	1,445	581
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich	2,409	344
38		Gonda	2,661	469
39		Fyzabad	1,686	649
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur... ...	4,584	440
41		Basti	2,787	724
42		Azamgarh ...	2,747	610
43		Gházipur	1,450	642
44		Ballia	1,137	557
45		Benares	997	796
46		Mirzapur	5,224	194
47	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	1,562	258
48		Jhánsi	1,566	202
49		Lalitpur	1,947	109
		Total for the Province,	104,734	407

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

Number of deaths registered.						
According to sex.		*According to religion.*				
Male.	Female.	Muhammadans.	Hindus.	Christians.	Other classes.	Total.
6,135	4,998	157	10,377	57	542	11,133
3,760	3,150	21	6,886	1	2	6,910
5,454	4,461	4,056	5,796	1	62	9,915
12,605	10,618	7,331	14,757	5	1,130	23,223
18,159	16,303	11,060	21,716	14	1,672	34,462
15,850	14,334	6,396	23,564	39	185	30,184
6,762	5,743	1,884	10,443	...	178	12,505
17,541	15,506	4,510	28,517	13	7	33,047
13,358	11,593	3,743	21,201	7	...	24,951
15,002	12,276	2,728	24,539	1	10	27,278
15,358	12,386	3,366	24,371	...	7	27,744
19,654	15,507	3,351	31,806	1	3	35,161
1,793	1,201	327	2,420	43	144	2,994
20,587	16,841	12,136	18,772	8	6,512	37,428
17,227	13,952	8,969	22,208	...	2	31,179
31,227	27,238	12,625	44,525	42	1,273	58,465
15,528	12,849	4,988	23,225	...	164	28,377
15,818	11,948	2,754	23,915	5	1,092	27,766
12,233	8,989	1,751	19,454	1	16	21,222
10,940	7,407	1,214	17,086	2	45	18,347
16,926	13,379	3,016	23,720	29	3,540	30,305
13,539	10,000	1,164	22,373	2	...	23,539
16,274	12,293	2,707	25,442	78	340	28,567
13,067	9,926	1,573	21,221	2	197	22,993
11,939	11,160	5,728	17,318	44	9	23,099
14,552	12,783	4,221	23,105	3	6	27,335
15,241	12,736	1,825	26,152	...	...	27,977
26,051	22,165	3,499	44,459	14	244	48,216
14,932	12,467	2,587	24,804	4	4	27,399
13,056	10,314	2,079	21,276	4	11	23,370
8,737	6,482	935	14,265	...	19	15,219
12,227	9,476	1,197	20,501	3	2	21,703
19,705	16,363	4,765	31,141	158	4	36,068
12,547	10,426	1,721	21,250	2	...	22,973
13,298	11,530	2,374	22,454	...	...	24,828
9,795	8,567	1,662	16,693	1	6	18,362
13,934	11,753	3,856	21,812	...	19	25,687
19,226	16,554	4,076	31,703	1	...	35,780
16,106	13,806	3,630	26,273	3	6	29,912
38,780	33,353	6,743	65,374	16	...	72,133
23,838	21,563	6,668	38,732	...	1	45,401
16,033	13,308	3,941	25,241	2	157	29,341
10,412	9,103	1,847	17,452	11	205	13,515
7,658	6,421	1,067	13,098	...	4	14,079
12,223	10,256	1,943	20,486	19	31	22,479
15,729	13,175	1,753	27,146	5	...	28,904
7,848	5,760	777	7,862	1	4,968	13,608
6,766	5,216	394	11,586	...	2	11,982
4,387	3,703	157	7,603	2	328	8,090
699,817	581,338	171,332	1,086,030	644	23,149	1,281,155

V.—STATIS

A.—

2.—*Deaths registered in the districts of the North-Western*

1	2	3				
Number.	Division.	District.	January.	February.	March.	April.
1	KUMAUN ...	Kumaun ...	581	533	452	616
2		Garhwál ...	393	378	371	387
3		Tarái ...	659	543	549	525
4	ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor ...	2,022	1,417	1,552	1,670
5		Moradabad ...	3,589	2,221	2,019	2,010
6		Bareilly ...	3,207	1,512	1,414	1,955
7		Pilibhít ...	1,032	686	595	964
8		Sháhjahánpur ...	3,340	1,497	1,570	2,217
9		Budaun ...	4,303	1,881	1,429	1,628
10	SITAPUR ...	Kheri ...	1,539	1,650	1,274	1,607
11		Sitapur ...	2,324	1,361	1,768	1,967
12		Hardoi ...	6,552	1,682	1,970	1,663
13	MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún ...	247	217	175	244
14		Saháranpur ...	3,472	2,737	2,530	2,425
15		Muzaffarnagar ...	3,321	2,116	1,971	1,811
16		Meerut ...	5,888	4,541	3,908	3,202
17		Bulandshahr ...	4,719	2,392	1,572	1,319
18		Aligarh ...	5,300	2,469	1,842	1,474
19	AGRA ...	Etah ...	4,668	2,754	1,497	1,477
20		Muttra ...	2,685	2,008	1,588	1,096
21		Farukhabad ...	4,305	2,620	2,434	2,080
22		Mainpuri ...	4,112	1,906	1,886	1,831
23		Agra ...	3,626	2,109	2,210	2,026
24		Etáwah ...	2,848	1,675	1,698	1,585
25	LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow ...	1,636	1,519	1,710	1,982
26		Bara Banki ...	2,338	1,481	1,880	3,300
27		Unao ...	4,326	2,711	2,272	2,108
28	ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore ...	4,921	3,624	3,330	3,613
29		Fatehpur ...	4,423	2,932	2,253	2,010
30		Jaunpur ...	1,688	1,293	1,618	3,734
31		Hamírpur ...	1,518	1,246	1,193	823
32		Bánda ...	1,958	1,716	1,641	1,156
33		Allahabad ...	4,034	2,686	3,078	2,894
34	RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli ...	2,232	1,789	1,984	1,884
35		Sultanpur ...	1,666	1,116	2,033	5,356
36		Partabgarh ...	1,595	1,107	1,508	2,355
37	FYZABAD ...	Bahraich ...	1,402	1,123	1,509	2,238
38		Gonda ...	1,953	1,378	2,039	4,849
39		Fyzabad ...	1,073	1,578	1,709	3,594
40	BENARES ...	Gorakhpur ...	4,616	3,602	4,191	9,157
41		Basti ...	2,410	2,413	2,602	8,708
42		Azamgarh ...	2,086	1,384	1,750	2,817
43		Gházipur ...	1,812	1,132	1,081	1,483
44		Ballia ...	1,079	696	814	663
45		Benares ...	1,700	1,345	1,451	1,962
46		Mirzapur ...	2,482	1,877	2,539	3,049
47	JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun ...	1,160	1,036	982	955
48		Jhánsi ...	1,016	803	930	722
49		Lalitpur ...	521	565	721	613
	Total for the Province ...		129,777	84,407	85,092	109,804
	Ratio of deaths per 1,000 in each month,		3·04	1·98	1·99	2·57

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

Provinces and Oudh, during each month of the year 1880.

4								5	6
May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total deaths registered during the year.	Number.
1,372	1,532	1,433	1,165	1,142	784	688	835	11,133	1
655	1,016	897	764	656	567	389	437	6,910	2
637	496	374	624	832	1,266	1,859	1,551	9,915	3
1,998	1,743	1,347	2,030	2,462	2,409	2,558	2,015	23,223	4
2,376	2,398	1,914	3,791	3,485	3,768	3,781	3,110	34,462	5
2,080	1,834	1,492	2,215	2,993	4,093	4,283	3,106	30,184	6
777	722	574	735	1,118	1,363	2,209	1,780	12,505	7
2,196	1,953	1,699	6,801	3,222	3,033	3,135	2,384	33,047	8
1,570	1,585	1,207	1,870	2,287	2,650	2,377	2,164	24,951	9
1,767	1,629	1,629	2,819	3,135	3,184	4,383	3,262	27,278	10
1,878	2,557	2,325	3,598	2,621	2,333	2,703	2,309	27,744	11
1,865	2,772	2,999	6,146	3,073	1,872	2,476	2,091	35,161	12
284	262	237	268	333	254	214	259	2,994	13
2,833	2,602	1,936	3,256	4,293	4,326	3,881	3,137	37,428	14
2,217	2,396	1,810	2,720	3,304	3,800	2,966	2,747	31,179	15
4,061	5,072	3,431	5,011	6,122	6,199	5,999	5,031	58,465	16
1,728	2,129	1,318	2,109	2,875	2,986	2,788	2,442	28,377	17
1,684	2,427	1,393	2,124	2,375	2,473	2,250	1,955	27,766	18
1,387	1,160	954	1,202	1,481	1,763	1,502	1,377	21,222	19
1,360	1,496	879	1,192	1,364	1,532	1,689	1,458	18,347	20
2,060	1,992	1,492	2,262	2,592	2,905	2,864	2,743	30,305	21
1,718	1,874	1,321	1,367	1,662	2,042	1,892	1,928	23,539	22
2,335	2,783	1,489	2,400	2,620	2,620	2,366	2,583	28,567	23
1,779	1,985	1,264	1,618	2,150	2,241	2,029	2,121	22,993	24
1,868	1,981	1,531	2,231	1,946	2,219	2,384	2,092	23,099	25
3,222	2,689	1,672	2,033	2,119	2,090	2,128	2,383	27,335	26
1,958	2,317	1,766	2,054	2,097	1,923	2,186	2,259	27,977	27
3,863	4,688	3,020	4,343	4,179	4,311	4,307	4,017	48,216	28
1,781	1,934	1,433	1,830	2,060	2,204	2,362	2,177	27,399	29
2,624	1,836	1,417	1,668	2,027	1,962	1,875	1,628	23,370	30
1,099	1,443	1,076	1,491	1,671	1,363	1,217	1,079	15,219	31
1,555	2,069	1,686	2,190	2,290	2,046	1,779	1,617	21,703	32
2,985	3,065	2,433	2,833	2,945	2,846	2,796	3,473	36,068	33
1,885	2,279	1,584	1,566	1,737	1,733	2,028	2,272	22,973	34
2,257	1,876	1,159	1,411	1,863	1,892	2,033	2,172	24,828	35
1,357	1,555	1,133	1,137	1,730	1,647	1,805	1,433	18,362	36
2,218	2,196	1,834	2,507	1,914	2,253	3,482	3,011	25,687	37
5,070	3,439	2,244	2,327	2,517	2,592	3,779	3,593	35,780	38
3,623	2,426	2,047	2,108	2,578	2,792	2,910	3,474	29,912	39
7,017	5,797	4,532	5,288	5,756	6,215	7,552	8,430	72,133	40
4,105	3,141	2,525	3,073	3,502	3,913	4,592	4,416	45,401	41
2,865	2,564	2,072	2,495	3,020	3,110	2,629	2,549	29,341	42
1,617	1,549	1,373	1,662	2,227	2,159	1,702	1,718	19,515	43
758	795	1,333	1,602	1,717	1,701	1,375	1,546	14,079	44
2,159	1,914	1,468	2,021	2,370	2,045	1,974	2,070	22,479	45
2,632	2,931	1,679	2,355	2,643	2,378	2,219	2,120	28,904	46
1,046	1,526	832	1,275	1,343	1,208	1,106	1,139	13,608	47
834	1,243	796	1,206	1,168	1,255	1,090	919	11,982	48
668	811	671	758	782	723	674	583	8,090	49
103,639	104,474	78,730	111,551	116,398	119,043	123,245	114,995	1,281,155	
2·42	2·44	1·84	2·61	2·72	2·79	2·89	2·69	29·99	

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Inju		
							Suicide.		
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	A.—Districts.								
1	Kumaun ...	432,888	5	1	7,035	1,889	4	11	302
2	Garhwál ...	310,282	...	...	3,935	2,384	5	17	180
3	Tarái ...	172,426	19	24	7,850	1,138	...	5	51
4	Bijnor ...	660,115	11	409	14,106	3,444	6	21	266
5	Moradabad ...	969,307	532	191	22,518	3,365	4	4	295
6	Bareilly ...	924,007	527	17	22,828	1,895	6	11	275
7	Pilibhít ...	453,019	114	13	10,396	222	5	11	73
8	Sháhjahánpur,	869,984	4,655	46	19,540	2,985	27	101	256
9	Budaun ...	886,060	45	7	18,047	2,776	10	71	306
10	Kheri ...	779 473	4,638	430	21,158	107	13	18	138
11	Sitapur ...	962,678	4,196	389	20,238	329	8	21	187
12	Hardoi ...	915,423	5,050	58	26,387	79	30	45	204
13	Dehra Dún ...	115,711	2	...	1,972	832	1	1	64
14	Saháranpur ...	797,620	...	42	25,746	5,266	8	14	197
15	Muzaffarnagar,	650,521	1	25	27,995	970	11	16	251
16	Meerut ...	1,194,910	3	14	50,867	1,986	12	30	319
17	Bulandshahr ...	865,236	36	1	25,150	524	5	23	169
18	Aligarh ...	959,926	12	46	22,514	520	15	33	86
19	Etah ...	791,042	9	11	18,208	247	17	42	209
20	Muttra ...	632,375	57	2	15,225	629	7	20	216
21	Farukhabad ...	815,381	52	4	25,477	578	8	94	206
22	Mainpuri ...	737,113	6	4	21,428	140	10	66	225
23	Agra ...	955,613	7	179	19,692	1,327	23	47	333
24	Etáwah ...	638,032	75	4	20,040	448	11	43	223
25	Lucknow ...	534 992	915	28	10,042	147	10	16	88
26	Bara Banki ...	1,152,771	3,074	125	18,851	1,369	10	24	244
27	Unao ...	1,004,152	754	46	21,755	2,690	11	23	274
28	Cawnpore ...	1,056,963	527	18	29,030	6,235	11	49	314
29	Fatehpur ...	644,751	193	48	20,736	2,700	13	20	279
30	Jaunpur ...	990,866	1,789	22	18,768	40	7	38	332
31	Hamírpur ...	514,622	181	41	9,565	3,546	13	49	168
32	Bánda ...	670,969	698	7	16,101	1,631	8	37	160
33	Allahabad ...	1,248,381	1,497	11	24,868	2,113	18	41	468
34	Rae Bareli ...	1,032,982	910	98	19,259	128	11	37	201
35	Sultanpur ...	1,064,252	5,077	51	16,290	444	11	38	244
36	Partabgarh ...	832,325	1,424	24	14,469	155	8	33	254
37	Bahraich ...	808,436	2,549	318	19,474	74	4	7	163
38	Gonda ...	1,220,472	6,090	513	25,736	209	4	17	247
39	Fyzabad ...	1,033,712	2,783	396	20,127	599	11	50	307
40	Gorakhpur ...	1,967,717	5,805	2,979	41,830	2,047	10	49	773
41	Basti ...	1,472,994	8,505	520	27,845	408	1	25	459
42	Azamgarh ...	1,284,113	1,433	35	19,296	3,103	8	66	433
43	Gházipur ...	892,570	119	28	17,051	249	3	31	308
44	Ballia ...	633,325	106	79	12,229	192	5	36	353
45	Benares ...	594,405	544	21	9,672	1,300	7	14	244
46	Mirzapur ...	925,775	1,608	161	20,017	647	11	21	328
47	Jalaun ...	364,169	4	11	7,951	1,438	8	20	122
48	Jhánsi ...	301,307	...	152	8,328	1,540	5	24	87
49	Lalitpur ...	212,628	...	150	2,316	1,459	4	15	74
	Total of Districts,	39,948,791	66,037	7,799	919,958	68,543	458	1,544	11,950

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880.

RIES.		9	10	11								12
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
36	353	1,850	11,133	0·01	...	16·25	4·37	0·81	4·28	25·72	22·63	1
45	247	344	6,910	...	...	12·68	7·68	0·80	1·11	22·27	22·28	2
42	98	87	9,216	0·11	0·14	45·53	6·60	0·57	0·50	53·45	39·55	3
178	471	1,714	20,155	0·02	0·62	21·37	5·22	0·71	2·60	30·53	34·04	4
111	414	2,366	29,386	0·54	0·20	23·23	3·47	0·43	2·44	30·32	30·21	5
244	536	733	26,536	0·57	0·02	24·71	2·05	0·58	0·79	28·72	28·87	6
76	165	539	11,449	0·25	0·03	22·93	0·49	0·37	1·19	25·27	...	7
156	540	2,081	29,847	5·35	0 05	22·46	3·43	0·62	2·39	34·30	39·19	8
86	473	1,857	23,205	0·05	0·01	20·37	3·13	0·53	2·10	26·19	38·60	9
119	288	236	26,857	5·95	0·55	27·14	0·14	0·37	0·30	34·45	19·57	10
99	315	887	26,354	4·36	0·40	21·02	0·34	0·33	0·92	27·37	21·48	11
114	393	301	32,268	5·52	0·06	28·82	0·09	0·43	0·33	35·25	26·24	12
10	76	112	2,994	0·02	...	17·04	7·19	0·66	0·97	25·88	22·48	13
81	300	1,855	33,209	...	0·05	32·28	6·60	0·38	2·33	41·64	29·90	14
38	316	392	29,699	...	0·04	43·03	1·49	0·49	0·60	45·65	34·90	15
45	406	2,040	55,316	...	0·01	42·57	1·66	0·34	1·71	46·29	34·33	16
11	208	282	26,201	0·04	...	29·07	0·60	0·24	0·33	30·28	43·35	17
10	144	334	23,570	0·01	0·05	23·45	0·54	0·15	0·35	24·55	43·84	18
40	308	926	19,709	0·01	0·01	23·02	0·31	0·39	1·17	24·91	36·23	19
30	273	378	16,564	0·09	...	24·08	0·99	0·43	0·60	26·19	33·08	20
50	358	955	27,424	0·06	...	31·25	0·71	0·44	1·17	33·63	38·56	21
47	348	219	22,145	0·01	...	29·07	0·19	0·47	0·30	30·04	31·50	22
49	452	1,229	22,886	0·01	0·19	20·61	1·39	0·47	1·29	23·95	38·58	23
96	373	436	21,376	0·12	0·01	31·41	0·70	0·59	0·68	33·50	28·79	24
31	140	856	12,128	1·71	0·05	18·77	0·27	0·26	1·60	22·67	25·69	25
93	371	2,411	26,201	2·67	0·11	16·35	1·19	0·32	2·08	22·73	21·00	26
67	375	2,156	27,776	0·75	0·05	21·66	2·68	0·37	2·15	27·66	28·21	27
109	483	5,467	41,760	0·50	0·02	27·47	5·90	0·46	5·17	39·51	30·94	28
138	450	2,365	26,492	0·30	0·08	32·16	4·19	0·70	3·67	41·09	57·20	29
190	567	1,194	22,380	1·81	0·02	18·94	0·04	0·57	1·20	22·59	17·91	30
82	311	1,358	15,002	0·35	0·08	18·59	6·89	0·60	2·64	29·15	33·43	31
165	370	2,774	21,581	1·04	0·01	24·00	2·43	0·55	4·14	32·16	28·47	32
168	695	2,714	31,898	1·21	0·01	19·92	1·69	0·55	2·17	25·55	22·24	33
73	322	1,623	22,340	0·68	0·10	18·64	0·12	0·31	1·57	21·63	25·11	34
115	408	2,387	24,657	4·77	0·05	15·31	0·42	0·38	2·24	23·17	16·38	35
86	381	1,628	18,081	1·71	0·03	17·38	0·19	0·46	1·96	21·72	23·72	36
133	307	2,166	24,888	3·15	0·39	24·09	0·09	0·38	2·68	30·78	24·33	37
240	508	2,064	35,120	4·99	0·42	21·09	0·17	0·42	1·69	28·78	20·54	38
171	539	2,265	26,709	2·69	0·38	19·47	0·58	0·52	2·19	25·84	17·00	39
626	1,458	16,459	70,578	2·95	1·51	21·26	1·04	0·74	8·37	35·87	28·60	40
304	789	7,334	45,401	5·77	0·35	18·90	0·28	0·54	4·98	30·82	24·90	41
188	695	4,000	28,562	1·11	0·03	15·03	2·42	0·54	31·1	22·24	21·61	42
86	428	707	18,582	0·24	0·06	34·62	0·50	0·87	1·44	37·73	25·71	43
124	518	955	14,079	0·17	0·12	19·31	0·30	0·82	1·51	22·23	...	44
115	380	3,032	14,949	0·91	0·04	16·27	2·19	0·64	5·10	25·15	21·68	45
214	574	3,205	26,212	1·74	0·17	21·62	0·70	0·62	3·46	28·31	25·67	46
67	217	2,218	11,839	0·01	0·03	21·83	3·95	0·60	6·09	32·51	27·70	47
41	157	1,155	11,332	...	0·50	27·64	5·11	0·52	3·83	37·60	30·73	48
56	149	4,016	8,070	...	0·71	10·89	6·86	0·70	18·89	38·05	44·38	49
5,495	19,447	98,662	1,181,046	1·67	0·20	23·03	1·75	0·49	2·47	29·57	27·82	

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Inju		
							Suicide.		
Number.	Town.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	B.—Towns.								
1	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Káshipur ...	13,221	5	1	234	448	...	2	5
4	Nagina ...	19,696	...	12	312	267	...	1	2
5	Najíbabad ...	19,656	...	6	578	287	3	...	8
6	Bijnor ...	13,066	2	9	542	57	1	2	1
7	Sherkot ...	12,586	...	3	201	32	...	...	2
8	Chándpur ...	12,033	1	3	240	162	...	...	...
9	Moradabad ...	59,866	342	2	950	330	2	...	27
10	Sambhal ...	34,639	67	...	863	96	...	...	6
11	Amroha ...	34,779	28	...	575	187	...	...	9
12	Chandausi ...	23,540	2	...	811	49	2	...	8
13	Bareilly ...	90,691	44	2	3,265	247	2	...	19
14	Pilibhít ...	29,840	5	1	332	109	2	...	2
15	Bísalpur ...	9,244	2	1	365	89	1	1	4
16	Sháhjahánpur,	79,487	1,083	6	1,223	485	3	1	10
17	Budaun ...	31,227	109	1	589	77	2	2	6
18	Sahaswán ...	17,061	6	...	395	116	...	2	3
19	Kheri and Lakhimpur ...	11,559	43	13	312	11	...	...	7
20	Khairabad ...	16,775	331	9	267	42	2	...	7
21	Laharpur ...	11,758	...	...	118	1	...	...	5
22	Sitapur ...	6,184	77	19	218	18	1	...	3
23	Shahabad ...	20,840	262	...	370	8	1	2	9
24	Sandíla ...	16,597	128	7	375	4	...	2	2
25	Mallanwán ...	12,487	83	...	282	2	...	...	...
26	Bilgrám ...	12,410	129	...	328	...	...	1	4
27	Sandi ...	11,902	268	...	350	...	1	1	3
28	Hardoi ...	6,864	77	...	145	1	2	1	...
29	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Saháranpur ...	45,019	1	...	1,414	767	...	1	16
31	Deoband ...	19,383	...	...	497	434	...	...	4
32	Gangoh ...	10,982	...	...	257	128	...	...	9
33	Roorkee ...	10,778	...	...	349	78	...	...	6
34	Kairána ...	17,742	...	...	504	83	...	...	4
35	Kándhla ...	11,026	...	...	549	6	...	...	6
36	Muzaffarnagar,	10,793	...	...	297	20	1	1	...
37	Meerut ...	51,991	...	...	1,940	71	...	...	3
38	Hápur ...	14,544	...	...	468	3	1	...	...
39	Sardhana ...	12,469	...	...	581	1	...	1	4
40	Khúrja ...	26,858	...	...	850	28	...	...	1
41	Sikandrabad ...	18,349	...	...	351	87	...	...	1
42	Bulandshahr ...	14,812	1	...	507	13	...	...	2
43	Shikarpur ...	11,338	2	...	244	17	...	...	2
44	Aligarh or Koil,	55,846	6	68	1,380	660	4	3	12
45	Háthras ...	30,900	...	17	1,011	59	...	...	2
46	Atrauli ...	15,622	...	...	258	16	...	...	4
47	Sikandra Rao...	10,814	...	...	471	1	...	...	...
48	Kásganj ...	15,764	...	...	435	5	1	2	5
49	Soron ...	13,658	...	1	348	1	1	...	...
50	Jalesar ...	14,902	...	...	517	2	2	2	...
51	Muttra ...	63,431	8	...	706	253	...	...	12
52	Brindaban ...	21,004	14	...	222	114	...	...	3
53	Kosi ...	12,770	...	...	86	28	...	...	...

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year 1880—(contd.)

RIES.		9	10	11								12
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
										From all causes.		
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
4	11	...	699	0·38	0·08	17·70	33·89	0·83	...	52·87	32·98	3
5	8	101	700	...	0·61	15·84	13·56	0·40	5·13	35·54	43·31	4
5	16	74	961	...	0·31	29·41	14·60	0·81	3·76	48·89	45·13	5
...	4	68	682	0·15	0·69	41·48	4·36	0·31	5·20	52·19	53·42	6
2	4	51	291	...	0·24	15·97	2·54	0·32	4·05	23·12	40·44	7
...	...	28	434	0·08	0·25	19·95	13·46	...	2·33	36·07	44·46	8
...	29	356	2,009	5·71	0·03	15·87	5·51	0·48	5·95	33·56	41·83	9
2	8	198	1,232	1·95	...	24·91	2·77	0·23	5·71	35·56	33·11	10
2	11	81	882	0·80	...	16·53	5·37	0·32	2·33	25·36	45·89	11
1	11	80	953	0·09	...	34·46	2·08	0·47	3·40	40·49	39·17	12
4	25	65	3,648	0·48	0·02	36·01	2·72	0·28	0·72	40·22	34·52	13
5	9	75	531	0·17	0·03	11·13	3·65	0·30	2·51	17·79	29·86	14
6	12	56	525	0·22	0·11	39·49	9·63	1·30	6·06	56·80	47·49	15
10	24	379	3,200	13·62	0·08	15·39	6·10	0·30	4·77	40·26	30·00	16
1	11	405	1,192	3·49	0·03	18·86	2·47	0·35	12·97	38·17	41·82	17
2	7	30	554	0·35	...	23·15	6·80	0·41	1·76	32·47	59·44	18
3	10	32	421	3·72	1·12	26·99	0·95	0·87	2·77	36·42	20·50	19
4	13	158	820	19·73	0·54	15·92	2·50	0·77	9·42	48·88	29·75	20
1	6	8	133	...	...	10·04	0·08	0·51	0·68	11·31	12·76	21
1	5	100	437	1·26	0·31	3·56	0·29	0·08	1·64	7·14	44·47	22
...	12	15	667	12·57	...	17·75	0·38	0·58	0·72	32·01	26·78	23
...	4	21	539	7·71	0·42	22·59	0·24	0·24	1·27	32·47	22·17	24
...	...	4	371	6·65	...	22·58	0·16	...	0·32	29·71	26·27	25
...	5	1	463	10·40	...	26·43	...	0·40	0·08	37·31	22·00	26
...	5	...	623	22·52	...	29·41	...	0·42	...	52·34	27·89	27
1	4	3	230	11·22	...	21·12	0·15	0·58	0·44	33·51	36·16	28
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
2	19	134	2,335	0·02	...	31·41	17·04	0·42	2·98	51·87	44·16	30
1	5	60	996	...	...	25·64	22·39	0·26	3·10	51·39	44·11	31
...	9	17	411	...	...	23·40	11·66	0·82	1·55	37·43	56·64	32
1	7	43	477	...	...	32·38	7·24	0·65	3·99	44·26	24·40	33
...	4	5	596	...	...	28·41	4·68	0·22	0·28	33·59	48·25	34
...	6	...	561	...	...	49·79	0·54	0·54	...	50·88	45·80	35
...	2	4	323	...	...	27·52	1·85	0·19	0·37	29·93	41·60	36
...	3	35	2,049	...	...	34·65	1·27	0·05	0·63	36·60	39·45	37
...	1	30	502	...	...	32·18	0·21	0·07	2·06	34·52	47·85	38
1	6	10	598	...	...	46·59	0·08	0·48	0·80	47·96	38·98	39
...	1	23	902	...	...	31·65	1·04	0·04	0·86	33·58	48·60	40
...	1	24	463	...	...	19·13	4·74	0·05	1·31	25·23	48·61	41
1	3	22	546	0·07	...	34·23	0·88	0·20	1·48	36·86	55·63	42
...	2	...	265	0·18	...	21·52	1·50	0·18	...	23·37	42·16	43
...	19	133	2,266	0·11	1·22	24·71	11·82	0·34	2·38	40·58	62·65	44
1	3	61	1,151	...	0·55	32·72	1·91	0·10	1·97	37·25	48·83	45
...	4	28	306	...	...	16·52	1·02	0·26	1·79	19·59	54·80	46
1	1	...	473	...	...	43·56	0·09	0·09	...	43·74	50·03	47
...	8	90	538	...	...	27·59	0·32	0·51	5·71	34·13	54·43	48
...	1	29	380	...	0·07	25·48	0·07	0·07	2·12	27·82	40·93	49
...	4	72	595	...	...	34·69	0·13	0·27	4·83	39·93	63·75	50
...	12	281	1,260	0·12	...	11·13	3·99	0·19	4·43	19·86	47·77	51
...	3	34	387	0·67	...	10·57	5·43	0·14	1·62	18·42	43·85	52
...	...	22	136	...	...	6·74	2·19	...	1·72	10·65	39·23	53

V.—STATIS

A.—

3.—*Deaths registered from different causes in the districts and towns of the*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
							Suicide.		Injur
Number.	District.	Population according to census of 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Male.	Female.	Wounding or accidents.
	B.—*Towns*—(concld.)								
54	Farukhabad ...	75,951	...	1	1,134	292	2	2	22
55	Kanauj ...	17,093	...	...	487	50	...	1	5
56	Kaimganj ...	10,328	...	...	309	3	...	...	2
57	Mainpuri ...	18,601	...	...	894	...	...	...	1
58	Shikohabad ...	10,069	12	...	460	1	...	...	4
59	Agra ...	150,677	11	92	4,071	411	4	2	44
60	Firozabad ...	13,788	1	1	448	33	...	...	4
61	Etáwah ...	30,549	...	...	696	416	2	...	64
62	Lucknow ...	292,345	632	2	7,091	539	6	4	75
63	Nawábganj ...	15,503	35	1	196	198	...	1	4
64	Radauli ...	13,393	...	...	189	23	...	...	2
65	Zaidpur ...	11,428	...	...	189	32	...	...	3
66	Unao ...	7,786	...	...	180	12	...	...	1
67	Cawnpore ...	98,476	155	1	4,540	1,019	2	3	57
68	Fatehpur ...	19,064	...	...	546	111	...	...	1
69	Jaunpur ...	35,003	31	1	808	18	1	4	6
70	Hamírpur ...	14,515	...	1	142	30	...	...	5
71	Bánda ...	26,642	...	...	34	65	...	...	3
72	Allahabad ...	145,864	182	3	2,463	329	2	...	56
73	Jáis ...	12,507	...	1	212	2	1	1	...
74	Rae Bareli ...	12,352	10	18	272	6	1	...	1
75	Sultanpur ...	6,108	51	1	75	5	...	...	...
76	Partabgarh and Bela.	6,677	1	...	66	47	...	...	2
77	Bahraich ...	20,211	91	2	632	2	1	1	4
78	Balrampur ...	14,849	...	2	254	13	...	...	3
79	Gonda ...	12,804	32	7	232	8	1	...	...
80	Fyzabad ...	35,542	74	13	622	273	...	1	23
81	Tanda and Mausaha.	14,491	135	43	595	27	...	...	5
82	Ajudhya ...	10,645	70	8	528	70	...	1	11
83	Gorakhpur ...	51,633	16	23	1,096	55	...	1	10
84	*Nil.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
85	Azamgarh ...	15,980	2	...	340	21	...	1	3
86	Mau ...	11,315	...	...	265	23	...	1	3
87	Gházipur ...	39,508	5	...	841	18	...	3	26
88	*Nil.* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
89	Benares ...	187,341	191	21	3,972	1,108	1	2	89
90	Rámnagar ...	11,953	10	...	253	6	...	1	4
91	Mirzapur ...	77,229	20	...	1,732	12	1	3	6
92	Chunar ...	12,289	16	...	345	15	...	...	2
93	Kálpi ...	15,570	...	2	685	55	...	1	3
94	Kúnch ...	14,448	...	7	293	112	2	1	5
95	Jalaun ...	10,197	...	1	212	59	...	2	1
96	Maú ...	16,428	...	3	381	250	1	...	2
97	*Nil* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total of Towns,	2,775,950	4,909	441	67,262	11,769	63	65	810
	Total for the Province.	42,724,741	71,546	8,240	987,220	80,312	521	1,609	12,760

TICS OF LIFE.

DEATHS.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the year 1880—(concld.)

RIES.		9	10	11								12
				RATIO OF DEATHS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION.								
Snake-bite or killed by wild beasts.	Total.	All other causes.	Total deaths from all causes.	Cholera	Small-pox.	Fevers.	Bowel complaints.	Injuries.	All other causes.	*From all causes.* For the year.	*From all causes.* Mean of previous five years	Number.
1	27	487	1,941	...	0·01	14·93	3 84	0·36	6·41	25·56	30·44	54
2	8	81	626	...	...	28·49	2·92	0·47	4·74	36·62	28·37	55
...	2	...	314	...	...	29·93	0·29	0·19	...	30·42	26·06	56
...	1	10	905	...	...	48·06	...	0·05	0·54	48·65	58·49	57
...	4	12	489	1·19	...	45·68	0·10	0 40	1·19	48·56	52·24	58
2	52	494	5,131	0·07	0·61	27·08	2·73	0 34	3·28	34·05	42·71	59
2	6	61	550	0·07	0·07	32·49	2 39	0 44	4·42	39·89	44·10	60
7	73	432	1,617	...	...	22·78	13·62	2·39	14·14	52·93	30·83	61
4	89	2,618	10,971	2·16	0·01	24·26	1·84	0·30	8·95	37·53	32·84	62
...	5	121	556	2·26	0·06	12 64	12·77	0 32	7·80	35·86	23·74	63
1	3	92	307	...	...	14·11	1·72	0·22	6·87	22·92	25·09	64
1	4	46	271	...	...	16·54	2·80	0·35	4·02	23·71	32·55	65
...	1	8	201	...	...	23·12	1·54	0·13	1·93	25·82	33·14	66
2	64	677	6,456	1·57	0·01	46·10	10·35	0·65	6·87	65·56	44·66	67
...	1	249	907	...	...	28·64	5·82	0·05	13·06	47 58	44·38	68
11	22	110	990	0·88	0·03	23·08	0·51	0·63	3·14	28·28	28·34	69
...	5	39	217	...	0·07	9·78	2·07	0·34	2·69	14·95	33·41	70
...	3	20	122	...	...	1·28	2·44	0·11	0·75	4·58	33·14	71
1	59	1,134	4,170	1·25	0·02	16·89	2 28	0·40	7·77	28·59	18·59	72
...	2	38	255	...	0·08	16·95	0·16	0·16	3·04	20·39	23·43	73
1	3	69	378	0·91	1·46	22·02	0·48	0·24	5 59	30·60	36·43	74
...	...	39	171	8·35	0·16	12·28	0·82	...	6·38	28·09	25·05	75
2	4	163	281	0·15	...	2·88	7·04	0·60	24·41	42·08	56·31	76
2	8	64	799	4·50	0·10	31·27	0·10	0·40	3·17	39·53	23·80	77
...	3	34	306	...	0·13	17·11	0·88	0·20	2·29	20·61	19·33	78
...	1	74	354	2·50	0·55	18·12	0·62	0·08	5·78	27·65	26·08	79
7	31	422	1,435	2·08	0·36	17·50	7·68	0·87	11·87	40·37	36·69	80
10	15	57	877	9·32	3·31	40·06	1·87	1·03	3·93	60·52	38·09	81
9	21	194	891	6·57	0·75	49·60	6·58	1·97	18·23	83·70	69·52	82
3	14	351	1,555	0·31	0 44	21·23	1·06	0·27	6·80	30·11	35·63	83
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84
2	6	93	462	0·13	...	21·28	1·31	0·37	5·82	28·91	34·04	85
5	9	20	317	...	...	23·42	2·03	0·80	1·77	82·02	44·19	86
1	30	39	933	0·13	...	21·29	0·45	0·76	0·99	28·62	31·41	87
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88
8	100	1,829	7,221	1·02	0·11	21·20	5·91	0·53	9·76	38·54	23·44	89
...	5	35	309	0·84	...	21·17	0·50	0·42	2·93	25·85	24·77	90
2	12	502	2,278	0·26	...	22·43	0·15	0·15	6·50	29·50	28·16	91
3	5	33	414	1·30	...	28·07	1·22	0·41	2·69	33·69	33·03	92
8	12	193	947	...	0·13	43·99	3·53	0·77	12·39	60·82	36·05	93
2	10	89	511	...	0·49	20·28	7·35	0·69	6·16	35·37	35·71	94
2	5	34	311	...	0·10	20·80	5·79	0·49	3·33	30·50	31·09	95
...	3	13	650	...	0.18	23·19	15·22	0·18	0·79	39·57	46·51	96
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
168	1,106	14,622	100,109	1·77	0·16	42·23	4·24	0·40	5·27	36·06	35·91	
5,663	20,553	113,284	1,281,155	1·67	0·19	23·1[illegible]	1 88	0·48	2·65	29·99	28 40	

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

1.—*Statement showing the number of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

Dispensaries.	Number open on 31st December, 1879.		Number opened during the year.	Number closed during the year.	Number open on the last day of the year.
1st class sudder ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	35	4	...	39
	Oudh	9	...	...	9
	Total ...	44	4	...	48
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	7	1	1	7
	Oudh	5	...	...	5
	Total ...	12	1	1	12
1st ditto branch ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	60	2	5	57
	Oudh	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	60	2	5	57
2nd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	48	1	1	48
	Oudh	5	...	...	5
	Total ...	53	1	1	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	N.-W. Provinces ...	...	...	...	...
	Oudh	29	2	...	31
	Total ...	29	2	...	31
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrámpur.	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	201	10	7	204
1st class sudder ...	...	44	4	...	48
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	12	1	1	12
1st ditto branch ...	...	60	2	5	57
2nd ditto ditto ...	...	53	1	1	53
3rd ditto ditto ...	...	29	2	...	31
Allahabad European Hospital.	...	1	...	...	1
Lucknow Civil Dispensary,	...	1	...	...	1
Mahárája's Dispensary, Balrámpur.	...	1	...	...	1
	Total ...	201	10	7	204

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospitals.

2.—*Abstract return of principal diseases treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the year* 1880.

IN-DOOR AND OUT-DOOR PATIENTS.

	Name of disease.	Total number of persons treated in-door and out-door.	Number of Patients. In-door. Total treated.	Cured.	Relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Out-door. Total treated.	Surgical operations. Major	Minor.	Cured or relieved.	Discharged otherwise.	Died.	Remaining under treatment.
General diseases. Order A.	Small-pox	79	39,486	23,740	5,598	4,914	3,681	14,31,251	7,649	66,561	A. 6,221	A. 846	A. 237	A. 345
	Fever	2,79,990												
	Cholera	4,482												
	Other diseases of order A.,	12,419												
Order B.	Rheumatic affections ...	83,101												
	Syphilitic affections ...	39,774												
	Scrofula	3,100												
	Anœmia	4,067												
	Other diseases of order B.,	29,805												
Local diseases.	Ophthalmia	70,601												
	Inflammation of external ear	49,140												
	Goitre	29,927												
	Respiratory affections ...	96,012												
	Heart diseases ...	856												
	Dysentery	38,522												
	Diarrhœa	37,033												
	Other diseases of the digestive system ...	58,190												
	Gonorrhœa and its complications ...	23,252												
	Abscess, boils, and whitlows	60,850												
	Skin diseases ...	1,14,050												
	Labor, premature, natural, and difficult ...	221												
	Other local diseases ...	3,69,824												
Conditions neither general nor local.	Debility and old age ...	15,899												
	Poisons and poisoned wounds	4,033												
	Injuries	44,719												
	Total ...	14,69,940												

A.—Result of major operations only.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—Hospital.

3.—*Abstract statement showing the classes and sexes of the in-door and out-door patients treated in the Dispensaries of the North-Western Provinces aad Oudh, during the year* 1880.

Total treated during the year.				Class.					Daily attendance.							
									Average number.				*Ratio per cent. of*			
Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	European.	Eurasian.	Hindus.	Musalmans.	Other classes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
849,092	296,672	324,176	1,469,940	1,144	9,027	916,182	507,318	36,269	7,426·41	2,654·76	2,701·10	12,782·27	58·09	20·77	21 14	100

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the year* 1879-80.

Items.		1879.			1880.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Invested capital		8,89,793	0	0	9,03,400	0	0	5,000	0	0	...		
Receipts including cash balance of the last year ...		13,81,821	11	4	4,69,083	5	2	...			22,945	5	10
Disbursements		3,97,213	9	4	3,66,036	11	11	...			31,176	13	5
Cost per diet		0	4	3	0	3	11	...			0	0	4
Receipts.													
Government contribution.	As salaries	1,44,371	11	1	1,53,851	15	9	9,480	4	8	...		
	As registers and forms	1,973	13	9	2,780	7	0	806	9	3	...		
	As European medicines	46,185	6	11	28,265	12	3	...			17,919	10	8
	For diet of police cases	3,342	1	2	2,802	3	0	...			539	14	3
	Sale of medicines	...			...			...			...		
	Special allowance	14,513	4	0	20,968	7	6	6,455	3	6	...		
	Total	2,10,386	4	11	2,08,668	13	6	..			1,717	7	6
Local receipts.	Local or other funds	88,924	0	9	75,490	3	5	...			13,438	13	4
	Interest on investments	41,[illegible]87	9	2	27,587	8	1	...			13,500	1	1
	European subscriptions	13,974	13	3	14,257	15	2	283	1	11	...		
	Native ditto	39,814	13	7	49,945	4	5	10,130	6	10	...		
	Total	1,83,806	4	9	1,67,280	15	1	...			16,525	5	8
Total income of the year		3,94,192	9	8	3,75,949	12	7	...			18,242	13	2
Balance of the last year...		9,87,629	1	8	93,133	8	7	...			4,702	8	8
Grand Total receipts of the year		13,81,821	11	4	4,69,083	5	2	...			22,945	5	10

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

B.—HOSPITALS.

4.—*Statement showing the financial transactions of the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the year* 1879-80—(concluded.)

Items.	1879.	1880	Increase.	Decrease.
Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
(*a*) On establishment	2,07,370 9 2	2,20,476 11 11	13,106 2 9	...
(*b*) On bazar medicines	14,416 11 1	13,697 3 3	...	719 7 9
(*c*) On European medicines, whether from Government stores or purchased.	50,392 13 3	34,038 5 2	...	16,354 8 1
(*d*) On diet	35,116 8 2	27,621 3 11	...	7,495 4 3
(*e*) On miscellaneous charges	54,740 15 0	42,638 15 11	...	12,101 15 0
(*f*) On buildings or repairs	24,676 0 8	23,069 4 1	...	1,606 12 7
(*g*) Invested during the year	10,500 0 0	4,494 15 7	...	6,005 0 5
(*h*) Total expenditure during the year ...	397,213 9 4	3,66,036 11 11	...	31,176 13 5
Cash balance in hand ...	9,84,608 2 0	1,03,046 9 3	8,231 7 7	...
TOTAL ...	*13,81,821 11 4	†4,69,083 5 2	...	22,945 5 10

* Inclusive of invested funds. † Exclusive of invested funds.

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh, during the year* 1880-81.

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Re-vaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operations during the year.		
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	1st Circle								Rs.	a.	p.
1	Dehra Dún... ...	4	3,473	3,473	3,405	...	...	29·42	16,140	8	0
2	Saháranpur ...	21	21,824	21,821	21,028	...	...	23·80	2,458	0	0
3	Muzaffarnagar ...	16	16,353	16,353	14,838	...	...	21·50	1,926	0	0
4	Meerut	26	27,864	27,864	26,360	...	...	20·69	2,966	0	0
5	Bulandshahr ...	17	14,547	14,547	13,164	...	...	14·56	2,043	0	0
6	Aligarh	27	23,442	23,442	21,071	...	...	29·63	3,058	0	0
7	Native state (Tehri-Garhwál	4	4,119	4,119	3,913	...	...	no data	660	0	0
8	Muttra	15	11,420	11,420	10,595	...	...	14·52	2,814	0	0
9	Agra	19	12,565	12,565	11,365	...	...	10·47	1,928	0	0
10	Farukhabad ...	12	12,027	12,027	11,739	...	...	12·77	1,446	0	0
11	Mainpuri	7	7,605	7,605	6,661	...	...	8·69	996	0	0
12	Etáwah	8	11,586	11,586	10,969	...	...	16·41	1,102	0	0
13	Etah	9	10,651	10,651	9,670	...	...	11·57	1,192	0	0
14	Jhánsi	9	9,285	9,285	7,340	...	...	23·10	2,052	0	0
15	Jalaun	13	15,800	15,800	14,552	...	...	35·98	1,640	0	0
16	Lalitpur	6	7,969	7,969	7,163	...	...	33·69	802	0	0
	Total of 1st Circle ...	213	210,527	210,527	193,833	...	...	17·71	43,223	8	0

V.—STATISTICS OF LIFE.

C.—VACCINATION.

1.—*Statement showing particulars of Vaccinations in the N.-W. P. and Oudh during the year* 1880-81—(concluded).

No.	Circles and districts.	Average number of vaccinators employed throughout the season.	Total number of persons vaccinated.	*Primary vaccinations.*		*Revaccination.*		Persons successfully vaccinated per 1,000 of population.	Cost of operations during the year.		
				Total number vaccinated.	Successful.	Total number vaccinated.	Successful.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
	2nd Circle.								Rs.	a.	p.
17	Kumaun hills... ...	10	46,084	37,071	34,956	9,013	552	82·92	20,205	7	0
18	Garhwál do. ...	7	29,675	25,392	23,973	4,283	311	78·26	120	0	0
19	Tarái pargana ...	7	6,082	5,682	5,229	400	140	28·92	456	0	0
20	Kumaun Bhábar ...	3	4,962	3,764	3,605	1,198	316	no data	420	0	0
21	Bijnor	19	24,786	23,881	21,649	905	333	29·81	2,296	0	0
22	Moradabad	20	21,807	21,287	19,265	520	266	17·40	3,906	0	0
23	Budaun	16	15,877	15,491	14,025	386	224	15·25	1,852	0	0
24	Bareilly	23	29,179	28,448	26,178	731	380	17·62	2,648	0	0
25	Sháhjahánpur ...	13	17,847	17,672	16,612	175	70	17·67	1,648	0	0
26	Lucknow	9	10,040	10,414	9,448	526	384	11·88	3,554	3	7
27	Unao	4	3,939	3,883	3,030	56	38	3·03	628	0	0
28	Bara Banki	5	8,220	8,204	7,363	16	13	6·18	704	0	0
29	Sitapur	6	8,501	8,497	7,554	4	2	7·57	870	0	0
30	Hardoi	9	12,365	12,352	10,951	13	10	10·99	1,040	0	0
31	Kheri	4	5,628	5,587	4,699	41	28	5·97	628	0	0
32	Fyzabad	7	4,922	4,680	3,788	242	151	3·59	986	0	0
33	Bahraich	5	3,572	3,561	2,847	11	10	3·44	696	0	0
34	Gonda	8	11,269	11,267	10,458	2	2	8·38	972	0	0

35	Rae Bareli	5	3,872	3,810	3,073	62	32	2·93	754	0	0
36	Sultanpur	5	3,856	3,856	3,036	...	...	2·83	744	0	0
37	Partabgarh	4	1,853	1,844	1,307	9	5	1·52	580	0	0
	Total of 2nd Circle ...	189	275,236	256,643	233,046	18,593	3,267	13·03	45,767	10	7
	3rd Circle.										
38	Cawnpore	22	33,046	32,621	28,213	424	370	24·73	2,644	0	0
39	Fatehpur	14	15,633	15,577	13,468	56	25	20·32	1,724	0	0
40	Bánda	17	16,695	16,688	13,556	7	5	19·43	2,040	0	0
41	Allahabad	26	26,224	25,965	22,021	259	176	15·92	17,898	2	11
42	Hamírpur	14	19,946	19,920	16,369	26	20	34·75	1,756	0	0
43	Jaunpur	11	11,898	11,580	10,146	318	131	10·01	1,384	0	0
44	Gorakhpur	19	31,985	31,820	28,693	165	149	14·27	2,304	0	0
45	Basti	12	14,811	14,796	14,212	15	13	9·65	1,524	0	0
46	Azamgarh	15	16,438	16,335	15,229	103	42	9·09	1,752	0	0
47	Mirzapur	13	16,597	16,248	14,894	349	226	14·89	1,592	0	0
48	Benares	14	16,596	16,117	14,712	479	228	18·82	3,486	0	0
49	Gházipur	19	23,553	23,437	21,832	116	85	16·29	2,224	0	0
	Total of 3rd Circle ...	196	243,422	241,104	213,345	2,318	1,461	15·74	40,328	2	11
	GRAND TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.	598	729,185	708,274	640,224	20,911	4,728	12·93	1,29,319	5	6

SUPPLEMENT I.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE RAMPUR STATE FOR 1880-81.

THE area of the Rámpur State amounts to 945 square miles 13 roods 7½ poles, or 968,496 bighas 14 biswas.

Area.

By the census taken on 17th February of this year the populatio numbered 543,901 souls as detailed below.

Population.

These figures exhibit an increase over the previous census of 36,897, notwithstanding the disastrous year of famine and the far more fatal epidemic malarial fever of 1879. The details of the enumeration show wonderfully few Shiahs and not a single Wahábi among the large Muhammadan population ; also, judging from the numbers recorded as literate, a marked indifference to education.

Hindus.		*Muhammadans.*		*Christians.*		*Total.*	
Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
160,463	144,181	122,522	116,735	...	...	282,985	260,916
304,644		239,257		...		543,901	

The chief towns and large villages with a population of 2,000 and upwards have increased from 12 to 15.

Population of towns.

The numbers in 12 are given from the census of 1872 as well as that of 1881, and show an enhanced population in 9 out of the 12.

Name of town.	Census of 1872.	Census of 1881.
Rámpur	68,301	74,793
Badli Tánda	9,422	11,723
Sháhabad	6,943	8,194
Biláspur	4,333	4,743
Kaimri	3,418	4,370
Burroah Sagarpur	3,243	3,034
Kásipur	3,152	3,010
Dhukia	2,461	2,725
Singun Khera	2,025	2,667
Chamarua	2,551	2,493
Nagulia Akal	2,233	2,388
Saifni	2,324	2,199
Madker	...	2,094
Khata	...	2,082
Basori	...	2,000

The city of *Rámpur* has all the appearance of a thriving town. The people have a well-to-do look, the streets are crowded, not with loungers, but persons passing to and fro on business, and the bazárs are lined with prosperous-looking shops. The brick-on-edge paving, which was in many places much broken, has been removed from the principal streets and thoroughfares and replaced with metal at considerable cost, as the kankar is all brought from Chandausi, a distance of 26 or 27 miles. This work is still in progress.

Badli Tánda is chiefly peopled by a colony of enterprising Banjárás.

Sháhabad is celebrated for the excellent quality of its sugar, which fetches the highest price in the Chandausi market.

Bilâspur, Kaimri, Nagulia Akal, are chiefly remarkable for their rice trade. The last two, like Tánda, are chiefly peopled by Banjárás, and are noticeable for their exceptionally clean and tidy appearance.

Dhukia, like Sháhabad, is well known for its sugar. Irrigation facilities in the neighbourhood are great, and the cane-juice is regarded as unusually fine.

Trade.

The chief produce of the territory may be said to be *rice* and *sugar,* which are largely exported. There is also a flourishing and steadily increasing trade in hides with Agra and Calcutta. The price of each skin has trebled within the last few years. *Khes,* on the other hand, is declining. Rámpur hand-loom weavers cannot compete against machinery, and their fine and elaborately damasked and consequently expensive manufacture is put out of the market by the coarser and cheaper material made at Moradabad and elsewhere.

The sugar trade is almost entirely confined to the Chandausi mart, whence it finds its way to Delhi, Rewári, the Panjáb, Scinde, and Hyderabad. The Sháhabad sugar is most in demand and draws the highest prices. Until two or three years ago sugar

from Mirzapur held that position, but it is no longer brought to Chandausi, and the produce of Sháhabad and Dhukia has taken its place. The price has risen rapidly: it is now over Rs. 60 per *pala* of three maunds, which three years ago only fetched Rs. 40; while the actual cultivators get Rs. 30 now per *karda* (100 maunds). for cane-juice, which not long ago was sold for Rs. 20. *Shira*, which is generally exported to Cawnpore, has risen from 40 seers to 20 seers for the rupee.

The rice traders of Badli Tánda, Kaimri, Biláspur, and Nagulia Akal carry on very extensive dealings with Delhi, amounting to many lakhs of rupees annually. This trade, however, is not confined to Rámpur-grown rice, but the produce is brought on ponies from Kumaun and other distant parts of the rice countr y, the system in vogue being chiefly that known as *badni*. Cash advances are given and rates fixed when the crop is still immature, and these rates are maintained whatever the outturn may prove, the frequent result being enormous profits to the dealers. There are upwards of 2,000 ponies in Badli Tánda in good working order and employed exclusively in this trade, fed, groomed, and cared for by the Banjárá women, who, though Muhammadans, have little *pardah*, and whose arrangements inside as well as outside their houses, are exceptionally good and clean.

Cloth and spices, rock-salt and Sambhar are imported for local consumption, and there is a considerable trade in horses and elephants. Enormous numbers of goats are brought down from Delhi, the western districts, and the Panjáb, and form the chief food of the citizens of Rámpur.

The "Bey-Nazír" fair established by the present Nawáb, and held every year in March in a plain some two miles from the city, is largely attended by horse-dealers and traders of all kinds. The arrangements made for order in the fair and for the comfort of the traders and security for their wares are exceptionally good. The numbers at the fair and the amount of property which changes hands increases every year as the existence of the *mela* becomes more generally known.

The income and expenditure of the year as compared with 1879-80 were as follows :—

Income.

Year.	Land revenue.	Customs and judicial fees.		Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1879-80...	15,31,875 0 6	11,179 10 3		16,279 5 9	15,59,334 0 6
1880-81...	15,58,055 7 6	10,280 11 0		18,233 7 3	15,86,569 9 9
			Rs. a. p.		
		Muskirat ...	5,216 12 0		
		Slaughter-fees ...	3,013 8 6		
		Fines ...	690 4 0		
		Unclaimed property,	486 15 6		
		Sale commission ...	873 3 0		
Increase,	26,180 7 0	Increase ...	...	1,954 1 6	27,235 9 3
Decrease,	...	Decrease ...	898 15 3	...	...

Expenditure.

Year.	Cost of civil administration.	Public works and others of public utility.	Troops and police.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p
1879-80 ...	7,62,954 6 9	56,087 3 6	2,75,071 5 0	3,59,284 11 0	14,53,397 10 3
1880-81 ...	5,90,576 9 3	3,52,183 13 3	2,66,930 2 0	3,02,202 13 9	15,11,893 6 3
Increase ...	...	2,96,096 9 9†	...	...	58,495 12 0
Decrease...	1,72,377 13 6*	...	8,141 3 0	57,081 13 3	...

The miscellaneous expenditure is thus accounted for :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Personal expenses of the ruler, including seraglio. family and relatives of present and past Nawábs ...	1,55,617	7	9
Charity, charitable allowances, and other religious expenses	1,46,585	6	0
Total ...	3,02,202	13	9

* This decrease is due to the payment of the allowance in arrear to Nawáb Shamstájdár Begam in the year 1879-80.

† This increase includes the cost of the Jumma Masjid and the donation of one lakh of rupees to the Patriotic Fund.

The Jumma Masjid was completed two years ago, but the very extensive and varied accounts were only finally adjusted during the course of the past year. It is a very large and extremely handsome building, and with its richly gilded domes is a prominent object for many miles.

Civil justice.

The following statement exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts as compared with 1879-80 :—

Year.	Pending at close of last year.	Instituted.			Total for trial.	Total disposed of.	Pending.
		Original suits.	Appeals.	Total.			
1879-80	334	3,073	199	3,272	3,606	3,266	340
1880-81	340	2,695	170	2,865	3,205	2,910	295
Increase ...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	378	29	407	401	356	45

The number of suits and appeals have materially decreased.

No change has taken place since last year in the number of the courts. The principles of Hindu and Muhammadan law are followed. Interest is not awarded to Muhammadan plaintiffs in suits for debt, but is granted to Hindus according to the terms of of the bond, whatever be the creed of the defendants.

The tahsildars dispose of claims and execute civil court decrees without limit as to amount, the rules of procedure being the same as at the capital.

The appellate jurisdiction in civil matters has undergone no alteration.

Criminal justice.

The following shows the criminal work disposed of during the year :—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Pending from last year.	Instituted.	Appeals.	Total.	Total of columns 2 and 3.	Disposed of.	Pending.
1879-80 ...	313	5,165	38	5,203	5 516	5,170	346
1880-81 ...	346	5,536	20	5,556	5,902	5,468	434
Increase ...	33	371	...	353	386	298	88
Decrease ...	...	...	18	...	...	...	...

All criminal cases of whatever description are heard and decided in Rampur.

Appeals follow the same course as in the civil courts.

Police.

The provisions of Regulation XX. of 1817 are in force throughout the territory. The police are paid monthly from the State treasury. There are 51 city chaukidars in the city of Rámpur in addition to the regular police. The latter are paid by a house-tax levied on the well-to-do inhabitants, the poorer classes being exempt.

The Mír Muhallas assess the tax and the pay is advanced each month from the treasury, so that the chaukidars are not kept in arrears. The village chaukidárs receive 3 pie per rupee on the revenue where the latter is paid in cash and 30 seers of grain per plough where collected in kind, and have also small *boundas* or jagirs of land assigned them. Besides these police and municipal taxes no other burdens are in force.

Conservancy establishment.

		Rs.	a.	p.
9 Bhistis	... ...	9	0	0
29 Sweepers	... ...	56	0	0
38 Beldars	... ...	115	8	0
Total	...	180	8	0

The number of sweepers has been materially increased since the close of the year. Some of the sweepers are paid by the State, others by the shopkeepers, who also pay the bhistis. The beldars are all State servants. There are two supervisors of conservancy, drawing Rs. 110 per mensem.

Jail.

The expenditure on the jail during the year amounted to Rs. 12,414, exclusive of cost of jail guard, which came to Rs. 11,832.

The number of prisoners in jail on 31st March, when the year closed, was 438.

The details are as follows :—

Life-prisoners	18
Imprisoned from 7 to 14 years	48
Ditto 3 to 7 ditto	128
Ditto 6 months to 3 years	177
Ditto under 6 months	67
Total ...	438

	Rs. a. p.
Cost of prisoners' food per prisoner ...	19 8 0 per annum, or 10 pie per diem.
Cost of clothing per prisoner	0 12 9½

The daily allowance of food per head is—

Flour	8½	chittacks, Bareilly weight.
Dál	1½	ditto.
Parched gram	2	ditto.

Clothing during year—

One blanket to each male. | Two sets of clothing to each female.

The value of the prisoner's labour is computed at Rs. 19-15-4½ per head intramural or in the jail manufactories.

Outside on buildings, roads, &c., Rs. 17-1-9 per head.

Public works.

Special establishments are entertained for the construction and supervision of all buildings and roads. Exclusive of the roads in the city of Rampur, there are three main branch roads, *viz.*—

(1) From Rámpur to Rudarpur, raised and bridged, distance 22 miles, passing through Biláspur, up to which point there is an avenue of *babúl* trees.

(2) Rámpur to Mánpur, raised and bridged road, about 22 miles, where it joins the Naini Tál road, passing through tahsíl Suar, also lined with trees for about 14 miles.

(3) From Rámpur to Sháhabad, raised and bridged, up to the Rámganga, also lined with trees.

The expenditure on works completed during the year is detailed below :—

	1879-80.			1880-81.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Roads	5,002	11	6	3,497	15	0
Bridges	33	11	0	187	15	6
Buildings	32,224	6	9	38,074	10	6
Total ...	37,260	13	3	41,760	9	0

	Roads.			*Bridges.*			*Buildings.*		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Increase				154	4	6	5,850	3	9
Decrease	1,504	12	6	...			...		

The total increase is Rs. 4,499-11-9.

The estimated cost of the projects under construction are—

	1879-80.	1880-81.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Roads	1,374 13 9	...
Bridges	...	...
Buildings	6,618 15 9	5,102 0 3
Total ...	7,993 13 6	5,102 0 3

	Roads.	*Buildings.*
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Decrease	1,374 13 9	1,516 15 6

The total decrease is Rs. 2,891-13-3.

Many of the city streets have been metalled at great expense, the kankar having to be brought from Chandausi, a distance of some 26 miles. The cost as entered in the above account, *viz.*, Rs. 3,498, is only the cost of kankar and wages of bhistis, the prisoners making the roads.

Troops and ordnance.

The strength of the military forces of Rámpur is given below :—

Year.	*Ordnance.*		Cavalry.	Infantry.	Foot police.	Expenditure of year.
	Cannon.	Artillerymen.				Rs. a. p.
1879-80 ...	28	314	507	898	1,182	2,38,191 8 0
1880-81 ...	28	331	545	897	1,231	2,40,234 8 0
Increase ...	...	17	*38	...	†49	2,043 0 0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	1	...	...

The guns are detailed in the margin. But few can be pronounced serviceable, while many of the carriages urgently require renewal.

One	14-pounder.	Two	4-pounder.
Four	12 ditto.	One	3 ditto.
Four	9 ditto.	Two	2 ditto.
Fourteen	6 ditto.		

Education.

The number of schools supported by the State is the same as last year, *viz.*, 10: six of these are in the city of Rámpur, one in Sháhabad, one in Tánda, one in Bilaspur, and one in Miluk, as per subjoined detail.

* This includes the new troop of body-guard.
† Citypolice has been increased to this extent.

Besides these there are a large number of *maktabs* or indigenous schools for which indeed Rámpur is famous; also for its religious education, for which numbers of students come from Bengal, Afghanistan, Ghazni, Swat, Bonair, and even Bokhara. The general mass of the people are, however, very illiterate, as evinced by the census returns just compiled.

	Ghausia.	Arabic.	Persian.	English.	Nágri.	Female.	Total.
Rámpur ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Sháhabad ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Biláspur ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Tánda ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Miluk ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1

There is one master at each of the Sháhabad, Biláspur, Tánda, and Miluk schools, who teaches Arabic, Persian, and Urdu. The senior students instruct the juniors. The number of girls at school is 13, the same as last year; they read religious books, are well-housed, and receive Rs. 3 per head from the State. The ladies of the nobility and higher classes receive private tuition from Mulánis. This has been the case for many years, and the high attainments of many of the ladies of Rámpur are well known.

At the Ghausia school the boys learn the Korán by heart.

The cost to the State during the year was Rs. 11,708-3-6.

Name of school.	Subject taught.	Masters.	Assistant masters.	Student scholarships.	Students.	Total.
Rámpur ...	Arabic ...	12	6	27	59	104
Ditto ...	Persian ...	2	2	13	21	38
Ditto ...	Ghausia ...	4	...	44	30	78
Ditto ...	Nágri ...	2	...	...	30	32
Ditto ...	English ...	1	...	...	20	21
Ditto ...	Female ...	1	...	13	...	14
Sháhabad ...	Arabic and Persian,	1	...	...	15	16
Biláspur ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	15	16
Miluk ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	16	17
Tánda ...	Ditto ...	1	...	...	13	14
Total ...	...	26	8	*97	219	350

* So that more than one-fourth receive scholarships.

Dispensary.

The destitute are admitted as indoor patients at the sole expense of the State. Others receive medicines gratis.

Hakíms and doctors are employed both in the city and mufassil by the State. The outlying dispensaries receive their supplies of medicine from the sudder.

The number of patients treated and the outlay are shown in the following statement:—

Year.	Cost of dispensaries.	Number of indoor and outdoor patients.	Number of patients wholly cured.
	Rs. a. p.		
1879-80	12,833 8 6	62,934	37,114
1880-81	13,075 5 3	50,985	31,615
Increase	241 12 9	...	...
Decrease	...	11,949	5,499

The decrease is accounted for by the year having been a comparatively healthy one.

Details of the indoor and outdoor patients treated during the year.

Dispensary.	Out-door patients.	In-door patients.	Patients who came for advice or to consult the medical officers, but being in good positions did not receive medicine.
Rámpur has two entirely separate departments—English and Yunáni	39,330	102	1,101
Sháhabad	707	...	...
Biláspur	1,190	...	...
Tánda	8,135	...	...
Miluk	420	...	...
Total ...	49,782	102	1,101
	50,985		

Babu Sham Chand Das, L.M.S., of the Calcutta Medical College, has been employed by His Highness during the year. He receives Rs. 200 per mensem, and has good private practice besides. He has already made a name for himself as a skilful and highly successful operator, and is liked and trusted by the people. He has charge of the English medical department of the city dispensary, and all criminal cases of wounding, &c., are sent to him for examination and report.

Vaccination.

The following statement shows the vaccine operations. Ten vaccinators are employed by the State. Vaccination is encouraged and in full force:—

Name of pargana.	1879-80.					1880-81.				
	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.	Successful.	Doubtful.	Result not known.	Unsuccessful.	Total.
Rámpur ...	334	47	23	177	581	263	47	56	177	543
Sháhabad ...	127	76	88	117	408	325	59	67	139	590
Khás Tahsíl ...	242	23	31	95	391	258	56	131	174	619
Miluk ...	365	62	83	115	625	130	56	89	107	382
Biláspur ...	325	2	78	80	485	170	122	129	108	529
Suar ...	345	91	191	129	756	338	17	36	166	557
Huzúr Tahsíl ...	157	49	101	139	446	331	40	107	151	629
Total ...	1,895	350	595	852	3,692	1,815	397	615	1,022	3,849

SUPPLEMENT II.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE TEHRI-GARHWAL STATE FOR THE YEAR 1937 OF THE HINDU ERA, CORRESPONDING WITH 1880-81 OF THE ENGLISH.

Population.

By the census taken in 1937 the population numbered 200,523 souls, as per statement given below :—

Year.	1937 or A.D. 1880.	Total...
Number of villages.	2,243	2,243
Number of houses	26,922	26,122
Number of families.	36,628	36,628
Hindus. Male.	101,480	199,386
Hindus. Female.	97,906	
Muhammadans. Male.	447	911
Muhammadans. Female.	464	
Other castes. Male.	120	226
Other castes. Female.	106	
Total population. Male.	102,044	200,523
Total population. Female.	98,479	
Married.	102,826	102,826
Unmarried.	83,968	83,968
Widows.	10,859	10,859
Widowers.	2,870	2,870
Having no occupation. Male.	17,040	17,040
Having no occupation. Female.	17,836	17,836
Education. Under instruction.	1,065	200,523
Education. Not under instruction, but able to read and write.	5,164	
Education. Not under instruction and not able to read and write.	194,294	
Infirmities, unsound mind, deaf mutes from birth, blind, and lepers.	...	...

Trade.

Trade continues to be in the same state as it was in the previous year. From the beginning of the present official year the bazár kotwál has been directed to keep a proper system of registering the inter-provincial trade. There was a great falling off in imports from the plains during the year under report, but this was due in a great measure to the Tehri bridge having been swept away by the heavy floods of September last. A new suspension bridge is, however, in course of construction. Saháranpur is the nearest railway station from Tehri, and from this place almost all the English piece-

goods and food grains are imported into this State; the chief imports being oil, sugar, treacle, pulses of all sorts, spices, brass utensils, stationery, and English piece-goods. Dehra Dún sometimes sends up a great quantity of supplies. There is not much to be exported from this country with the exception of potatoes and a few maunds of *atís*.

Adminstration.

Principles of Hindu law are generally followed in the administration of justice.

The receipts and charges of the year are given below :—

Receipts.

Year.	Land-revenue.	Forest contract.	Land-rent of the Landour cantonment, Sianikote forests, &c., &c.	Interest on Government promissory notes.	Customs and abkari.	Judicial fees.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879,	84,542 0 0	10,000	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	2,211 8 0	4,432 5 0	1,13,636 0 5
1937 or A.D. 1880,	84,700 9 0	10,000	808 11 5	11,641 8 0	2,009 8 0	3,957 9 9	1,13,117 14 2
Increase ...	158 9 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	202 0 0	474 11 3	518 2 3

The small increase under the head of "land-revenue" is due partly to the collection of arrears and partly to a revised assessment in some of the villages. The decrease under the heads of "customs" and "judicial fees" is due mainly to the absence of His Highness the Rája from his capital, in consequence of which the chief court remained closed. The subordinate courts, however, were open as usual.

During the last four months the Rája visited the following places,--*viz.*, Sirhind, Rupar, Biláspur, Sukhet, and by the end of February he was invited by the Rája of Mandi to attend his marriage ceremony, where he spent nearly three months.

Expenditure.

Year.	Salary of sepoys and jemadars.	Personal expenses of the Rája, his families, relatives, and civil administration.	Charitable allowances.	Purchase of grain and piece-goods.	Post-office.	Public works department.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879,	16,585	32,525	13,315	25,482	1,932	13,795 7 0	1,03,634 7 0
1937 or A.D. 1880,	16,585	32,525	14,265	26,378	1,932	18,688 8 0	1,10,373 8 0
Increase ...	...	...	950	896	...	4,893 1 0	6,739 1 0
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

This year the expenditure has increased to a certain extent owing to the recent travels of the Rája towards Mandi, &c.

Justice.

There are three civil courts, one criminal court, and one chief court. The civil courts are situated—one at Dehprag, the other at Rowai, and the third at Tehri. The orders and decisions of the civil courts as well as those of the muáfidárs of Sakliana are appealable to the chief court. Suits for inheritance and disputes between the Rowals of Badri Naráyan and Kidar Náth and their subordinates are decided by the Rája himself. Criminal cases of all descriptions are disposed of at Tehri. Officers in the mufassil have on

power to try any of the criminal cases. The chief court is presided over by the Rája, and the subordinate courts by officers appointed by the Rája for the purpose.

Civil justice.

The following table exhibits the business disposed of in the civil courts :—

Year.	Suits pending at close of last year.	Suits instituted.	Appeals.	Total.	Disposed of during the year.	Pending.	Amount of court-fees, &c., realized by the civil courts.
							Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	637	652	10	1,299	860	439	2,504 8 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	439	385	4	828	313	515	1,967 3 0
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	76	...
Decrease	198	267	6	471	547	...	537 5 0

The total value of suits instituted in 1937 (A.D. 1880) is Rs. 31,475, against Rs. 40,072 in 1936 (A.D. 1879). The court-fees in civil suits are levied at the rate of Rs. 6-4-0 per cent. *ad valorem:* formerly the practice was to levy court-fees by cash payments after a case was decided. They are now taken by means of stamped paper when the suit is instituted. The object of introducing these stamped papers is to relieve the courts of all trouble in the recovery of petty sums after a case was decided. These stamped papers are used only in civil judicial courts. No other judicial fees of any kind are taken.

Criminal justice.

The following table shows the work done by criminal courts during the year:—

Year.	Suits pending from previous year.	Instituted during the year.	Appeals.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	*Fines.* Amount of fines inflicted.	Amount recovered.	Amount irrecoverable.
							Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	222	355	...	577	464	113	1,395 8 0	1,142 8 0	253 0 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	113	497	...	610	243	367	1,225 0 0	1,045 0 0	180 0 0
Increase	...	142	...	33	...	254	...	...	...
Decrease ..	109	...	...	...	221	...	170 8 0	97 8 0	73 0

The following statement shows the number of revenue suits disposed of during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Appeals.	Number of cases instituted.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of fine inflicted.
							Rs a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	64	4	160	228	176	52	271 0 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	52	3	199	254	134	120	298 12 0
Increase ...	...	...	39	26	...	68	27 12 0
Decrease ...	12	1	...	...	42	...	...

The following table shows the business disposed of in the small cause court during the year :—

Year.	Pending from last year.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	Total disposed of.	Pending.	Amount of income from the court.
						Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	55	204	259	150	109	381 5 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	109	176	285	82	203	287 7 6
Increase ...	54	...	26	...	94	...
Decrease ...	...	28	...	68	...	93 13 6

The value of suits in the subordinate courts was Rs. 4,599-8-0 during the year.

The following statement shows the number of názirs, jemadars, and sepoys employed in the several courts :—

Year.	Sepoys.		Názirs.	Jemadars.	Expenditure on this establishment.
	Natives of Garhwál.	Foreigners.			
					Rs. a. p.
1936 or A.D. 1879 ...	200	60	2	10	16,585 0 0
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	200	60	2	10	16,585 0 0

The police and conservancy establishments consist of one kotwál, two muharrirs, two jemadars, 21 sepoys, and eight sweepers. The sweepers are paid partly by the State and partly by the residents of the town.

The following shows the number of prisoners in jail, with the terms of their imprisonment :—

Prisoners.	Years.	
	1936 or A.D. 1879.	1837 or A.D. 1880.
Life-prisoners	5	5
Over 7 years	5	5
„ 2 years	10	4
„ 6 months	16	12
Under 6 months	13	11
Prisoners undergoing punishment in default of payment of fine.	9	10
Total ...	58	47

The prisoners were employed, as in previous years, on the improvement of the public works: they are fed and clothed at the expense of the State. The daily allowance to each prisoner is one and a half anna. One blanket is given to each male, and a suit of clothes to each female prisoner annually.

Vaccination.

For this important work Rs. 660 are annually given to Dr. R. Pringle, Superintendent of Vaccination, Agra and Meerut Divisions. The following statement shows the number of operations performed during the year :—

State.	Number of vaccinators employed.	Primary vaccination.				
		Under one year.	Over one year and under six years.	Over six years.	Total number of operations.	Total number of successful operations.
Tehri	4	722	2,780	411	4,119	3,913

The following statement gives details as to the establishment entertained for education :—

Year 1937 (A.D. 1880).	English.	Persian.	Hindi.	Chaprasis.	Water-bearers.
Teachers	2	1	2	4	2
Students	38	50	115	...	...

There are three schools—one English, one Persian, and the third Hindi. The schools are under the superintendence of Narayan Dat Notiyal, an ex-student of the late Bareilly College. The number of students who attended the schools during the year is 203. Three of the students having finished their course of study here have gone to Dehra Dún training school to appear in the Matriculation Examination of the Calcutta University. The heir-apparent has attained his eighth year and has been put under the tuition of a private teacher.

Public Works Department.

Under the Public Works Department the total expenditure on roads, gardens, buildings, and water-courses was Rs. 18,688-8-0, against Rs. 13,759-7-0 in 1936 (A.D. 1879). Two gardens—one at Chaná-ká-khet and the other at Simlasu—are being laid out, and a canal nearly a mile and a half in length, to keep up a continued supply of water, has been completed. A *pakka* reservoir, 80 feet square, has been constructed. Almost all the old buildings have been repaired and improved. A new dispensary building and the Tehri bridge are in course of construction, and it is hoped that both of these works will be completed by the beginning of September next.

Charitable dispensary.

From the beginning of this year a charitable dispensary has been established in Tehri for the purpose of distributing medicine to the public. The management of this institution has been entrusted to an experienced Native Doctor of the Calcutta Medical College. Since the establishment of this dispensary nearly 900 out-door patients have been treated. The prevalent diseases are reported to have been fever, bronchocele, ulcers of various nature, and venereal affections. The dispensary is now temporarily placed in a separate building,

as the permanent building for it is in course of erection. The expenditure for the maintenance of this institution, including the cost of surgical instruments, medicines, and other hospital necessaries, is estimated for the present year at Rs. 4,000. The establishment consists of a doctor, a compounder, two chaprasis, two cooks, four attendants, and two mehters.

The following establishment is entertained for the post-office:—

Year.	Postmasters.	Jemadars.	Runners.	Post-peons.
1937 or A.D. 1880 ...	1	2	18	2

The expenditure in this department is Rs. 1,932 annually.

The revenue due to the State is collected in four instalments. The crops this year were good. There were no cases of epidemic, and the general health was better than last year.